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SUPPLEMENT No. 2

TO THE ELEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
MINISTER OF MARINE AND FISHERIES
FOR THE YEAR 1879.

STATEMENTS

CONNECTED WITH THE REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

FOR THE YEAR 1879.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1880.

SUPPLEMENT No. 2

TO THE TWENTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOLOGICAL AND NATURAL HISTORIANS

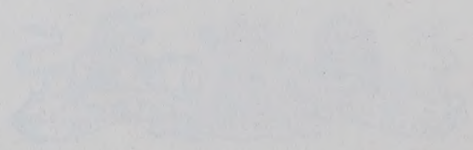
HELD AT THE CITY OF

ST. LOUIS

COMMISSIONER OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

COMMISSIONER OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY

FOR THE YEAR 1880



AT WASHINGTON

PRINTED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY, UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE COMMISSIONER

1880

PRODUCE AND VALUE OF THE CANADIAN FISHERIES.

The total value of the productions of the Fisheries of Canada in 1879 is \$13,529,254.91. The value for the preceding year amounted to \$13,215,678.83; an increase of \$313,576.08.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

Of Production in each Branch of Fishing within the respective Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, in 1878 and 1879.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Kinds of Fish.		1878.		1879.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Codfish.....	cwt.	527,640	2,242,470 00	576,101	2,448,429 25
Herrings.....	brls.	130,219	520,876 00	129,763	519,052 00
do Smoked.....	boxes.	7,165	1,791 25	32,840	8,210 00
Mackerel.....	brls.	129,698	1,296,980 00	101,559	1,015,590 00
do Preserved.....	cans.	70,875	10,631 25	27,000	4,050 00
Haddock.....	cwt.	100,867	353,034 50	126,542	442,897 00
Pollack.....	"	41,517	145,309 50	35,019	122,566 50
Hake.....	"	38,266	133,931 00	41,194	144,179 00
Halibut.....	lbs	692,866	41,571 96	917,550	55,053 00
Salmon, Pickled.....	brls.	1,107	16,605 00	1,091	16,365 00
do Fresh, in ice.....	lbs.	350,344	52,551 60	271,836	40,775 40
do Smoked.....	"	26,880	4,032 00	27,826	4,173 90
do Preserved.....	cans.	54,680	8,202 00	17,248	2,587 20
Alewives.....	brls.	5,738	20,083 00	9,409	32,931 50
Trout.....	lbs.	66,620	3,997 20	77,075	4,624 50
Smelts.....	"	288,155	17,289 30	180,970	10,858 20
Shad.....	brls.	7,245	57,960 00	11,142	89,136 00
Eels.....	"	2,020	18,180 00	1,732	15,588 00
Bass.....	lbs.	8,000	480 00	10,400	624 00
Oysters.....	brls.	918	2,754 00	1,067	3,201 00
Lobsters.....	cans.	5,574,092	836,113 80	3,182,276	477,341 40
Fish Guano.....	tons.	810	12,600 00	1,091	16,365 00
Fish used as Manure.....	brls.	10,105	5,052 50	12,735	6,362 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	"	922	6,454 00	1,111	7,777 00
Fish Oils.....	galls.	329,984	214,489 60	357,029	228,168 85
Fresh fish sold in Digby County.....			6,480 00		6,383 00
do Guysboro' County.....			15,803 00		1,720 00
do Halifax do.....			34,878 28		
do Inverness do.....					
do Lunenburg do.....			11,500 00		
do Shelburne do.....			25,000 00		23,000 00
do Victoria do.....			11,125 00		
do Queens do.....			3,236 00		4,927 00
do Stewiacke.....			137 00		
Total.....			6,131,599 64		5,752,936 20

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT — *Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

Kinds of Fish.		1878.		1879.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Codfish.....	cwt.	68,270	290,147 50	63,872	271,456 00
Herrings.....	brls.	111,491	445,964 00	120,815	483,260 00
do smoked.....	boxes.	610,300	152,575 00	685,205	171,301 25
Mackerel.....	brls.	9,080	90,800 00	10,880	108,800 00
do preserved.....	cans.	43,814	6,572 10	39,176	5,876 40
Haddock.....	cwt.	9,863½	34,522 60	12,722½	44,528 75
Pollock.....	"	18,027	63,091 50	20,158	70,553 00
Hake.....	"	61,419	214,966 50	67,842	237,447 00
Halibut.....	lbs.	147,90	8,825 40	287,000	17,220 00
Salmon, pickled.....	brls.	112	1,680 00	65	975 00
do fresh, in ice.....	lbs.	1,530,021	229,503 15	1,478,162	221,724 30
do smoked.....	"	56,020	8,403 00	47,700	7,155 00
do preserved.....	cans.	155,331	23,299 65	97,480	24,370 00
Alewives.....	brls.	8,936	44,680 00	13,522	67,610 00
Trout.....	lbs.	59,480	3,568 80	47,940	2,876 40
Smelts.....	"	2,426,952	72,808 56	1,582,008	47,460 24
Shad.....	brls.	4,747	37,976 00	3,466	27,728 00
Eels.....	"	1,356	12,204 00	856	7,704 00
Bass.....	lbs.	259,553	15,573 18	152,908	9,174 48
Oysters.....	brls.	11,270	33,810 00	9,420	28,260 00
Lobsters, preserved.....	cans.	2,759,711	413,956 65	4,013,939	602,090 85
Fish guano.....	tons.	1,095	16,425 00	659	9,885 00
Fish used as manure.....	brls.	6,400	3,200 00	5,310	2,655 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	"	433	3,031 00	383	2,681 00
Fish Oils.....	galls.	120,314	78,204 10	126,047	81,930 55
Total.....			2,305,790 69		2,554,722 22

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Summer Cod-fishing.....	qntls.	} 292,936	1,464,680 00	391,865	1,567,830 00
Autumn do.....	"				
Herrings, pickled.....	brls.	53,983	269,915 00	65,388	315,882 00
do smoked.....	boxes.	22	5 50	1,009	252 25
do fresh-water.....	brls.	11	55 00	35	105 00
Mackerel.....	"	8,659	86,590 00	7,552½	60,420 00
do preserved in cans.....	lbs.	5,136	770 40		
Haddock.....	qntls.	666	3,330 00	513	2,052 00
Ling.....	"	25	125 00	187½	750 00
Halibut.....	brls.	286	1,716 00	279	1,674 00
Salmon, pickled.....	"	2,729	32,748 00	1,002	12,024 00
do fresh, in ice.....	lbs.	489,786	24,489 30	684,651	34,232 55
do do.....	pieces	12,024	12,024 00	8,733	8,733 00
do smoked.....	boxes.			1,200	120 00
do preserved in cans.....	lbs.	139,574	20,936 10	17,605	2,640 00
Winnonish.....	pieces	4,045	1,011 25	10,565	2,641 25
Trout (sea).....	brls.	134	1,072 00	147	1,176 00
do speckled and grey.....	lbs.	509,740	40,779 20	585,350	29,267 50
Sturgeon.....	brls.	523	4,784 00	1,020	5,100 00
Bar and Whitefish.....	doz.	9,017	18,034 00	11,328	22,256 00
Bar Fish.....	pieces	1,560	780 00	778	389 00
Shad.....	"	27,033	2,703 30	55,385	5,538 50
Sardines.....	brls.	4,905	24,525 00	3,511	10,533 00
Eels.....	"	17	170 00	15	105 00
do do.....	pieces	372,376	37,237 60	393,833	39,383 30
Bass.....	brls.	1,614	16,140 00	1,085	8,680 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Kinds of Fish.	1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Pike..... brls.	1,148	11,480 00	868	6,944 00
Pickrel..... "	2,272	22,720 00	668	5,344 00
Tom Cod..... bush.	25,000	12,500 00	22,000	11,000 00
Tunny..... brls.				
Small and Mixed Fish..... "	3,762	1,876 00	2,871	3,588 25
Mixed Fish..... "	16,810	84,050 00	14,994	59,976 00
Maskinongé..... pieces.	880	1,760 00	1,124	1,124 00
Shark..... "				
Seal Skins..... "	28,007	35,008 75	29,500	2,950 00
Porpoise Skins..... "	103	412 00	255	1,020 00
Lobsters, Preserved, in cans..... lbs.	780,120	117,018 00	775,289	116,293 00
do Fresh..... "				
Fish used as Manure..... brls.			6,407	1,601 75
Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure..... "	102,145	93,827 50	148,753	148,753 00
Fish used for Local Consumption... brls.	10,921	43,684 00	20,356	81,424 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... "	242	2,178 00	142½	1,282 00
Seal Oil..... galls.	127,848	63,924 00	118,332	59,166 00
Porpoise Oil..... "	10,104	8,083 20	5,617	2,808 50
Whale Oil..... "	5,600	2,800 00	8,015	4,007 50
Cod Oil..... "	212,160	106,080 00	301,159	150,579 50
Total.....		2,664,055 30		2,820,395 45

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Whitefish..... brls.	4,061	40,610 00	3,070	30,700 00
do..... lbs.	1,160,200	58,010 00	1,934,800	96,740 00
do..... pieces.	722,300	72,250 00	241,800	24,180 00
Trout..... brls.	5,691	56,910 00	6,491	64,910 00
Herrings..... "	8,762	43,810 00	9,860	39,440 00
Scissos..... "	822	4,110 00	650	2,600 00
Maskinongé..... "	1,801	9,005 00	2,549	12,745 00
Bass..... "	2,701	13,505 00	3,026	15,130 00
Pike..... "	1,073	5,365 00	1,286	6,430 00
Pickrel..... "	3,095	15,475 00	2,814	14,070 00
Coarse Fish..... "	7,268	29,072 00	8,166	32,664 00
Fish used for Local Consumption... "			6,781	27,124 00
Total.....		348,122 00		367,133 00

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Codfish..... cwt.	13,625	54,500 00	35,459	141,836 00
Herrings..... brls.	13,570	54,280 00	24,079	96,316 00
Mackerel..... "	36,482	291,856 00	70,085	560,680 00
do Preserved..... lbs.	1,200	120 00	27,338	2,733 80
Haddock..... "	111,504	3,345 12	203,300	6,099 00
Hake..... cwt.	11,708	35,124 00	16,332	48,996 00
Salmon, pickled..... brls.	27	270 00		
do Fresh, in ice..... lbs.	7,313	438 78	6,805	408 30
Alewives..... brls.	1,366	4,781 00	1,427	4,994 50
Halibut..... "	2,255	135 30	3,700	222 00
Trout..... "	25,985	1,559 10	16,980	1,018 80
Smelts..... "	3,100	186 00	24,400	1,464 00

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—Continued.

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Concluded.

Kinds of Fish.	1878.		1879.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$ cts.		\$ cts.
Bass..... brls.	1,182	70 92	3,700	222 00
Eels..... "	36	216 00	309	1,854 00
Oysters..... "	17,902	53,706 00	18,145	54,435 00
Loobsters, preserved..... lbs.	1,649,800	329,960 00	2,272,825	464,565 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... brls.	474½	5,219 50		
Fish Oils..... galls.	9,053	4,526 50	22,156	11,078 00
Fish used as Manure..... brls.	100	50 00	7,700	3,850 00
Hake (including Cod Sounds)..... lbs.			18,215	10,929 00
Fish Guano..... tons.			40	600 00
Total.....		840,344 22		1,402,301 40

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Salmon, pickled..... brls.	5,465	43,720 00	2,159½	17,276 00
do in kits..... "			45	135 00
do Preserved, in cans..... lbs.	5,452,880	736,138 80	2,932,464	395,882 64
do Smoked..... "	16,741	1,339 28	22,500	1,800 00
do do..... \$		800 00		750 00
do Fresh..... lbs.			15,000	7,500 00
Herrings, pickled..... brls.			20	80 00
do Smoked..... "	25	250 00	24	240 00
do not enumerated..... \$		1,200 00		1,250 00
Sturgeon, preserved..... lbs.				
Mixed Fish other than Salmon..... brls.	50	300 00		
Haddock, dry..... \$		100 00		150 00
Halibut, fresh, in ice..... "		3,000 00		7,220 00
Ooláhans, pickled..... brls.	118	941 00	425	3,400 00
Sea Otter Skins..... "			140	5,600 00
Seal Skins..... pieces	9,593	43,168 50	3,000	1,500 00
Fur Seals..... "			12,500	100,000 00
Dog-fish, Seal and Porpoise Oil..... galls.	150,516	60,206 40	104,475	41,790 00
Ooláhan Oil..... "	1,600	1,600 00	250	250 00
Dog-fish Oil, in tins..... "			12,780	1,500 00
Herring Oil..... "	2,000	1,000 00	5,000	2,500 00
Fresh Fish sold in markets..... \$		30,000 00		35,000 00
Fish Guano..... tons.			19	114 00
Fish cured for home consumption... \$		2,000 00		2,000 00
Total.....		925,766 98		631,766 64

NOTE.—Computation of home consumption of Fish by the Indians of British Columbia, in 1879, exclusive of European supply:—

Population of 35,000 throughout; computed average annual consumption per head, fresh and dried—Salmon, 500—17,500,000 lbs. at 25c..... \$ 4,375,000
 Population of coast Indians (included above), 20,000, who consume on an average at least 150 lbs. each of Halibut—3,000,000 lbs. at 6c. 180,000
 Sturgeon on Fraser River, Trout, Herring and other fish, throughout. 250,000
 Ooláhan and other Oils on coast, say 10 galls. each—200,000 galls. at 40c... 80,000

Total..... \$ 4,885,000

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Provinces.	Value.	
	1878.	1879.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	6,131,599 64	5,752,936 20
New Brunswick.....	2,305,790 69	2,554,722 22
Quebec	2,664,055 30	2,820,395 45
Ontario	348,122 00	367,933 00
Prince Edward Island	840,344 22	1,402,301 40
British Columbia	925,766 98	*631,766 64
Total	13,215,678 83	13,529,254 91 13,215,678 83
Increase		313,576 08

* See note at foot of preceding page.

FISH TRADE.

The statements herewith, compiled from the Trade Returns, show that the value of fish exported during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879, was \$7,072,203, against \$6,929,366 in 1878, being an increase of \$142,837.

For the half year ended 31st December, 1879, the value of fish exported amounted to \$4,197,322, against \$4,846,566 during the same period in 1878.

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish Exported
from the Dominion of Canada to each Country during the Fiscal Year ending
30th June, 1879.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish, Haddock, Ling and Pol- lock, dry salted..		Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$	Cwt.	\$
	Great Britain....	32,110	134,192	.....	.....	32,110	134,192
	United States....	67,916	193,113	.....	.....	67,916	193,113
	Newfoundland...	3,324	12,236	.....	.....	3,324	12,236
	British W. Indies	267,137	1,071,998	.....	.....	267,137	1,071,998
	Spanish W. Indies	212,799	828,976	.....	.....	212,799	828,976
	French W. Indies	51,605	170,558	.....	.....	51,605	170,558
	Danish W. Indies	6,096	31,873	10	55	6,106	31,928
	Hayti	965	4,498	.....	.....	965	4,498
	British Guiana...	36,187	152,897	.....	.....	36,187	152,897
	Dutch Guiana....	90	402	.....	.....	90	402
	South America...	69,320	336,509	.....	.....	69,320	336,509
	Spain.....	35	220	.....	.....	35	220
	Portugal	22,109	102,685	.....	.....	22,109	102,685
	Italy.....	35,326	146,053	.....	.....	35,326	146,053
	Madeira	1,870	9,121	.....	.....	1,870	9,121
		806,889	3,195,331	10	55	806,899	3,195,386
do Wet salted....	Great Britain....	11	22	.....	.....	11	22
	United States...	88	410	.....	.....	88	410
	British Guiana...	60	190	.....	.....	60	190
		159	622	.....	.....	159	622
do Pickled.....		Brls.				Brls.	
	United States....	267	820	.....	.....	267	820
	British W. Indies	60	342	.....	.....	60	342
		327	1,162	.....	.....	327	1,162
Mackerel, fresh....		Lbs.				Lbs.	
	United States....	92,486	4,641	.....	.....	92,486	4,641
do Preserved....	Great Britain....	4,080	337	.....	.....	4,080	337
do Pickled.....		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	Great Britain....	611	2,936	.....	.....	611	2,936
	United States....	87,504	563,158	7,151	67,444	94,655	630,602
	British W. Indies	26,027	131,296	.....	.....	26,027	131,296
	Spanish W. Indies	20,570	81,812	.....	.....	20,570	81,812
	French W. Indies	2,666	9,809	.....	.....	2,666	9,809
	Danish W. Indies	1,802	9,045	2	20	1,804	9,065
	Hayti	186	852	.....	.....	180	852
	British Guiana...	2,001	10,380	.....	.....	2,001	10,380
	Dutch Guiana....	3	12	.....	.....	3	12
	Madeira	1	4	.....	.....	1	4
		141,365	809,304	7,153	67,461	148,518	876,768

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$		\$	Lbs.	\$
Halibut, smoked ...	United States....	500	65	.....	.....	500	65
	French W. Indies	160	21	.....	.....	160	21
		660	86	.....	.....	660	86
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
Herring, fresh	United States....	1,596,900	7,556	.....	.....	1,596,900	7,556
		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
do Pickled.....	Great Britain	183	544	90	414	273	958
	United States....	37,879	119,569	2,964	10,754	40,843	130,323
	Newfoundland...	46	186	.....	.....	46	186
	British W. Indies	45,243	171,193	.....	.....	45,243	171,193
	Spanish W. Indies	21,848	71,339	23	102	21,871	71,441
	French W. Indies	2,853	8,449	.....	.....	2,853	8,449
	Danish W. Indies	2,439	7,375	.....	.....	2,439	7,375
	Hayti.....	25	75	.....	.....	25	75
	British Guiana...	2,766	11,016	5	15	2,771	11,031
	Dutch Guiana ...	9	29	.....	.....	9	29
	St. Pierre.....	4	10	.....	.....	4	10
	France.....	60	150	.....	.....	60	150
	Madeira ...	160	525	.....	.....	160	525
		113,515	390,460	3,082	11,285	116,597	401,745
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
do Smoked . . .	Great Britain	189,740	3,865	12,000	280	201,740	4,145
	United States....	3,314,663	39,124	1,000	15	3,315,663	39,139
	Newfoundland...	3,550	71	.....	.....	3,550	71
	British W. Indies	75,618	1,948	.....	.....	75,618	1,948
	Spanish W. Indies	5,415	117	.....	.....	5,415	117
	French W. Indies	75,927	2,283	.....	.....	75,927	2,283
	Danish W. Indies	14,000	408	.....	.....	14,000	408
	Hayti.....	6,500	170	.....	.....	6,500	170
	British Guiana...	3,400	101	.....	.....	3,400	101
	St. Pierre.....	2,260	48	30	6	2,290	54
	France.....	11,810	231	.....	.....	11,810	231
	Portugal..	2,400	110	.....	.....	2,400	110
	Madeira ...	11,585	400	.....	.....	11,585	400
	Canary Islands..	4,500	92	.....	.....	4,500	92
		3,721,368	48,968	13,030	301	3,734,398	49,269
Sea Fish, other, fresh.....	Great Britain ....	.....	91	.....	.....	.....	91
	United States....	.....	16,246	.....	.....	.....	16,246
		.....	16,337	.....	.....	.....	16,337

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$
Sea Fish, other, pickled.....	Great Britain....	425	1,391	.....	.....	425	1,391
	United States....	2,980	18,878	32	252	3,012	19,130
	British W. Indies	2,228	9,692	.....	.....	2,228	9,692
	Spanish W. Indies	252	919	.....	.....	252	919
	Danish W. Indies	28	130	.....	.....	28	130
	Hayti.....	100	530	.....	.....	100	530
	British Guiana...	57	320	.....	.....	57	320
		6,070	31,860	32	252	6,102	32,112
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do Preserved...	Great Britain...	8,400	875	.....	.....	8,400	875
	United States....	2,160	216	.....	.....	2,160	216
	British W. Indies	1,960	200	.....	.....	1,960	200
	Australia.....	432	54	.....	.....	432	54
		12,952	1,345	.....	.....	12,952	1,345
		Brls.				Brls.	
Oysters, fresh.....	Great Britain...	107	192	.....	.....	107	192
	United States....	17	49	.....	.....	17	49
	Newfoundland...	240	434	.....	.....	240	434
	St. Pierre.....	45	75	.....	.....	45	75
		409	750	.....	.....	409	750
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
do Canned.....	United States....	10,425	1,826	.....	.....	10,425	1,826
	British W. Indies	48	5	.....	.....	48	5
	Newfoundland...	.....	.....	168	10	168	10
	Danish W. Indies	48	7	.....	.....	48	7
		10,521	1,838	168	10	10,689	1,848
		Brls.				Brls.	
Lobsters, fresh.....	United States....	301	579	.....	.....	301	579
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
do Preserved...	Great Britain...	8,056,570	841,941	402,528	37,187	8,459,098	879,128
	United States....	2,011,195	210,809	106,208	11,647	2,117,403	222,456
	British W. Indies	49,027	6,947	.....	.....	49,027	6,947
	Spanish W. Indies	48	6	.....	.....	48	6
	French W. Indies	340	35	.....	.....	340	35
	Danish W. Indies	60	8	.....	.....	60	8
	South America...	384	96	.....	.....	384	96
	Germany.....	45,500	5,754	.....	.....	45,500	5,754
	France.....	294,258	36,786	.....	.....	294,258	36,786
	Italy.....	240	120	.....	.....	240	120
	St. Pierre.....	96	10	.....	.....	96	10
	Australia.....	13,920	1,448	.....	.....	13,920	1,448
		10,471,638	1,103,960	508,736	48,834	10,980,374	1,152,794

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$
Bait	Great Britain....	162	648	.....	.....	162	648
	United States....	5	25	20	90	25	115
	St. Pierre.....	233	881	.....	.....	233	881
		400	1,554	20	90	420	1,644
Salmon, fresh.....		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
	Great Britain....	9,600	1,400	.....	.....	9,600	1,400
	United States....	2,441,682	228,425	.....	.....	2,441,682	228,425
	British W. Indies	51	7	.....	.....	51	7
	Danish W. Indies	130	30	.....	.....	130	30
	St. Pierre.....	.....	.....	96	14	96	14
		2,451,463	229,862	96	14	2,451,559	229,876
do Smoked.....		Lbs.				Lbs.	
	Great Britain....	301	45	.....	.....	301	45
	United States....	24,979	2,701	.....	.....	24,979	2,701
	British W. Indies	575	90	.....	.....	575	90
	Danish W. Indies	690	82	.....	.....	690	82
		26,545	2,918	.....	.....	26,545	2,918
do Canned.....		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
	Great Britain....	3,187,774	400,265	9,200	1,360	3,196,974	401,625
	United States....	1,354,090	165,344	.....	.....	1,354,090	165,344
	British W. Indies	648	105	.....	.....	648	105
	Newfoundland...	10,460	884	.....	.....	10,460	884
	Danish W. Indies	100	27	.....	.....	100	27
	South America...	8,640	1,080	.....	.....	8,640	1,080
	Australia.....	403,296	47,112	.....	.....	403,296	47,112
		4,965,008	614,817	9,200	1,360	4,974,208	616,177
do Pickled.		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
	Great Britain....	16	146	.....	.....	16	146
	United States....	5,483	55,080	924	9,532	6,407	64,612
	British W. Indies	1,347	14,617	.....	.....	1,347	14,617
	Newfoundland...	3	30	.....	.....	3	30
	Spanish W. Indies	63	650	.....	.....	63	650
	Danish W. Indies	78	456	.....	.....	78	456
	British Guiana...	147	1,474	.....	.....	147	1,474
	South America...	2	20	.....	.....	2	20
	Madeira.....	5	47	.....	.....	5	47
	Australia.....	274	2,293	.....	.....	274	2,293
	Sandwich Islan's	652	4,098	.....	.....	652	4,098
		8,070	78,911	924	9,532	8,994	88,443
Fish, all other, fresh.....							
	United States....	.....	133,206	.....	.....	.....	133,206
	Danish W. Indies	.....	16	.....	.....	.....	16
		.....	133,222	.....	.....	.....	133,222

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Fish, all other, pickled.		Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$
	Great Britain....	31	158	.....	.....	31	153
	United States....	1,811	10,084	300	2,640	2,111	12,724
	British W. Indies	862	3,709	.....	.....	862	3,709
	Spanish W. Indies	3	19	12	80	15	99
	Danish W. Indies	8	42	.....	.....	8	42
	Australia.....	67	477	.....	.....	67	477
	Sandwich Isla'ds	8	62	.....	.....	8	62
		2,790	14,551	312	2,720	3,102	17,271
Fish Oil, Cod		Galls.		Galls.		Galls.	
	Great Britain....	61,240	26,305	1,470	850	62,710	27,155
	United States....	115,895	46,997	160	80	116,055	47,077
	Newfoundland...	2,608	1,304	160	150	2,768	1,454
	British W. Indies	3,371	1,326	.....	.....	3,371	1,326
	French W. Indies	90	35	.....	.....	90	35
	British Guiana...	1,530	538	.....	.....	1,530	538
		184,734	76,505	1,790	1,080	186,524	77,585
do Seal.....		Galls.				Galls.	
	Great Britain....	21,645	10,410	.....	.....	21,645	10,410
	United States....	221	103	.....	.....	221	103
	British Guiana...	328	134	.....	.....	328	134
		22,194	10,647	.....	.....	22,194	10,647
do Whale...		Galls.				Galls.	
	Great Britain. ...	3,920	2,542	.....	.....	3,920	2,542
	United States. ...	700	700	.....	.....	700	700
		4,620	3,242	.....	.....	4,620	3,242
do Other.....		Galls.				Galls.	
	Great Britain....	120,834	34,059	.....	.....	120,834	34,059
	United States....	21,994	6,610	.....	.....	21,994	6,610
	British W. Indies	356	106	.....	.....	356	106
	British Guiana...	402	150	.....	.....	402	150
		143,586	40,925	.....	.....	143,586	40,925
Furs and Skins of Marine Animals.							
	Great Britain....	.....	28,583	.....	300	.....	28,883
	United States....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	50
	Newfoundland...	.....	760	.....	.....	.....	760
			29,393		300		29,693
Other Articles the produce of the Fisheries.							
	Great Britain. ...	.....	3,899	.....	.....	.....	3,899
	United States....	.....	72,806	.....	35	.....	72,841
	British W. Indies	.....	357	.....	.....	.....	357
	Spanish W. Indies	.....	49	.....	.....	.....	49
	Danish W. Indies	.....	77	.....	.....	.....	77
			77,188		35		77,223

STATEMENT showing the Value of Fish, &c.,—Dominion of Canada—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Great Britain		1,494,846		40,391		1,535,237
United States.....		1,899,190		102,489		2,001,679
Newfoundland		15,905		160		16,065
British West Indies.....		1,413,938				1,413,938
Spanish West Indies.....		983,887		182		984,069
French West Indies.....		191,190				191,190
Danish West Indies.....		49,576		75		49,651
British Guiana		177,200		15		177,215
Dutch Guiana.....		443				443
South America.....		337,705				337,705
St. Pierre.....		1,024		20		1,044
France.....		37,167				37,167
Germany.....		5,754				5,754
Spain.....		220				220
Portugal.....		102,795				102,795
Italy.....		146,173				146,173
Madeira.....		10,097				10,097
Canary Islands.....		92				92
Australia		51,384				51,384
Sandwich Islands.....		4,160				4,160
Hayti.....		6,125				6,125
Total		6,928,871		143,332		7,072,203
Total Exports of Fish in United States.....		1,899,190		102,489		2,001,679
Total Exports of Fish to other Countries.....		5,029,681		40,843		5,070,524
Grand Total.....		6,928,871		143,332		7,072,203

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada from each country, also the Duty collected thereon, during the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
DUTIABLE GOODS.						
Fish, fresh, from Inland Waters	United States....	Lbs. 9,888	\$ 430	Lbs. 9,888	\$ 430	\$ cts. 82 59
do Salted or smoked.....	Great Britain.... United States.... Belgium..... China.....	Lbs. 12,349 32,479 200 1,427	\$ 1,166 1,818 4 117	Lbs. 12,349 31,789 200 1,427	\$ 1,166 1,773 4 117	\$ cts. 123 49 318 34 2 00 14 70
		46,455	3,105	45,765	3,060	458 53
do Oysters, in cans, fresh..	United States....	Lbs. 170	\$ 14	Lbs. 170	\$ 14	\$ cts. 2 45
do do Preserved.....	United States....	.....	1,326	.....	1,571	282 76
do Lobsters, preserved.....	Great Britain.... United States....	Lbs. 720 19,278	\$ 111 969	Lbs. 720 20,378	\$ 111 1,020	\$ cts. 20 81 186 55
		19,998	1,080	21,098	1,131	207 36
do Other, preserved in oil..	Great Britain.... United States.... France..... China.....	..... ..... ..... .....	31,162 18,766 6,422 484	..... ..... ..... .....	31,927 17,061 5,634 666	5,658 28 3,011 05 996 87 119 88
		.....	56,834	.....	55,288	9,786 08
do Oil (N.E.S.).....	Great Britain.... United States....	Galls. 305 3,476	\$ 452 2,622	Galls. 305 3,476	\$ 452 2,622	\$ cts. 79 10 472 74
		3,781	3,074	3,781	3,074	551 84
do do Cod Liver, Medicated	Great Britain.... United States.... France..... Norway.....	Galls. 852 1,695 5 575	\$ 865 1,880 16 1,290	Galls. 638 1,691 5 389	\$ 736 1,867 16 996	\$ cts. 136 23 340 16 3 20 180 30
		3,127	4,051	2,723	3,615	659 89
FREE.						
Ambergris	Great Britain....	Lbs. 1	\$ 20	Lbs. 1	\$ 20	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish, Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE— <i>Continued.</i>		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pol- lack, fresh	United States.....	2,041,809	53,008	2,041,809	53,008	.....
do do Dry salted.....	United States.....	Qtz. 35,173	105,586	Qtz. 35,173	105,586	.....
	Labrador.....	2,700	10,800	2,700	10,800	.....
		37,873	116,386	37,873	116,386	.....
do do Wet salted.....	United States....	Qtz. 61	99	Qtz. 61	99	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States.....	Brls. 169	911	Brls. 169	911	.....
do do Smoked.....	United States.....	Lbs. 829,086	44,136	Lbs. 829,086	44,136	.....
Halibut, fresh.....	United States.....	Lbs. 8,415	436	Lbs. 8,415	436	.....
do Pickled.....	United States....	Brls. 17	74	Brls. 17	74	.....
Herring, fresh	United States.....	Lbs. 343,793	4,546	Lbs. 343,793	4,546	.....
do Pickled	Great Britain.....	Brls. 6	26	Brls. 6	26	.....
	United States.....	1,464	4,195	1,464	4,195	.....
	St. Pierre.....	83	86	83	86	.....
	Labrador.....	100	415	100	415	.....
		1,653	4,722	1,653	4,722	.....
do Smoked.....	United States....	Lbs. 293,922	9,055	Lbs. 293,922	9,055	.....
Mackerel, fresh	United States.....	Lbs. 5,897	432	Lbs. 5,897	432	.....
do Pickled.....	United States.....	Brls. 354	1,988	Brls. 354	1,988	.....
Sea Fish, other, fresh.....	United States.....	Lbs. 45,392	1,013	Lbs. 45,392	1,013	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE— <i>Continued.</i>		Brls.	\$	Brls.	\$	\$ cts.
Sea Fish, other, pickled.....	United States....	304	1,803	304	1,803	.....
do do Preserved	United States....	Lbs. 46,071	2,434	Lbs. 46,071	2,434	.....
do Oysters, fresh, in shell.	United States....	Brls. 1,736	7,578	Brls. 1,736	7,578	.....
do do Fresh, in cans	United States....	Lbs. 893,396	85,541	Lbs. 893,396	85,541	.....
do do Shelled, in bulk....	United States....	Galls. 115,735	96,496	Galls. 115,735	96,496	.....
do Lobsters, Fresh	United States....	Brls. 701	3,019	Brls. 701	3,019	.....
do do Fresh, in cans	United States....	Lbs. 50,726	5,713	Lbs. 50,726	5,713	.....
do do Preserved, in cans	United States....	Lbs. 14,783	2,311	Lbs. 14,783	2,311	.....
do Bait—Clams or other...	United States....	Brls. 4,907	23,003	Brls. 4,907	23,003	.....
do Salmon, fresh.....	United States....	Lbs. 28,242	2,407	Lbs. 28,242	2,407	.....
do do Smoked	United States....	Lbs. 12,936	963	Lbs. 12,936	963	.....
do do Canned.....	United States....	Lbs. 283,692	30,216	Lbs. 283,692	30,216	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States....	Brls. 54	558	Brls. 54	558	.....
Fish, all other, fresh.....	United States....	.....	2,420	.....	2,420	.....
do do Pickled	United States....	Brls. 31	138	Brls. 31	138	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE—<i>Concluded.</i>		Galls.	\$	Galls.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish Oil,—Cod.....	United States.....	81,773	28,056	81,773	28,056	.....
	Newfoundland...	186	93	186	93	.....
	Labrador.....	1,595	636	1,595	636	.....
		83,554	28,785	83,554	28,785	.....
do do Seal.....	United States.....	Galls. 16,364	8,186	Galls. 16,364	8,186	.....
do do Whale	United States.....	Galls. 1,810	939	Galls. 1,810	939	.....
do do Other	United States.....	Galls. 45,818	16,806	Galls. 45,818	16,806	.....
Furs or Skins, undressed, the produce of Fish or Marine Animals.....	Great Britain		54		54	.....
	United States.....		8,850		8,850	.....
	British W. Indies		34		34	.....
	Newfoundland...		3,977		3,977	.....
			12,915		12,915	.....
Tortoise and other Shells.....	United States.....		15		15	.....
Whalebone, unmanufactured..	United States.....	Cwt. 4	712	Cwt. 4	712	.....
PRODUCE OF NEWFOUNDLAND.						
Fish and Products of Fish (not classified)	Newfoundland...		477,248		477,248	.....
Fish Oil.....	Newfoundland...		75,996		75,996	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	Amount Collected.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Great Britain.....	33,756	100	34,392	100	6,017 91
United States.....	27,825	553,643	26,358	553,643	4,696 64
Newfoundland.....		557,314		557,314	
France.....	6,438		5,650		1,000 07
Belgium.....	4		4		2 00
Norway.....	1,290		996		180 30
China.....	601		783		134 58
St. Pierre.....		86		86	
Labrador.....		11,851		11,851	
British West Indies.....		34		34	
Total	69,914	1,123,028	68,183	1,123,028	12,031 50
Total from United States..	27,825	553,643	26,358	553,643	4,696 64
do Other Countries.....	42,089	569,385	41,825	569,385	7,334 86
Total.....	69,914	1,123,028	68,183	1,123,028	12,031 50
	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY COLLECTED
	\$		\$		\$ cts.
Total Dutiable	69,914		68,183		12,031 50
do Free.....		1,123,028		1,123,028	
Total Imports of Fish Products, for the year ending 30th June, 1879.....	1,192,942		1,191,211		12,031 50

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish Exported from the Dominion of Canada, during the Six Months ending the 31st December, 1879.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Codfish—including Haddock, Ling and Pollock, dry salted		Cwt.	\$		\$	Cwt.	\$
	Great Britain ...	36,991	153,747			36,991	153,747
	United States... ..	62,241	157,436			62,241	157,436
	Newfoundland ...	6,222	27,249			6,222	27,249
	British W. Indies	145,072	512,666			145,072	512,666
	Spanish W. Indies	145,107	504,153			145,107	504,153
	French W. Indies	24,811	81,744			24,811	81,744
	Danish W. Indies	4,223	14,876			4,223	14,876
	Hayti.....	610	1,917			610	1,917
	British Guiana...	16,686	62,092			16,686	62,092
	South America...	52,228	303,323			52,228	303,323
	Portugal	21,601	87,016			21,601	87,016
	Italy	36,738	147,891			36,738	147,891
	Madeira	968	3,909			968	3,909
	Austria	2,310	11,550			2,310	11,550
		555,808	2,069,569			555,808	2,069,569
do Wet salted.		Cwt.				Cwt.	
	Great Britain	4	28			4	28
	United States....	230	465			230	465
		234	493			234	493
do Pickled		Brls.				Brls.	
	Great Britain	154	1,087			154	1,087
	United States....	274	965			274	965
	British W. Indies	38	106			38	106
		466	2,158			466	2,158
Mackerel, fresh....		Lbs.				Lbs.	
	Great Britain	174	670			174	670
	United States....	12,936	572			12,936	572
		13,110	1,242			13,110	1,242
do Canned		Lbs.				Lbs.	
	Great Britain	10,608	738			10,608	738
	United States....	4,320	270			4,320	270
		14,928	1,008			14,928	1,008
do Pickled		Brls.				Brls.	
	United States....	72,568	316,173	268	1,520	72,836	317,693
	Newfoundland...	150	412			150	412
	British W. Indies	13,952	61,440			13,952	61,440
	Spanish W. Indies	11,365	45,122			11,365	45,122
	French W. Indies	1,196	4,646			1,196	4,646
	Danish W. Indies	921	3,880			921	3,880
	Hayti.....	43	207			43	207
	British Guiana...	2,536	10,969			2,536	10,969
	Portugal	2	13			2	13
		102,733	442,862	268	1,520	103,001	444,382

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Lbs.	\$		\$	Lbs.	\$
Halibut, fresh.	United States.....	1,000	50			1,000	50
		Cwt.				Cwt.	
do Dry salted..	United States.....	25	100			25	100
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do Smoked	United States.....	375	19			375	19
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
Herrings, fresh.....	United States.....	198,333	1,952			198,333	1,952
		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
do Pickled.....	Great Britain.....	2	6			2	6
	United States.....	26,702	83,909	194	751	26,896	84,660
	Newfoundland...	1,102	3,205			1,102	3,205
	British W. Indies	18,945	69,829			18,945	69,829
	Spanish W. Indies	6,612	21,517			6,612	21,517
	French W. Indies	1,008	2,915			1,008	2,915
	Danish W. Indies	557	1,774			557	1,774
	Hayti.	15	29			15	29
	British Guiana...	1,863	6,641			1,863	6,641
	Madeira.....	36	72			36	72
		56,842	189,897	194	751	57,036	190,648
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do Smoked.....	Great Britain...	212,836	11,012			212,836	11,012
	United States.....	2,355,657	35,361			2,355,657	35,361
	Newfoundland...	3,000	62			3,000	62
	British W. Indies	34,532	2,492			34,532	2,492
	Spanish W. Indies	21,416	683			21,416	683
	French W. Indies	10,656	889			10,656	889
	Danish W. Indies	12,010	389			12,010	389
	Hayti.	5,000	40			5,000	40
	British Guiana...	1,969	134			1,969	134
	Portugal	2,500	73			2,500	73
	Madeira	600	12			600	12
		2,660,176	51,147			2,660,176	51,147
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do Preserved....	United States.....	67,312	708			67,312	708
Sea Fish, other, fresh.....	United States.		8,779				8,779

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—Continued.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Brls.	\$		\$	Brls.	\$
Sea Fish, other, Pickled	Great Britain...	82	382	.....	.....	82	382
	United States....	3,501	22,389	.....	.....	8,501	22,389
	Newfoundland...	50	150	.....	.....	50	150
	British W. Indies	2,228	8,535	.....	.....	2,228	8,535
	Spanish W. Indies	196	803	.....	.....	196	803
	Danish W. Indies	45	195	.....	.....	45	195
	Hayti.....	30	120	.....	.....	30	120
	British Guiana...	239	860	.....	.....	239	860
		6,371	33,434	.....	.....	6,371	33,434
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do Preserved...	Great Britain...	4,320	320	.....	.....	4,320	320
	United States....	1,440	120	.....	.....	1,440	120
		5,760	440	.....	.....	5,760	440
		Brls.				Brls.	
Oysters, fresh.....	Great Britain.....	39	97	.....	.....	39	97
	United States....	17	31	.....	.....	17	31
	British W. Indies	2	6	.....	.....	2	6
	Newfoundland...	96	112	.....	.....	96	112
	St. Pierre.....	43	64	.....	.....	43	64
		197	310	.....	.....	197	310
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do in cans.....	Great Britain...	480	109	.....	.....	480	109
		Brls.				Brls.	
Lobsters, fresh.....	Great Britain.....	1	5	.....	.....	1	5
	United States....	157	189	.....	.....	157	189
		158	194	.....	.....	158	194
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
do Preserved	Great Britain.....	4,210,147	447,248	340,596	33,652	4,550,743	480,900
	United States....	1,947,268	202,836	.....	.....	1,947,268	202,836
	British W. Indies	16,712	1,719	.....	.....	16,712	1,719
	British Guiana...	1,344	140	.....	.....	1,344	140
	South America...	5,760	720	.....	.....	5,760	720
	France.....	4,800	600	.....	.....	4,800	600
	Germany.....	32,000	3,955	.....	.....	32,000	3,955
	Belgium.....	2,620	200	.....	.....	2,620	200
	Portugal.....	480	45	.....	.....	480	45
	Madeira.....	960	120	.....	.....	960	120
		6,222,091	657,583	340,596	33,652	6,562,687	691,235

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
			\$		\$		\$
Bait	Newfoundland....	12					12
	St. Pierre.....	1,123					1,123
		1,135					1,135
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
Salmon, fresh.....	Great Britain.....	34,300	8,155			34,300	8,155
	United States.....	1,080,577	106,678			1,080,577	106,678
		1,114,877	114,833			1,114,877	114,833
		Lbs.				Lbs.	
do Smoked...	United States.....	19,217	2,174			18,274	2,174
	British W. Indies	310	33			31	33
	Danish W. Indies	5	3			5	3
		19,532	2,210			19,532	2,210
		Lbs.		Lbs.		Lbs.	
do Canned....	Great Britain.....	2,510,780	264,894	113,878	2,671	2,624,658	267,565
	United States.....	337,194	33,183			337,194	33,183
	British W. Indies	48	6			48	6
	Danish W. Indies	50	6			50	6
	Portugal.....	24	4			24	4
	Madeira.....	960	120			960	120
	Africa.....	4,800	450			4,800	450
	Australia.....	36,000	3,750			36,000	3,750
		2,889,856	302,413	113,878	2,671	3,003,734	305,084
		Brls.		Brls.		Brls.	
do Pickled....	Great Britain.....	159	1,543			159	1,543
	United States.....	3,803	49,580	548	11,382	4,351	60,962
	British W. Indies	129	1,849			139	1,849
	Spanish W. Indies	78	296			78	296
	Danish W. Indies	22	315			22	315
	Portugal.....	2	22			2	22
	Australia.....	538	3,088			538	3,088
	Sandwich Isl'nds	15	150			25	150
		4,766	56,843	548	11,382	5,314	68,225
Fish, all other, fresh.....	Great Britain.....		23				23
	United States.....		64,524				64,524
			64,547				64,547

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES TO WHICH EXPORTED.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Brls.	\$		\$	Brls.	\$
Fish, all other, Pickled	Great Britain.....	100	499	.....	.....	100	499
	United States.....	374	1,660	.....	.....	374	1,660
	British W. Indies	85	670	.....	.....	85	670
	Spanish W. Indies	2	18	.....	.....	2	18
		561	2,847	.....	.....	561	2,847
Fish Oil, Cod.....		Galls.				Galls.	
	Great Britain.....	21,234	8,520	.....	.....	21,234	8,520
	United States.....	179,612	58,869	.....	.....	179,612	58,869
	Newfoundland...	4,700	2,010	.....	.....	4,700	2,010
		205,546	69,399	.....	.....	205,546	69,399
do Seal.....		Galls.				Galls.	
	Great Britain.....	32,395	13,156	.....	.....	32,395	13,156
	United States.....	201	70	.....	.....	201	70
		32,596	13,226	.....	.....	32,596	13,226
		Galls.				Galls.	
do Other	Great Britain.....	200	110	.....	.....	200	110
	United States.....	1,713	747	.....	.....	1,713	747
	St. Pierre.....	45	9	.....	.....	45	9
		1,958	866	.....	.....	1,958	866
		Galls.				Galls.	
Furs and Skins of Marine Animals.	Great Britain.....	.....	12,015	.....	.....	.....	12,015
Other Articles.....	Great Britain.....	.....	591	.....	.....	.....	591
	United States.....	.....	44,314	.....	.....	.....	44,314
	British W. Indies	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9
	Spanish W. Indies	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	24
	Danish W. Indies	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	18
		.....	44,956	.....	.....	.....	44,956

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Exported, &c.—Dominion of Canada—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTRIES.	GOODS, THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		GOODS, NOT THE PRODUCE OF CANADA.		TOTAL EXPORTS, PRODUCE AND NOT PRODUCE.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		\$		\$		\$
Great Britain.....		924,955		36,323		961,278
United States.....		1,194,123		13,653		1,207,770
Newfoundland.....		33,212				33,212
British West Indies.....		69,360				69,360
Spanish West Indies.....		572,616				572,616
French West Indies.....		90,194				90,194
Danish West Indies.....		21,456				21,456
Hayti.....		2,313				2,313
British Guiana.....		80,836				80,836
South America.....		304,013				304,013
St. Pierre.....		1,196				1,196
France.....		600				600
Germany.....		3,955				3,955
Belgium.....		200				200
Portugal.....		87,173				87,173
Italy.....		147,891				147,891
Austria.....		11,550				11,550
Madeira.....		4,233				4,233
Africa.....		450				450
Australia.....		6,838				6,838
Sandwich Islands.....		150				150
Total.....		4,147,344		49,976		4,197,320
Total Export to the United States...		1,194,123		13,653		1,207,776
do Other Countries.....		2,953,221		36,323		2,989,544
Grand Total.....		4,147,344		49,976		4,197,320

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish and Products of Fish, Imported and Entered for Consumption in the Dominion of Canada, also the Duty collected thereon during the Six Months ending 31st December, 1879.

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
DUTIABLE.		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish, fresh	United States.....	4,234	234	4,234	234	42 34
do Salted or smoked.....	Great Britain	6,393	525	6,393	525	63 93
	United States.....	23,121	1,350	22,021	1,322	220 21
	China.....	260	9	260	9	2 60
	St. Pierre.....	75	2	75	2	0 75
	Italy..	10	1	10	1	0 10
		29,859	1,887	28,759	1,859	287 59
do Oysters, preserved.....	United States.....		742		704	141 12
do Lobsters, preserved.....	Great Britain		14		14	2 80
	United States.....		369		369	73 69
			383		383	76 49
do Other, preserved in oil...	Great Britain.....		23,776		18,704	3,741 03
	United States.....		4,056		2,316	463 20
	France.....		2,941		1,569	313 80
	China.....		58		64	12 80
	Italy.....		2		2	0 40
			30,833		22,655	4,531 23
Oil, Cod Liver, Medicated.....	Great Britain.....	Galls. 628	1,087	Galls. 753	1,217	243 40
	United States.....	1,352	1,403	1,352	1,403	280 74
	Norway.....	156	406	142	219	43 89
	Newfoundland...	10	11	10	11	2 20
		2,146	2,907	2,257	2,850	570 14
do Sperm.....	United States....	Galls. 4,108	2,478	Galls. 4,004	2,338	467 60
do Whale or Fish.....	United States.....	Galls. 93	50	Galls. 93	50	10 00
FREE.						
Ambergris	Great Britain		58		58	
	United States.....		10		10	
			68		68	

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE— <i>Continued.</i>		Lbs.	\$	Lbs.	\$	\$ cts.
Cod, Haddock, Ling and Pol- lack, fresh	United States	765,190	18,425	765,190	18,425	.....
do do Dry, salted or smoked.....	United States....	Cwt. 27,929	80,275	Cwt. 27,929	80,275	.....
	Newfoundland...	130	201	130	201	.....
	Labrador	2,750	8,250	2,750	8,250	.....
		30,809	88,726	30,809	88,726	.....
do do Wet salted.....	United States. ...	Cwt. 108	310	Cwt. 108	310	.....
do do Pickled.....	United States....	Brls. 307	1,213	Brls. 307	1,213	.....
Halibut, Fresh	United States....	Lbs. 6,172	325	Lbs. 6,172	325	.....
do Pickled.....	United States	Brls. 4	26	Brls. 4	26	.....
Herring, Fresh	United States....	Lbs. 61,945	1,002	Lbs. 61,945	1,002	.....
do Pickled	United States	Brls. 1,321	4,868	Brls. 1,321	4,868	.....
	Newfoundland...	2,348	3,807	2,348	3,807	.....
	Labrador.....	31	124	31	124	.....
		3,700	8,799	3,700	8,799	.....
do Smoked.....	United States....	Lbs. 471,955	11,602	Lbs. 471,955	11,602	.....
Mackerel, Fresh	United States....	Lbs. 36,768	1,248	Lbs. 36,768	1,248	.....
do Pickled.....	United States....	Brls. 521	2,631	Brls. 521	2,631	.....
	Newfoundland...	3	21	3	21	.....
		524	2,652	524	2,652	.....
Sea Fish, other, fresh	United States....	Lbs. 9,093	496	Lbs. 9,093	496	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE—Continued.			\$		\$	\$ cts.
Sea Fish, other, Pickled.....	British W. Indies	.....	20	.....	20	.....
do do Preserved	United States.....	Lbs. 12,030	311	Lbs. 12,030	311	.....
Oysters, fresh, in shell	United States.....	Brls. 859	3,459	Brls. 859	3,459	.....
do Fresh, in cans	United States.....	Lbs. 489,188	47,506	Lbs. 489,188	47,506	.....
do Shelled, in bulk.....	United States.....	Gals. 53,982	43,853	Gals. 53,982	43,853	.....
Lobsters, fresh	United States.....	Brls. 218	1,036	Brls. 218	1,036	.....
do Fresh, in cans.....	United States.....	Lbs. 3,523	251	Lbs. 3,523	251	.....
do Preserved, in cans.....	United States.....	Lbs. 13,180	1,577	Lbs. 13,180	1,577	.....
Bait, Clams or other	United States.....	Brls. 627	1,807	Brls. 627	1,807	.....
Salmon, fresh..	United States.....	Lbs. 493	43	Lbs. 493	43	.....
do Smoked	United States.....	Lbs. 6,589	762	Lbs. 6,589	762	.....
do Canned	United States.....	Lbs. 151,681	14,560	Lbs. 151,681	14,560	.....
do Pickled	United States.....	Brls. 12	105	Brls. 12	105	.....
	Newfoundland ..	5	55	5	55	.....
		17	160	17	160	.....
Fish, all other, fresh.....	United States.....	.....	559	.....	559	.....
do do Pickled	United States.....	Brls. 10	62	Brls. 10	62	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Continued.*

ARTICLES.	Countries whence Imported.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
		Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Amount Collected.
FREE— <i>Continued.</i>		Gals.	\$	Gals.	\$	\$ cts.
Fish Oil, Cod.....	Great Britain....	9,600	4,277	9,600	4,277	.....
	United States....	26,942	9,353	26,942	9,353	.....
	Newfoundland....	30	9	30	9	.....
	Labrador.....	1,400	494	1,400	494	.....
		37,972	14,133	37,972	14,133	.....
do Whale....	United States....	Gals. 2,135	1,159	Gals. 2,135	1,159	.....
do Other.....	United States....	Gals. 17,214	4,983	Gals. 17,214	4,983	.....
		845	339	845	339	.....
		18,059	5,322	18,059	5,322	.....
Furs or Skins, undressed, the produce of fish or other marine animals.....	United States....		563		563	.....
			1,755		1,755	.....
			2,318		2,318	.....
Pearl, Mother of, unmanufactured	United States....		7		7	.....
Tortoise and other Shells.....	United States....		858		858	.....
Turtles.....	United States....	No. 16	45	No. 16	45	.....
		1	5	1	5	.....
		17	50	17	50	.....
Whalebone, unmanufactured..	United States....	Cwt. 8	1,373	Cwt. 8	1,373	.....
Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked, the produce of Newfoundland	Newfoundland....		332,922		332,922	.....
Fish Oil and products of Fish, the produce of Newfoundland	Newfoundland....		29,954		29,954	.....
Seal Oil, the produce of Newfoundland	Newfoundland....	Gals. 72,025	34,885	Gals. 72,025	34,885	.....

STATEMENT showing the Quantity and Value of Fish Imported, &c.—Dominion of
Canada—Continued.

RECAPITULATION.

COUNTRIES WHENCE IMPORTED.	IMPORTED.		ENTERED FOR HOME CONSUMPTION.		DUTY.
	Dutiable.	Free.	Dutiable.	Free.	
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Great Britain	25,402	4,335	20,460	4,335	4,051 16
United States	10,682	256,663	8,736	256,663	1,698 90
France	2,941		1,569		313 80
Italy	3		3		0 50
Norway	406		219		43 80
Newfoundland	11	403,948	11	403,948	2 20
St. Pierre	2		2		0 75
Labrador		8,868		8,868	
British West Indies		25		25	
China	67		73		15 40
Total	39,514	673,839	31,073	673,839	6,126 51
Total from United States	10,682	256,663	8,736	256,663	1,698 90
Total from all other countries	28,832	417,176	22,337	417,176	4,427 61
Total	39,514	673,839	31,073	673,839	6,126 51

	Imported.	Entered for Consumption.	Duty Collected.
	\$	\$	\$ cts.
Total Dutiable	29,514	31,073	6,126 51
do Free	673,839	673,839	
Total Imports of Fish and Products of Fish for the six months ending 31st December, 1879	713,353	704,912	6,126 51

EXPENDITURE AND RECEIPTS.

The following statements exhibit the respective amounts expended and collected during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879. This expenditure is subdivided for the several Provinces and services as follows:—

ONTARIO.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$11,741 40
Fish-breeding.....	7,102 54
	<hr/>
	\$18,843 94
	<hr/>

QUEBEC.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$13,606 06
Fish-breeding	5,772 90
Fisheries Protection Service, Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence ..	8,994 48
	<hr/>
	\$28,373 44
	<hr/>

NOVA SCOTIA.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements.....	\$14,312 76
Fish-breeding.....	2,687 44
	<hr/>
	\$17,000 20
	<hr/>

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Fishery Overseers' and Inspector of Fisheries' salaries and disbursements.....	\$10,858 64
Fish-breeding.....	1,139 00
	<hr/>
	\$11,997 64
	<hr/>

Under the head of Fish-breeding are also reckoned Mr. Samuel Wilmot's salary and travelling disburse- ments, being applicable to the several establish- ments in the Dominion.....	\$2,844 62
	<hr/>

And under the head of general disbursements is included a sum of.....	342 25
	<hr/>

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Fishery Overseers' salaries and disbursements	\$1,233 25
---	------------

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Inspector of Fisheries' salary and disbursements.....	\$1,423 73
---	------------

MANITOBA.

Fishery Overseer's salary.....	\$200 00
--------------------------------	----------

Total Expenditure.....	\$82,319 07
------------------------	-------------

Collections during the fiscal year are arranged under the following heads:—

ONTARIO.

Rents, license fees, fines and confiscations.....	\$6,188 80
---	------------

QUEBEC.

Rents, license fees, fines and confiscations.....	6,286 07
---	----------

NOVA SCOTIA.

Fees on trap-nets, fines and forfeitures	1,796 11
--	----------

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Rents, taxes on nets, fines and forfeitures.....	3,467 36
--	----------

Total.....	\$17,738 34
------------	-------------

LICENSES ISSUED.

The number of Fishery Licenses issued during the season of 1879 are as follows:—

ONTARIO.

Gill-net licenses.....	272
Hoop-net do	32
Pound-net do	42
Seine do	211
Angling permits.....	1,782
Spearing licenses.....	150

 QUEBEC.

Salmon-net fishing licenses.....	401
Brush Weirs do	116
Eel Weirs do	3
Seine do	191
Gill-net do	213

NEW BRUNSWICK.

Salmon net fishing licenses.....	930
Herring Weirs do	78
Bass do	343

NOVA SCOTIA.

Trap-net licenses.....	90
Weirs do	8

 Total 4,862

STAFF OF FISHERY OFFICERS.

In 1879 the staff of Fishery Officers consisted of the following :—

ONTARIO—Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magistrates) and Fishery Guardians... ..	87
QUEBEC—Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magistrates) and Fish- ery Guardians	109
NOVA SCOTIA—Inspector, Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magis- trates) and Fishery Wardens.....	235
NEW BRUNSWICK—Inspector, Fishery Overseers (<i>ex-officio</i> Magistrates) and Fishery Wardens... ..	115
PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND—Fishery Overseers (<i>ex officio</i> Magis- trates) and Fishery Wardens.....	38
BRITISH COLUMBIA—Inspector of Fisheries and Overseer....	2
GULF OF ST. LAWRENCE—Fisheries Protection Service.....	6

 Making the total number of Fishery Officers now
employed in the Outside Service..... 592

This regular staff receives occasional aid from lock-masters on the Government canals and lighthouse keepers, which arrangement saves employing in certain places other fishery officers at separate salaries.

REPORTS OF THE FISHERY OFFICERS.

Detailed reports of the various fishery officers engaged in the service are printed in the Appendices. They embrace particulars of the year's business in each fishery district, and also give details respecting the quantity and value of fish caught in sub-divisions of the respective fishery districts. They also refer to the condition of different fishings, the state of the rivers, the observance of fishery laws, and proceedings taken for violation of the same.

FISH CULTURE.

The total expenditure on account of this service for the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1879, amounts to \$19,888.75, divided as follows among the seven establishments devoted to the artificial reproduction of fish :—

Newcastle, Ontario.....	\$4,531 31
Sandwich, do	2,571 23
Tadoussac, Quebec....	2,445 88
Gaspé Basin, do	1,569 09
Restigouche, do	1,757 93
Bedford Basin, Nova Scotia.....	2,687 44
Miramichi, New Brunswick.....	1,139 00
General disbursements, including Mr. S. Wilmot's salary and travelling expenses.....	3,186 87
	<hr/>
	\$19 888 75

A statement in detail of this expenditure will be found at Appendix No. 30. Two new establishments were opened during the past season, one at Grand Falls on the St. John River, New Brunswick, and the other on Dunk River, Prince Edward Island.

STATEMENT of the Distribution of Young Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—Continued.

GASPÉ BASIN HATCHERY, QUEBEC.

Names of Rivers or Places where Fry were placed or sent.	KINDS OF FISH.				
	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
River Dartmouth, Quebec....	650,000				
do St. John do	360,000				
do York do	370,000				
do Malbaie do	90,000				
do Grand do	67,000				
do Pabos North do	50,000				
do do West do	10,000				
West Lake	8,000				
Pond, at Hatchery.....	50,000				
Total	1,655,000				

RESTIGOUCHE HATCHERY, QUEBEC.

River, Main Restigouche.....	500,000				
do Grand Cascapedia.....	120,000				
do Metapedia.....	350,000				
do Upsalquitch.....	350,000				
do Little.....	50,000				
do Little Cascapedia.....	50,000				
do Bonaventure.....	50,000				
Total.....	1,470,000				

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY, NEW BRUNSWICK.

River North-west Miramichi, N.B.....	200,000				
do Main South-west do	150,000				
do Little do	120,000				
River Nappan, N.B.....	75,000				
do Black	75,000				
do Shediac	40,000				
do Tabusintac	60,000				
do Sevogle	60,000				
do Bartibog	60,000				
do Burnt Church	60,000				
do Salmon	40,000				
do Canaan	40,000				
do Renous	40,000				
Pond, at Hatchery	5,000				
Total	1,025,000				

STATEMENT of the Distribution of Young Fish, &c.—Dominion of Canada—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Fish Hatcheries.	KINDS OF FISH.				
	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
Newcastle, Ontario.....	601,000	1,700	1,130,000	100,000	800,000
Sandwich do					12,000,000
Bedford, Nova Scotia....	1,740,000				
Restigouche, Quebec	1,210,000				
Gaspé do	1,655,000				
Tadoussac do	1,470,000				
Miramichi, New Brunswick...	1,025,000				
Total distribution in 1879.....	7,701,000	1,700	1,130,000	100,000	12,800,000
do do 1878.....	5,141,000	35,000	658,090	20,000	21,900,000

Salmon.....	7,701,000
California Salmon.....	1,700
Salmon Trout	1,130,000
Speckled Trout.....	100,000
Whitefish.....	12,800,000

Total in 1879.....	21,732,700
do 1878.....	27,751,000

SUMMARY OF OPERATIONS IN THE AUTUMN OF 1879.

The following numbers of Vivified Eggs were deposited in the Hatching-troughs of the several Fish Hatcheries in the Dominion, in the Fall of 1879.

Fish Hatcheries.	Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.
Newcastle, Ontario. { Lake Ontario Salmon..	309,000	1,264,000	40,000	1,200,000
{ California do	86,000			
Sandwich do				18,000,000
Tadoussac, Quebec	1,400,000			
Gaspé do	850,000			
Moisie River do (Private Hatchery)	200,000			
Restigouche, Quebec	1,500,000		100,000	
Bedford, N.S.	1,400,000			
Miramichi, N. B.	1,000,000			
River St. John, N. B.	320,000			
River Dunk, P.E.I.	700,000			
Total number of Vivified Ova in 1879.....	7,765,000	1,264,000	140,000	19,200,000
do do 1878.....	8,912,000	1,840,000	169,000	16,000,000

RECAPITULATION.

Fish Hatcheries.	Number of Vivified Eggs.
Newcastle, Ontario.....	2,899,000
Sandwich do	18,000,000
Tadoussac, Quebec.....	1,400,000
Gaspé do	850,000
Moisie River do (Private Hatchery).....	200,000
Restigouche, Quebec.....	1,600,000
Bedford, N.S.....	1,400,000
Miramichi, N.B.....	1,000,000
River St. John, N.B.....	320,000
River Dunk, P.E.I.....	700,000
Total number of Ova in 1879.....	28,369,000
do do 1878.....	26,951,000

W. F. WHITCHER,

Commissioner of Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 1.

REPORTS

FISHERY OFFICERS

OF THE

DOMINION OF CANADA,

1879.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1880.



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TO THE

REPORTS OF FISHERY OFFICERS

IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA.

FOR THE YEAR 1879.

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PART No. 2—REPORTS ON FISH BREEDING.

APPENDIX No. I.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, British Columbia and Manitoba, appointed under the Fisheries Act (1868), with Districts, Post Office Address, Salary, &c., &c., distinguishing those who, being Fishery Overseers, are instructed to act *ex officio* as Magistrates, from those who act in the capacity of Fishery Wardens, and do not exercise magisterial powers.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
Samuel Wilmot		Newcastle.....	Superintendent fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion.	2,000 00

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

T. McGarity.....	Counties of Stormont and Glengarry.	Cornwall.....	Overseer...	50 00
William Pool.....	Prescott to Rockport.....	Grenadier Island	do ...	50 00
Henry Hunt.....	Larne's Island	Rockport.....	Warden...	20 00
John Wallace.....	Lindoe Island.....	Lansdowne	do ...	50 00
J. D. McMillan.....	Lake St. Francis, from Cornwall to Côteau du Lac, on the north side, and from St. Régis to Valleyfield, on the south side, including Lake St. Francis and Salmon and La-Guerre Rivers	Dundee, P. Q.	Overseer..	50 00
John Mooney.....	Brockville to Cornwall.....	Prescott.....	do ...	200 00
Peter Kiel.....	Wolfe and Amherst Islands and waters around down to Brockville, and inland waters, County of Frontenac.....	Wolfe Island.....	do	200 00
Jos. Redmond.....	The County of Prince Edward.....		do ...	300 00
Charles Gilchrist..	Rice Lake and part of Lake Ontario, fronting on the County of Northumberland.....	Port Hope.....	do ...	400 00
W. H. Johnston.....	Charleston Lake, Gananoque Lake and River	Charleston Lake, P.O..	do ...	50 00
James Greer.....	Gananoque River	Warburton.....	do ...	40 00
A. J. Harrington...	Lake Scugog, including Lindsay or Scugog River to its mouth.....	Port Perry	do ...	50 00
John McAllister ...	do do	Cæsarea.....	Warden...	50 00
Alfred Knight	Lake shore and inland waters, County of Addington	Petworth.....	Overseer...	100 00
	Carried forward.....			1,610 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			1,610 00
John A. Cameron.	Inland waters of the Townships of Bedford, Oso, Olden, Palmerston, Clarendon and Miller in the County of Addington.	Westport.	Overseer...	50 00
A. D. Sills.....	Lake shore and inland waters, County of Lennox.....	Napanee.....	do ...	100 00
Charles W Ikins...	Waters of the Bay of Quinté fronting on County of Hastings, and from Carrying Place eastward to Mill Point, in the Co. of Prince Edward.	Belleville.	do ...	200 00
James G. Wilcox.	River Credit, from mouth of river up to Norval..	Port Credit.....	do ...	50 00
John W. Kerr.	Whitby Harbor to Moulton Bay.....	Hamilton.....	do ...	500 00
Henry Lawe.....	Grand River from mouth of Caledonia and that part of Lake Erie extending from South Cayuga to Moulton Bay	Dunnville	do ...	100 00
Chas. L. Bingham.	That part of the Counties of Norfolk and Haldimand fronting on Lake Erie and extending from the division line between the Counties of Elgin and Norfolk to the division line between the Townships of Rainham and South Cayuga.....	Rowan Mills..	do ...	250 00
Alex. McBride.....	That part of Lake Erie fronting on the County of Elgin.	Port Burwell.....	do ...	50 00
John McMichael....	Lake Erie frontage, County of Kent...	Rond Eau.....	do ...	50 00
James Cusumius ...	Point Pelée Island	Kingsville.....	Warden...	50 00
Wm. Prosser.....	Lake Erie, from mouth Detroit River to Point Pelée	Leamington.....	do ...	30 00
E. Boismier.	Baptiste Creek, on Lake St. Clair, to mouth of Detroit River	Sandwich	Overseer...	200 00
Thos. Cartier.....	Mouth of River Thames.....	Tilbury West.....	Warden...	20 00
Timothy McQueen.	Mouth of Thames River to Lewisville.	Chatham.....	Overseer...	50 00
Angus Brady.....	Thames River, from Lewisville to Cashmere	Bothwell.....	do ...	40 00
Peter McCann	Thames River, from Thamesville to London.....	London.....	do ...	200 00
P. McCarron.....	Sydenham River and tributaries.....	Wallaceburg.....	do ...	100 00
Chas. W. Raymond.	Lake St. Clair	Mitchell's Bay.....	do ...	50 00
David McMaster....	Baby's Point, on River St. Clair, to Kettle Point, on Lake Huron.....	Sarnia.....	do ...	200 00
A. C. McKinnon...	Kettle Point to Point Clarke, Lake Huron	Goderich	do ...	100 00
James Muir.	Point Clarke to Cape Hurd, including adjacent islands	Port Elgin.....	do ...	100 00
Geo. S. Miller	Owen Sound to Cape Hurd.....	Owen Sound	do ...	100 00
James Patton.....	Collingwood to Point Rich	Collingwood.....	do ...	250 00
Samuel Fraser.....	Point Cockburn to Moose Point	Midland.....	do ...	100 00
Wm. McGown.....	From Moose Deer Point to Byng Inlet, Georgian Bay.....	Parry Sound	Warden...	50 00
Geo. B. Abrey.....	Manitoulin Islands and adjacent islands in Lake Huron.....	Little Current.....	Overseer...	100 00
Jos. Wilson.....	Thessalon River to Slate Island.....	Sault Ste. Marie.....	do ...	100 00
James Dickson.....	Lake Superior, extending from Slate Island to mouth of Pigeon River.	Prince Arthur's Land'g	do ...	100 00
Alex. McKenzie.....	Lake Simcoe and tributaries	Barrie.....	do ...	50 00
	Carried forward.....			4,950 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary. \$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			4,950 00
Wm. Hastings.....	Lake Simcoe from Cook's Bay to Beaverton	Roach's Point	Overseer...	50 00
George Cochrane..	Inland waters, Co. Peterboro', in- cluding Pigeon, Deer, Salmon- Trout, Stony, Sturgeon and Che- mong Lakes.....	Lakefield.	do ...	250 00
Daniel Bowen.....	Upper Division or East Riding, Co. Peterboro', comprising waters of Gull and Burnt Rivers and tribu- taries, together with Drag, Eagle, Moose, Redstone, Crooked and other lakes within such limits.....	Haliburton.....	do ...	100 00
J. R. Graham.....	Inland water, N.E. County Victoria, north of Sturgeon Lake, and above Fenelon Falls	Victoria Road	do ...	100 00
James McFadden..	Mississippi River and Lake.	Carleton Place.....	do ...	30 00
Andrew Telfer....	Bonnechère River and Lakes, Co. Renfrew	Sand Point.	do ...	50 00
W. P. Croome	Grand River and its tributaries from Brantford upwards.....	Brantford.....	do ...	100 00
Wm. E. Foot... ..	Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Lake of Bays and the Maganetawan River	Bracebridge	do ...	125 00
Wellington Hall..	The Rivers Credit and Speed, with their tributaries, in the Townships of Eramosa, Erin, Caledon and Esquessing	Erin.....	do ...	50 00
W. D. Pollock.....	Twelve and Sixteen Mile Creeks, in the County of Halton...	Bronté.....	Warden ...	30 00
Hugh McFayden ..	Head waters of Saugeen River, and tributaries.....	Durham.....	Overseer ..	40 00
Robt. Bell... ..	Rideau Lakes	Newboro'	do ...	75 00
A. E. Mills.....	Rideau River and Canal.	Smith's Falls.....	do ...	50 00
Wm. Hicks.....	Upper and Lower Beverly Lakes.....	Delta.....	do ...	40 00
John Morrow.....	Upper Madawaska.....	Dacre	do ...	25 00
Jno. R. McDonald	Madawaska River	Clostarf	do ...	50 00
M. L. Russell.....	Bonnechère River.....	Renfrew	do ...	25 00
Thos. McKibbin ..	Mink and Doré Lakes, Renfrew	Eganville.....	do ...	25 00
Geo. Douglas	Muskrat Lake and Snake River, Renfrew	Stafford.....	do ...	25 00
Arch. Acheson.....	Lower Allumette and Coulonge Lakes	Westmeath.	do ...	25 00
John Grant.....	Upper Allumette to Des Joachims, including Petawawa River	Forester's Falls.....	do ...	40 00
Ephraim Deacon...	River Tay, Co. Lanark.....	Bulingbroke.....	do ...	50 00
	Total.....			6,305 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
Wm. Wakeham....	Lower St. Lawrence River and Gulf..	Gaspé Basin (in summer), Quebec (in winter).....	Officer in charge of Gov. st'm- er for protection of Fisheries..	1,200 00
Clovis Caron.....	Point Lévis to River Ouelle.....	L'Islet.....	Overseer...	200 00
Jules Gauvreau....	River Ouelle to Point à la Loupe, Green Island.....	Isle Verte.....	do ...	100 00
H. Martin.....	Point à la Loupe, Green Island, to Rimouski River (same included)....	Rimouski.....	do ...	100 00
L. E. Grondin	Rimouski to River Blanche.....	do	do ...	100 00
Vital Charest.....	River Blanche to Cape Chatte.....	Matane.....	do ...	100 00
George Gagnon....	Inland waters, County Témiscouata...	St. Epiphane.....	Warden...	30 00
Phileas Dubé.....	Lake Témiscouata and neighbouring waters, County Témiscouata.....	Notre Dame du Lac...	do ...	30 00
Alfred Blais.....	Lake Matapedia and River Matapedia to Causapsal	Causapsal.....	Overseer...	100 00
J. J. Letourneau...	Cape Chatte to River Ste. Anne des Monts	Ste. Anne des Monts ...	do ...	100 00
P. Vibert, jun.....	York, Dartmouth and St. John Rivers, Gaspé Basin, to Point Maquereau....	Gaspé Basin.....	do ...	200 00
John Phelan	Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point...	Port Daniel.....	do ...	50 00
R. W. H. Dimock..	Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point...	New Richmond..	do ...	200 00
John Mowat	That part of the County of Bonaventure extending from Maguasha Point upwards, and including the Rivers Matapedia and Restigouche and their tributaries,	Dee Side, Matapedia ...	do ...	300 00
L. P. Huot.....	Lakes Philippe, Gagné and adjacent Lakes, and the inland of Orleans ...	St. Roch, Quebec.....	Overseer...	100 00
U. Bhéreur.....	River du Gouffre to Canard River, including inland Lakes adjacent to Murray Bay and St. Paul's Bay	Murray Bay.....	do ...	50 00
Etienne Tremblay..	} Lakes in rear of Murray Bay and Bay St. Paul.....	{ Bay St. Paul.....	Warden ...	30 00
Jos. Simard		{ St. Agnès	do ...	40 00
Antoine Filion ...		{ Bay St. Paul	do ...	30 00
Jos. Radford.. ..	Waters in Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay	Tadoussac.....	Overseer...	200 00
Jacques Girard....	Grand Bay	Grand Bay.....	Warden ...	100 00
Romuald Maltais..	Lake St. John.....	Alma	do ...	25 00
Chas. Potvin.....	do	Roberval.....	do ...	25 00
Job Bilodeau.....	Lake St. John and tributaries, Upper Saguenay	Metabechouan.....	do ...	50 00
Joseph Boily.....	Escoumains to Bersimis.....	Mille Vaches.....	do ...	50 00
G. L. Duguay.....	North Shore, from Manicouagan to Point des Monts, including Becsée, Mississini and Godbout Rivers.	Godbout.....	do ...	150 00
J. O. Belanger.....	North Shore River St. Lawrence, from Point des Monts to Baie des Rochers, including Trinity and Pentecost Rivers.....	Montmagny.....	do ...	150 00
G. Mathurin	Moisie District, from Point Jambon to Point St. Charles, including Moisie River.....	do	Overseer...	150 00
Carried forward.				3,960 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 3,960 00
D. B. McGie	Esquimaux Point to Sheldrake River..	Port Daniel.....	Overseer...	100 00
W. McLeod.....	Washeecootai Division, comprising the Rivers Kegashca, Musquarro, Washeecootai and Romaine or Olomanosheebo	L'Islet.....	do ...	100 00
P. C. Gobeil.....	Watsheeshoo District, from Ateepetal Bay West to Little Watsheeshoo River East.....	St. Jean Port Joli.....	Warden ...	150 00
T. Mignault.....	Western Division Natashquan, includ- ing River Agwanus, Nabissippi and Natashquan.....	Montmagny.....	Overseer...	150 00
J. Legouvé.....	St. Augustine Division, from Cape Whittle to Checatica.....	Gaspé Basin.....	Warden ...	100 00
W. H. Whitely.....	Bonne Espérance Division, from Che- catica to Blanc Sablon.....	Bonne Espérance.....	do ...	100 00
Ant. Chevrier.....	Magdalen Islands.....	Amherst.....	Overseer...	100 00
John Morris.....	River St. Lawrence around Island of Montreal.....	St. Lambert.....	do ...	200 00
R. W. Jones	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, North side	St. Andrews.....	do ...	40 00
Jos. I. Lamoureux..	Ottawa River, from Oka to Carillon, South side	Rigaud	do ...	40 00
Jos. Landry	River Jesus and Des Prairies	Terrebonne.....	do ...	100 00
W. C. Willis	Waters in District of St. Francis.....	Sherbrooke.....	do ...	150 00
H. W. Austin.....	Richelieu River and tributaries from Sorel to St. John.....	Chambly.....	do ...	200 00
S. F. Copp.....	Lake Memphremagog, in the Counties of Stanstead and Brome.....	Georgeville.....	do ...	100 00
J. B. Chevalier....	Richelieu River, from St. John to Lake Champlain	Iberville.....	do ...	100 00
Pierre Latraverse..	That part of the River St. Lawrence bordering on the Counties of Riche- lieu, Yamaska and Berthier, in the Province of Quebec, including Sorel and adjoining Islands	Sorel	Warden ...	100 00
Olivier Lafêche ...	That part of the River St. Lawrence fronting Counties of Berthier and Maskinonge	River du Loup(<i>en haut</i>)	do ...	40 00
P. E. Luke.....	Mississquoi Bay in Lake Champlain and Pike River.....	Phillipsburg.....	Overseer...	50 00
J. B. McDonald....	Lake Megantic.....	Lake Megantic.....	do ...	100 00
J. F. Picotin.....	St. Francis River.....	Drummondville.....	Warden ...	25 00
Wm. Clyde.....	Chateauguay River and tributaries	Huntingdon	Overseer...	50 00
Andrew Watt.....	River Chateauguay, from mouth to village.....	Chateauguay Basin....	do ...	50 00
Alexander Beaton..	The inland waters in rear of the County of Argenteuil.....	Lost River, P. O., Har- rington.....	do ...	30 00
L. J. Loranger.....	The inland waters of the County of Terrebonne	St. Sauveur.	do ...	150 00
Thomas Evans.....	Inland waters of the Townships of Gore, Wentworth and Howard, in the County of Argenteuil, and those of the Seignior of Mille Isle and Township of Morin, in the County of Terrebonne.....	Lakefield.....	do ...	30 00
Jos. Marion.....	County of Ottawa.....	Hull	do ...	100 00
	Total.....			6,415 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts
W. H. Rogers	Nova Scotia	Amherst	Inspector of Fisher- ies	1,200 00
	<i>Annapolis County.</i>			
W. T. Carty	Annapolis County	Annapolis	Overseer ..	120 00
A. F. Morton	Annapolis River	Wilmot	Warden ..	25 00
Geo. Vroom	Bear River (South side)	Bear River	do ..	25 00
Wm. Crosscup	Bear River (North side)	do	do ..	25 00
	<i>Antigonish County.</i>			
John McDonald	Antigonish County	Antigonish	Overseer ..	125 00
Angus McDonald	From mouth of Harbour to foot of Marsh, thence up Tracadie stream to lake, from Marsh up to Monastery Brook, including French Settle- ment Brook and Tarbitts	Tracadie	Warden ..	25 00
J. R. Aymer	From mouth of Harbour to Forks, from thence on the Pomquet River to V. Chisholm's Mills, and from Forks on the Black River to Falls	Pomquet Forks, Anti- gonish	do ..	25 00
Albert Randall	From shore to lake	Bayfield, W.O.	do ..	15 00
Colin Chisholm	From Antigonish Harbour to McWil- liams or St. Andrew's Bridge	Lower South River, Antigonish	do ..	25 00
Lochlin Cameron	From McWilliam's Bridge to Fraser's Bridge, including Big Brook	Upper South River, Antigonish	do ..	30 00
John Cumming	From Fraser's Bridge to County line at head of lake	Upper South River, Antigonish	do ..	20 00
John Dexter	From Antigonish Harbour (foot of marsh), to Trotter's Mill Brook, thence up said Brook to Trotter's Mill, including both branches of West River and Bailey's Brook	Antigonish	do ..	30 00
Donald Chisholm	From Trotter's Mill Brook to W. Thompson's Dam	Salt Springs, Antigon- ish	do ..	25 00
Alex. Macadam	From Thompson's Dam to Addington Forks' Bridge	West River, Addington Forks, Antigonish ..	do ..	25 00
Hugh Cameron	From Forks' Bridge to Pinkeytown Bridge, including Jones River and Beaver River ..	Addington, W.O.	do ..	25 00
Duncan Fraser	From Pinkeytown Bridge to Stewart's Mill	Ohio	do ..	20 00
James Chisholm	From Campbell's Rock, on Pomquet River, to V. Chisholm's Mill on the Eastern Branch, and to Alexander McDonald's Mill on the Western Branch	St. Andrews	do ..	25 00
James McDougald	From John McDonald (Bun's) Cove, north side of Cape George, to Creb- bing Head, St. George's Bay	McNair's Cove, Cape George	do ..	25 00
	Carried forward			1,835 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			1,835 00
	<i>Cape Breton County.</i>			
Francis Quinan.....	From Low Point to South Head of Cow Bay, and north side of Mira Bay, including Salmon River and Sydney River.....	Sydney.....	Overseer..	120 00
Anthony Spencer..	Mira River, Black Brook.....	Mira Gut, W.O.....	Warden..	25 00
Wm. Burke.....	Mira Bridge and Trout Brook ..	Burke's Bridge, Mira River.....	do ..	25 00
John McEachen....	Salmon River ..	Grand Mira, Arichat...	do ..	25 00
Thos. Moore.....	Ball's and Leitch's Creeks	North Sydney.....	do ..	20 00
Donald McDonald.	Sydney River and Forks.....	Lingan ..	do ..	20 00
Alex. McLean.....	Mill Brook	Mill Brook.....	do ..	20 00
York Barrington...	North of East Bay to Head of Sydney River, including part of Boularderie Island.....	Sydney Mines.....	Overseer..	120 00
Alex. McDonald ..	South of East Bay to Salmon River...	East Bay.....	Warden ..	120 00
Allan McAdam.....	Eskasoni	Eskasoni ..	do ..	25 00
Angus Morrison...	Marion Bridge, Mira	Marion Bridge, Mira...	do ..	25 00
Denis Murphy.....	Ponds, Sydney Mines.....	Ponds, Sydney Mines...	do ..	25 00
H. McLellan	Rory Brack's Brook.....	Rory Brack's Brook....	do ..	25 00
P. Keefe	North West Brook, Grand Lake and tributaries	Lingan.....	do ..	25 00
Donald M'Cormack	Leitch's Creek and George's River...	Leitch's Creek, W.O..	do ..	25 00
John McNeil	Benacadie River emptying into Bras d'Or Lake	Benacadie, W. O.....	do ..	25 00
	<i>Colchester County.</i>			
T. Johnston.....	Salmon River.....	Salmon River.....	Warden ..	25 00
R. J. Pollock.....	Stewiacke River (lower portion)	Lower Stewiacke.....	Overseer..	75 00
George Funtun.....	do (upper portion).....	Stewiacke River, Brook- field.....	Warden ..	25 00
H. Gass	Northern Division, Co. Colchester, comprising Tatamagouche Bay, French and Waugh's rivers.....	Tatamagouche	Overseer..	40 00
J. W. Davison	Colchester County, West Division...	Upper Economy	do ..	100 00
J. Urquhart.....	Waugh's River	Tatamagouche River...	Warden ..	50 00
Robt. R. Fulton...	De Bert River	Londonderry	do ..	25 00
T. Davidson, 2nd.	Portapique River.....	Portapique, W.O.....	do ..	25 00
George Moore.....	Economy River.....	Economy	do ..	25 00
Mat. G. Murray...	Salmon River.....	Truro	do ..	25 00
William Winton...	Lower Stewiacke River.	Lower Stewiacke.....	do ..	25 00
Alfred Wright.....	do do	do	do ..	25 00
Henry Blair.....	Eastern Division, County Colchester.	North River.....	Overseer..	100 00
	<i>Cumberland County.</i>			
N. B. Blair.....	Cumberland Co., Eastern Division, embracing all streams emptying into the Straits of Northumberland	Oxford.....	Overseer..	100 00
Oliver Fillmore....	River Philip, Hanam's Falls, upwards	River Philip.....	Warden....	25 00
John W. Moore	do do downwards	do ..	do ..	25 00
Thos. R. Smith	Shinimicas River.....	Shinimicas River.....	do ..	25 00
F. W. Lowther	River Philip	River Philip.....	do ..	25 00
	Carried forward.....			3,270 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			3,270 00
	<i>Cumberland County—Continued.</i>			
James King.....	Cumberland County, Western Division, including all streams flowing into the Bay of Fundy.....	Amherst.....	Overseer...	100 00
David Corbett.....	Laplanche and Nappan Rivers.....	do	Warden...	25 00
Moses Harrison.....	Maccan Rivers	Maccan, W. O.....	do ..	25 00
C. Pugsley.....	River Hebert.....	River Hebert.....	do ..	25 00
Francis L. Jenks....	Parrsboro' Head.....	Parrsboro'	do ...	25 00
Wm. Murphy.....	Wallace River	Wallace.....	do ...	30 00
Elijah Fowler.....	Diligent, Ramshead and Fox Rivers, including fisheries from Partridge Island to Spencer Island.....	Diligent River, Parrsboro'	do ...	30 00
Samuel McPherson	Pugwash River.....	Pugwash River	do ...	25 00
	<i>Digby County.</i>			
J. H. Morehouse....	Digby County.....	Hillsburg.....	Overseer...	120 00
Abraham L. Gavil	Joggins River.....	Digby.....	Warden...	25 00
Lochlin McKay	St. Mary's Bay.....	St. Mary's Bay, W. O...	do ...	25 00
Robert Journey	Sissaboo River.....	Weymouth.....	do ...	25 00
	Brier and Long Island.....	Brier Island.....	Overseer...	50.00
	<i>Guysborough County.</i>			
James A. Tory.....	Guysborough County	Guysborough.....	Overseer...	150 00
James Cook.....	Salmon River, from mouth to Graham's West Line	Salmon River, W.O.....	Warden...	25 00
James McCallum....	From Graham's West Line to foot of Neil's Lake, including North Branch and Lake.....	do	do ...	20 00
Charles Kenny.....	From foot of Neil's Lake to Beaver Dam Lake, inclusive, and all the lakes through which it passes.....	Salmon River, West Branch, Guysboro'...	do ...	15 00
Donald Gunn.....	From mouth of Scott's Place to Country Harbour Lake, including Gunn's Brook, from Main River to Hurley's Lake.....	Cross Roads	do ...	30 00
William Pride	From mouth of St. Mary's River to Sinclair's Point, including stream from Wine Harbour to Lake.....	Sherbrooke, St. Mary's	do ...	30 00
Thomas McKeen....	From Forks to County Line, including McQueen's Mill and Brook, to Lake.....	Melrose.....	do ...	30 00
J. L. Smith.....	From Forks to Indian Man's Brook...	West River.....	do ...	25 00
Robert McKay.....	From head of tide to head of Intervale, on the North Branch, and to Cameron's Mill, on the Valley Branch	Guysborough, Intervale, W.O.....	do ...	15 00
James R. Bruce	From mouth of Clam Harbour River to Upper Falls.....	Guysborough.....	do ...	10 00
	Carried forward.....			4,150 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 4,150 00
	<i>Guysborough County—Continued.</i>			
James Nickerson..	From Beach to Fallc, including North West Brook.....	New Harbour, W.O.....	do ...	15 00
D. A. McDonald ...	St. Mary's River.....	St. Mary's River, Sher- brooke.....	do ...	40 00
Allan McQuarrie..	District of St. Mary's.....	Sherbrooke.....	Overseer..	100 00
Adam Kirk.....	St. Mary's River, extending from Alex. Ross' (above still waters) to Hugh Halters', on the West River.....	Glenelg	Warden...	30 00
Wm. McDonald.....	St. Mary's River.....	Stillwater	do ...	25 00
D. McC. Sinclair...	From Sinclair's Mill to Headwater...	Goshen	do ...	20 00
Luke Harpell.....	From mouth to head of Indian River.	Indian River, St. Mary's District.....	do ...	15 00
D. Cameron, sen...	West River, St. Mary's, from Wallace Bridge to head of River.....	Upper Caledonia.....	do ...	20 00
Frederick Mattie...	Tracadie River, in Counties of Guys- boro' and Antigonish.....	Tracadie, County of Antigonish	do ...	15 00
Angus Cameron....	East River, St. Mary's.....	East River	do ...	25 00
John Jones.....	Mouth of Salmon River.....	Mouth of Salmon River	do ...	25 00
James Henderson..	Isaac Harbour and River.....	Isaac's Harbour.....	do ...	25 00
Samuel Hudson (Lewis' son).....	Country Harbour River, from Bridge at Narrows to mouth	Country Harbour... ..	do ...	25 00
John J. Sangster..	From New Harbour to Isaac Harbour, including harbours, rivers and lakes between these places	Coddel's Harbour.....	do ...	25 00
	<i>Halifax County.</i>			
William Anderson.	Halifax County, East Division, Dart- mouth to Ecum Secum	Musquodoboit Harbour	Overseer..	150 00
James Blakely.....	From Ship Harbour to Chezzetcook, inclusive	Ship Harbour.....	Warden...	30 00
William Hall.....	Sheet Harbour	Sheet Harbour.....	do ...	40 00
John Fitzgerald....	Halifax Harbour to Margaret Bay, Portuguese Cove.....	Portuguese Cove.....	Overseer..	150 00
Archibald Kidston	From Peggy's Cove to Terrance Bay, Nine Mile and Prospect Rivers.....	Spryfield.....	Warden...	40 00
Nathaniel Mason...	From Hubert's to Peggy's Cove, Margaret Bay, Ingraham and Indian Rivers	Margaret Bay, Peggy's Cove, W.O	do ...	40 00
Daniel Mosher.....	Cow Bay Run	Cow Bay, Dartmouth...	do ...	20 00
Donald Mc'leam...	Chezzetcook River	Chezzetcook River ...	do ...	30 00
Henry Balcam.....	Salmon River	Salmon River.....	do ...	30 00
John McCurdy.....	Middle Musquodoboit.....	Middle Musquodoboit...	do ...	30 00
James Miller.....	Tangier River	Tangier River	do ...	30 00
Hy. A. Shatford...	Pennant River	Hubbard's Cove	do ...	40 00
Jas. Gardner.....	Musquodoboit Harbour	Musquodoboit Harbour	do ...	30 00
John Taylor	Little Musquodoboit River.....	Little Musquodoboit River.....	do ...	30 00
Geo. Parker	Upper Musquodoboit.....	Upper Musquodoboit River	do ...	30 00
John Frazer	Moser's River and Ecum Secum and Smith's Brook.....	Moser's River.....	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward			5,305 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 5,305 00
	<i>Halifax County.</i> —Continued.			
Geo. Keizer.....	Lake Porter and streams.....	Lake Porter.....	do ..	30 00
Wm. Geo. Walker.....	Little Salmon River.....	Little Salmon River, Preston Road.....	Warden...	20 00
James Crook.....	Big Salmon River or Lawrencetown River.....	Lawrencetown.....	do ..	25 00
F. G. Tolson.....	Sackville River.....	Sackville River.....	do ..	40 00
	<i>Hants County.</i>			
P. S. Burnham ..	Hants County, Western Division, from Western County Line to Walton....	Windsor.....	Overseer...	100 00
John B. Colter.....	Shubenacadie River.....	Milford.....	do ..	30 00
James Mosher.....	Rivers Meander and Hebert, from mouth to source	Brooklyn.....	Warden ..	30 00
T. B. O'Brien.....	East Division, from Walton to Col- chester Line	Maitland.....	Overseer...	100 00
Joseph Mosher.....	Kennetcook River, from mouth to head of tide	Newport.....	Warden ..	50 00
James M. O'Brien ..	Walton and Kennetcook Rivers.....	Maitland.....	do ..	30 00
	<i>Inverness County.</i>			
Peter Coady.....	Inverness County, East Division.....	S.W. Margaree.....	Overseer...	100 00
David Ross.....	do do	N.E. Margaree.....	do ..	100 00
Miles McDaniel.....	From mouth of Margaree River to South-west Chapel.....	Forks, Margaree, W.O.	do ..	25 00
Neil McKay.....	Upper Waters and tributaries, Mar- garee River.....	S.W. Margaree River...	Warden ..	25 00
D. F. McLean.....	Inverness County, Western Division..	Port Hastings.....	Overseer...	100 00
Peter Benzie.....	Mabou River.....	Mabou, Brook Village.	Warden ..	25 00
M. B. McDonald.....	River Dennis.....	River Dennis, W.O.....	do ..	25 00
Donald McDonald.....	River Inhabitants.....	River Inhabitants, W.O.	do ..	25 00
John McLean.....	do	Broad Cove.....	do ..	25 00
Hugh Cameron.....	do	S.W. Mabou.....	do ..	25 00
Moses Murphy.....	Ainslie Lake.....	N.E. Margaree.....	do ..	25 00
John McKenzie.....	Crowdis Bridge to head of river	Big Intervale, Mar- garee, W.O.	do ..	25 00
Daniel McDermid.....	From his own residence to Big Inter- vale	N.E. Margaree	do ..	25 00
Mark Crowdis	From Bridge to Forks, North-east Margaree River.....	do	do ..	25 00
Donald Carmichael (David's Son).....	do do	do	do ..	25 00
William Hart, jun.....	From Crowdis Bridge to Warden McDermid's residence.....	S.W. Margaree	do ..	25 00
Allan McLellan (John's Son).....	Whycocomagh Pay.....	River Denis.....	do ..	25 00
Malcolm McKay.....	Trout River.....	Lake Ainslie.....	do ..	20 00
Angus McFarlane (Angus' Son).....	Upper South-west Margaree River.....	Upper S.W. Margaree River.....	do ..	25 00
John P. McFarlane ..	Margaree Harbour	Margaree.....	do ..	25 00
Stephen Graham.....	Long Point and Judique Rivers.....	.....	do ..	25 00
	Carried forward			6,505 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			6,505 00
	<i>King's County.</i>			
John E. Starr.....	King's County.....	Port William.....	Overseer...	250 00
W. McIntyre.....	Annapolis River.....	Kentville.....	Warden...	50 00
	<i>Lunenburg County.</i>			
Geo. Redden.....	Lunenburg County, East Division Middle, Gold, Martin's and Mushamush Rivers.....	Chester.....	Overseer...	100 00
Geo. Meland.....	Eastern River.....	do	Warden...	25 00
Jas. Corkum.....	Middle River.....	do Basin.....	do	25 00
David Lemon.....	Lower Gold River.....	Lower Gold River.....	do	25 00
John Hutt.....	Middle Gold River.....	Beech Hill, Chester.....	do	25 00
Edward Boylan.....	Gold River, Upper.....	New Ross.....	do	25 00
Jas. Langille.....	Martin's River.....	Chester.....	do	25 00
Hy. S. Jost.....	Lunenburg County, West Division.....	Lunenburg.....	Overseer...	100 00
Chas. Pernette.....	From mouth of Lahave River to Wilkie's Cove.....	do	Warden...	25 00
C. E. Goddard.....	Wilkie's Cove to Henry Koch's.....	Bridgewater.....	do	25 00
Jas. Messman.....	From Henry Koch's to Knock's.....	Lunenburg.....	do	25 00
B. Rothenhiser.....	Knock's to source of Lahave River.....	Bridgewater.....	do	25 00
John Andrews.....	Mushamush River.....	Mahone Bay.....	do	25 00
Geo. A. Nesbitt.....	Petite River, mouth to Wallace Brook.....	Petite River.....	do	25 00
Eli Hebb.....	Petite River, from Wallace Brook to source.....	Hebb's Cross, West Conquerall.....	do	25 00
William Croft.....	East Gold River, from Bongald's Point to Gold River Branch, thence to Clark's, Clinton's and Henry's Lakes.....	Chester Basin.....	do	25 00
	<i>Pictou County.</i>			
Duncan G. McDonald.....	Pictou County, East Division, including Sutherland's, French and Barney's Rivers, Bailey's Brook and Shore Fishery from Pictou Harbour eastward to County Line.....	Lismore.....	Overseer...	170 00
William Turner.....	Barney's River.....	Barney's River, W.O.....	Warden...	25 00
Donald McDonald.....	Sutherland River.....	New Glasgow.....	do	25 00
Geo. Foote.....	French River.....	French River.....	do	25 00
Donald McLean.....	Bailey's Brook.....	Bailey's Brook, W.O.....	do	30 00
Charles Henry.....	Pictou County, West Division, including Middle, East, West, Cariboo, Toney and John Rivers.....	River John.....	Overseer...	140 00
Wm. McDonald.....	French River.....	French River.....	Warden...	25 00
Peter Campbell.....	East River.....	New Glasgow.....	do	25 00
Alex. Douglas.....	Middle River.....	Middle River.....	do	25 00
Arch'd. Porteuos.....	West River.....	West River.....	do	25 00
John McRay.....	River John.....	River John.....	do	25 00
George McKenzie.....	Cariboo River.....	Cariboo River.....	do	25 00
John McDonald.....	Barney's River, from McDonald's Bridge to Head.....	Barney's River, W.O.....	do	25 00
Samuel Fraser.....	Grant's Factory to East Branch Lake.....	Bridgeville.....	do	25 00
	Carried forward.....			7,970 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			7,970 00
	<i>Pictou County—Continued.</i>			
Donald Fraser.....	Fork and West Branch Lake.....	Hopewell.....	Warden....	25 00
Wm. McKenzie.....	East River of St. Mary's and Garden Lake.....	Garden of Eden.....	do ..	20 00
Thomas Frazer.....	East River, from Tide Head to Grant's Factory.....	Island Hopewell.....	do ..	25 00
Edward Cameron.....	East Branch Barney's River, from Sutherland's Marshy Hope to Bar- ney's River.....	Barney's River.....	do ..	25 00
A. C. Pritchard.....	Central Pictou County, including Middle, East and West Rivers.....	New Glasgow.....	Overseer...	150 00
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Saml. T. N. Sellon.....	Queen's County.....	Liverpool.....	Overseer...	225 00
Theodosius Ford ..	Milton Bridge up to Port Liverpool River.....	Milton.....	Warden....	60 00
Henry Hooker	Puddingpan Island to Toby's Island, up Port Medway River to Dog Cove.....	Port Medway.....	do ..	70 00
John Fitzgerald.....	From Steam Mills to Salter's Falls on Port Medway River.....	Mill Village.....	do ..	70 00
Barnabas Miles.....	Salter's Falls to Pawn Hook, on Port Medway River.....	Greenfield, W.O.....	do ..	30 00
	<i>Richmond County.</i>			
Duncan Cameron.....	Eastern Division, from River Bour- geois to East Boundary of County, including said river.....	St. Peters.....	Overseer...	125 00
John Murchison.....	Grand River.....	Grand River, W.O.....	Warden....	30 00
James Marmean.....	Western Division, from River Bour- geois to West Boundary of County.....	Arichat.....	Overseer...	125 00
P. W. Grouchy.....	Decousse River.....	do ..	Warden....	30 00
John Proctor, sen.....	Inhabitants River.....	Port Hawkesbury.....	do ..	20 00
Abraham Sampson.....	Petit Degrat Inlet.....	Petit Degrat.....	do ..	30 00
Justinian Sampson.....	L'Ardoise.....	L'Ardoise.....	do ..	30 00
Charles Grant.....	River Inhabitants.....	River Inhabitants.....	do ..	20 00
Alex. Smith.....	West Bay, Black River.....	West Bay.....	do ..	30 00
Geo. Donahoe.....	River Moulin.....	River Moulin, Gran- digue Ferry, W.O.....	do ..	30 00
Patrick Kyte.....	River Tier.....	River Tier, St. Peters.....	do ..	25 00
Felix Gerroir.....	Grand Ruisseau.....	Grand Ruisseau, Ari- chat.....	do ..	25 00
William Kehoe.....	False Bay and Breen's Brook.....	River Bourgeois, W.O.....	do ..	25 00
	<i>Shelburne County.</i>			
Wm. John McGill.....	Shelburne County.....	Shelburne.....	Overseer...	125 00
M. Greenwood.....	Round Bay River and Indian Brook.....	Clyde River, W.O.....	Warden....	20 00
George Archer.....	Birchtown River.....	Shelburne.....	do ..	30 00
Geo. Ryer.....	Roseway River.....	do ..	do ..	50 00
G. A. Holden.....	Jordan River.....	do ..	do ..	50 00
Henry Ackerman.....	Green Harbor.....	Ragged Island, Locke's Island, W.O.....	do ..	20 00
P. Crowell.....	Barrington River.....	Barrington.....	do ..	20 00
	Carried forward.....			9,530 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary. \$ cts.
	Brought forward.....			9,530 00
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
J. W. Burke.....	Victoria County, North Division, from Smoky Head to Bay St. Lawrence...	Ingonish.....	Overseer...	120 00
Donald McRae, jun	do South Division.....	Baddeck.....	do	120 00
John McLellan....	Middle River	Middle River, W.O., Baddeck.....	Warden...	25 00
Jno. McRae (Rory's Son).....	Middle River, Upper Settlement.....	McLeod, W.O.....	do	25 00
Donald McQuarrie	do	Baddeck.....	do	25 00
Donald McMillan...	Baddeck River.....	do	do	25 00
Donald McAuley...	do	do	do	25 00
Hector McKenzie..	North River	North River, W.O.....	do	15 00
Donald McRae....	Baddeck River and tributaries.....	Baddeck.....	do	25 00
Frs. McGregor....	Entrance of Baddeck River.....	Hunters Mountain, W.O	do	25 00
Angus McDonald..	Washabuck River.....	Washabuck River.....	do	30 00
Kenneth Campbell	Indian Brook.....	Middle River.....	do	30 00
Rodrick Beaton...	Hume's River.....	McNaughton's, W.O....	do	30 00
William Foyle.....	Peter's Brook.....	Baddeck River.....	do	30 00
John McCharles...	Upper Settlement.....	Middle River.....	do	30 00
Donald Bochaman..	Barachois River.....	Barachois River.....	do	30 00
Malcom McIvor....	Indian Brook.....	Indian Brook	do	30 00
Jos. Guinn.....	North River	North River.....	do	30 00
Geo. Burton.....	Salmon River, Bay St. Lawrence	Bay St. Lawrence, W.O	do	30 00
Jos. Heilen.....	Cape North.....	Cape North.....	do	30 00
	<i>Yarmouth County.</i>			
Enos Gardner.....	Yarmouth County.....	Tusket.....	Overseer...	150 00
J. A. Hatfield.....	From Raynard's Falls to Lower Nar- rows, Tusket River.....	do	Warden...	50 00
William Kavanagh	Gurrill's Bridge to Coldstream.....	do	do	25 00
William Prosser...	Branches of River above Raynard's Falls	do	do	25 00
Eustace Nickerson	Salmon River.....	Yarmouth.....	do	25 00
Edward Perry.....	Little River.....	do	do	25 00
Jerome Doucet....	Tusket River.....	Tusket.....	do	30 00
Vital Muiše.....	Tusket Forks	Tusket Forks	do	25 00
Joseph M. White...	Eel Lake.....	Eel Lake.....	do	25 00
Wm. Thurston, sen	Cheggoggin River.....	Cheggoggin River.....	do	25 00
J. Ingraham Braad	Pubnico and Argyle.....	W. Pubnico.....	do	25 00
	Total.....			10,700 00

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

W. H. Venning....	New Brunswick.....	St. John, N.B.....	Inspector Fisheries	1,400 00
C. R. Venning....		do	Clerk	400 00
	<i>Albert County.</i>			
Winthrop Akerly..	County of Albert.....	Harvey.....	Overseer ..	100 00
Wallace Taylor....	Petitcodiac River.....	Coverdale.....	Warden.....	40 00
	Carried forward			1,940 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
				\$ cts.
	Brought forward .....	.....	.....	1,940 00
	<i>Albert County—Continued.</i>			
C. McLatchey.....	Mouth of Petitcodiac River and Dorchester Bay	Hillsboro'	Warden ...	40 00
Jacob Beck.....	Pollet River	Elgin	do ...	30 00
J. E. Kinne.....	Germantown Lake and Shepody River	Hopewell Corner.....	do ...	40 00
Bartlet Oliver.....	Rocher Bay.....	Waterside.	do ...	40 00
	<i>Carleton County.</i>			
W. B. Mills.....	Miramichi River (S. W.) from Head Waters to Forks	Foreston.	Overseer...	150 00
Geo. R. Burt.....	St. John River and tributaries, from Long's Creek to Tobique River.....	Upper Woodstock.....	do ...	100 00
J. W. Scott.....	St. John River, from Eel River to Woodstock	Canterbury.....	Warden ...	30 00
	<i>Charlotte County.</i>			
B. L. Cunningham	Inner Bay of Passamaquoddy.....	Chamcook, W.O.....	Overseer...	70 00
James Brown.....	Campo Bello and West Isles, with coasts and streams in Charlotte Co.	Campo Bello.....	do ...	100 00
Frank Todd.....	St. Croix River and tributaries	St. Stephen.....	do ...	120 00
W. B. McLaughlin.	Grand Manan Island and spawning grounds.....	Grand Manan.....	do ...	*240 00
Samuel Dick.....	St. George to Beaver Harbour.....	La Tête, W. O.....	Warden ...	30 00
Robert Dixon.....	Seeley's Cove to Lepreaux.....	Lepreaux.	do ...	30 00
Leonard Best.....	East District, from La Tête to Lepreaux	Beaver Harbour, W. O.	Overseer...	100 00
J. M. Lord.....	Deer Island.....	Deer Island.....	do ...	70 00
James Russell.....	From St. Andrews to mouth of St. Croix River	St. Andrews.....	Warden ...	30 00
Andrew Gilmoir...	Northern Head, Grand Manan.	Grand Manan.....	do ...	30 00
Edward Carroll...	Whitehead Island.....	do	do ...	30 00
John Thomson....	West side, Deer Island.....	Deer Island.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>Gloucester County.</i>			
James Hickson.....	River Nepissiguit and tributaries, with sea coast and streams from Belledune River to Grindstone Point.....	Bathurst	Overseer...	250 00
William Bateman...	Nepissiguit River.....	do	Warden ...	50 00
Juste Haché.....	Oyster beds in County. Caraquet and Shippegan	Caraquet.....	Overseer...	100 00
Justinien Savoy...	Tracadie.....	Tracadie, W.O.....	Warden ...	30 00
John L. Veno.....	Pokemouche.....	Pokemouche.....	do ...	30 00
Frederic Comeau...	Petit Rocher, from Belledune to Mill Stream	Elm Tree, Madisco.....	do ...	40 00
Miles Demprey.....	Salmon Beach, from Bass River to Grindstone Point	Salmon Beach	do ...	30 00
Tim. Coughlan...	Grindstone Point to Grande Anse.....	Grande Anse.....	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward.....	.....	.....	3,810 00

*Includes boat hire.

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward			\$ cts. 2,810 00
	<i>Gloucester County—Continued.</i>			
Adolphe Haché....	Shippegan	Shippegan	Warden....	30 00
W. Rogers	Tête-à-gauche River.....	Tête-à-gauche, Bathurst	do ...	25 00
John Calnan, jun....	That part of River Tête-à-gauche from a mile above the Mill Dam to the source of said River.....	Kinsale.....	do ...	25 00
Alexis Landry, jun....	Pokemouche River	Pokemouche	Overseer....	50 00
Augustin Cormier....	Caraquet Herring Banks.....	Caraquet.....	do ...	50 00
Joseph Poirier.....	Bay Chaleur, between Grand Anse and Point Mizzenette... ..	Grande Anse	do ...	50 00
	<i>Kent County.</i>			
Charles Cormier....	Cocagne River	Cocagne.....	Overseer....	100 00
J. McD. Sutherland	Richibucto River	Richibucto.....	do ...	75 00
F. B. Légaré.....	Little Buctouche River.....	Little Buctouche River	Warden....	30 00
M. A. Girouard.....	Big do	Buctouche	Overseer....	75 00
James Harnett.....	From the mouth of Nicholas River, on the Richibucto, upwards, including Nicholas River.....	Weldford	Warden....	30 00
Lazare Guimon.....	From Kouchibouquacis to Chockfish River	Kouchibouquacis.....	do ...	75 00
Nicholas Muzzeroll	From Kouchibouquacis River to Point Sapin	do	do ...	50 00
A. L. Collet	Buctouche Bay	Buctouche.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>King's County.</i>			
Samuel Gosline ...	From mouth of Smith's Creek up- wards.....	Smith's Creek, W.O.....	Overseer....	100 00
Samuel F. Ryan....	Mill Stream.....	Studholm, Apohaqui...	Warden....	30 00
James A. Belyea....	St John River and Belle Isle Bay and streams running thereinto.	Westfield.....	Overseer....	50 00
Samuel Gamblin....	Washademoak Lake and its tributaries in King's and Queen's Counties	English Settlement, Pearson's, W.O.....	Warden....	30 00
	<i>Northumberland County.</i>			
Prudent Robichaux	Burnt Church River and tributaries, and Upper Tabusintac.....	Upper Neguac	Overseer....	100 00
John Stymast.....	Lower Tabusintac River.	Stymast Road, Neguac.	Warden....	50 00
William Wyse	Herring fisheries, Miramichi Bay, and Bass fishing in Napan Bay and Black Rivers.....	Chatham.....	Overseer....	200 00
Chris. Parker	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Beaubair's Island to Blackville.....	Newcastle	do ...	160 00
Samuel Holt	From lower line of Blackville to Blissfield	do	do ...	160 00
John Hogan	Miramichi River (N.W.) and tribu- taries, from Chatham Ferry up- wards.....	Newcastle.....	do ...	400 00
Aaron Hovey.....	Miramichi River, (S.W.) and tribu- taries, from Nelson's to Head of Hovey Island.....	Boiestown.....	Warden....	30 00
	Carried forward.....			5,815 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 5,815 00
	Northumberland County—Concluded.			
George Bryanton..	From Elm Tree Brook to Squire Underhill's, on the S.W. Miramichi River.	Derby, W.O.....	Warden ...	30 00
Kenneth Cameron.	Miramichi River (S.W.), from line of Blissfield to the head waters and tributaries	Boiestown	Overseer...	100 00
Patrick Bergin.....	From Underhill's to Stephen Mitchell's, on S.W. Miramichi.....	Dumphey, W.O., Parish of Blackville, S.W. Miramichi	Warden ...	30 00
Thomas Smith	From lower end of Fingley's Island, on N.W. Miramichi, upwards, and the Big Sevogle	North Esk, Red Bank, W.O.....	do ..	30 00
Jared Blackmore..	From lower side of Ox Bow, on the Little South West, upwards.. ..	do do ..	Overseer...	50 00
Patrick Gillis.....	Little S.W. River and tributaries.....	do do ..	Warden...	30 00
Denis Hogan.....	Renous River and tributaries.....	Renous Bridge, W.O.	do ...	30 00
Michael Donovan..	Renous River.....	Renous Bridge.....	do ...	18 00
Henry Oldfield....	Big Sevogle to Square Forks.....	.....	do ...	30 00
F. McDairmaid.....	Napan and Black Rivers and tributaries.....	Napan, W.O., Chatham.....	do ...	30 00
John Williston.....	Bay du Vin River and Bay, with Parish of Hardwick, Fox and other Islands and Stations on South side of Main Channel Miramichi River...	Bay du Vin, W.O.	Overseer...	100 00
James Russell.....	Miramichi Bay and Feeders.....	Lower Newcastle.....	do ...	150 00
Thomas Taylor....	South West Miramichi, within Parish of Blissfield	Blissfield	Warden...	50 00
Samuel Freeze	From Doaktown to Hovey Islands, in the Parish of Blissfield, on the South West Miramichi River.....	Doaktown, Miramichi..	Overseer...	100 00
Daniel Mathews....	From lower side of Ox Bow, on Little South West Miramichi, upwards....	Little S.W. Miramichi River.....	Warden...	30 00
Nat. Morehouse....	Arbo Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi.....	Arbo Settlement	do ...	30 00
J. T. Coughlan.....	Coughlan Settlement, Parish of Blackville, South West Miramichi.	Coughlan Settlement..	do ...	30 00
John Doyle.	Tabusintac and Bartibog Rivers.....	Bartibog	do ...	30 00
Peter Russell.....	Whitney Settlement, N.W. Miramichi	Whitney Settlement....	do ...	30 00
John Blake.	Miramichi River and tributaries from Point aux Carr to Middle Island. ...	Black Brook.....	do ...	70 00
Angus McIntosh....	Miramichi River and tributaries, from Middle Island to Newcastle Ferry...	Chatham Head... ..	do ...	30 00
Tubal Watling	Black River and tributaries in the Parish of Glenelg.....	Black River.....	do ..	30 00
Samuel Kingston..	Upper waters N.W. Miramichi River, from Rolphs Crossing, upwards .....	.....	do ...	50 00
Robert Keating....	N.W. Miramichi River and tributaries, from McKay's Flats to North West Bridge	North Esk	do ...	30 00
Jas. Fitzpatrick...	Black River.....	Napan	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward.....			6,983 00

CHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—*Continued.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts 6,983 00
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Isaiah Langan.....	Salmon River.....	Chipman, W.O., Gas-		
John Secord.....	Canaan River.....	pereaux.....	Warden...	30 00
I. T. Hetherington.	From Cole's Island to foot of Washa-	Longs' Creek, Johnston	do	30 00
	demoak Lake.....	Jenkins, W.O. Johnston	Overseer...	100 00
Robert Philips.....	Headwaters, Washademoak Lake.....		Warden...	25 00
	<i>Restigouche County.</i>			
E. Ferguson.....	Little Dune River to Morris Rock.....	Dalhousie.....	Overseer...	100 00
A. McPherson, jun	Charlo River	Charlo, W.O.....	Warden ...	25 00
J. McMillan.....	Jacquet River.....	River Louison, W.O....	do	25 00
Dugald Carmichael	do from mouth to Kettle Hole	do	do	25 00
John Mowat.....	That part of Bay des Chaleurs front-			
	ing on the County of Restigouche			
	and extending from Belledune Point			
	upwards to Campbellton; together			
	with the Rivers Restigouche, Upsal-			
	quitch, El, Charlot, Jacquet and			
	their tributaries.....	Dee Side, P.Q.....	Overseer...	
	<i>Sunbury County.</i>			
G. W. Hoben.....	St. John River, Indiantown, to	Burton, W O.....	Overseer...	100 00
W. E. Taylor.....	County line of York.....	Sheffield.....	Warden ...	39 00
	<i>St. John County.</i>			
Joseph O'Brien.....	St. John County	Carleton, St. John	Overseer...	150 00
Wm. E. Skillen.....	Eastern part of St. John County,	St. Martins	do	100 00
	from Quaco Head to Goose River...			
	<i>Victoria County.</i>			
C. McClusky.....	County of Victoria.....	Grand Falls	Overseer...	100 00
Chas. Roberts.....	Lower Division, Tobique River	Andover.....	Warden ...	30 00
Jno. McDougall....	Three Brooks, branch of Tobique			
	River.....	Rocky Brook, Parish of		
		Lorne	do	30 00
Jno. C. McCloskey	Salmon River.....	Andover.....	do	30 00
Donald Fraser.....	Tobique River	Arthurette, W O.....	do	30 00
Thos. Edgar.....	Middle Division, Tobique River.....	Three Rivers.....	do	30 00
Edward Maloney...	Upper Division do	Tobique River, Parish		
		of Lorne.....	do	30 00
	<i>Westmoreland County.</i>			
W. B. Deacon.....	Shediac Harbour and River	Shediac.....	Overseer...	100 00
D. T. Cormier.....	Dorchester Bay.....	Gautreau Village....	do	60 00
Hugh Davidson....	Bay Verte, Port Elgin and Tidnish			
	Rivers.....	Bay Verte	do	100 00
	Carried forward.....			8,263 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—Continued.

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK—Concluded.

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 8,263 00
	<i>York County.</i>			
Robert Orr.....	County of York.....	Fredericton.....	Overseer...	150 00
J. Campbell.....	Grand Pass, on St. John River, upwards from Crock's Point to Lower Line of York County, including Nashwaak River.....	Kingsclear, W.O., Fredericton.....	Warden...	60 00
Wm. Brown.....	St. John River, from Upper Line of York County to Crock's Point, on River St. John.....	Southampton.....	do ...	60 00
A. Moir.....	From Price's Bend to Burnt Hill, S.W. Miramichi.....	Bloomfield.....	do ...	30 00
	Total			8,563 00

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

J. Hunter Duvar...	Prince Edward Island.....	Alberton.....	Inspector of Fisheries.....	809 00
	<i>Queen's County.</i>			
Michael Ready.....	Winter River.....		Warden...	30 00
Lionel Garnam.....	do		do ...	30 00
John McMillan.....	Vernon River.....		do ...	30 00
Chas. Stephenson...	New Glasgow.....		do ...	30 00
James Power.....	Huntley and Wheatley Rivers.....		do ...	30 00
Jonathan Delaney...	New London.....		do ...	30 00
John Mathieson...	Bonshaw, from Appin Road to Dog River and from South Wiltshire Road to the Coast.....	West River.....	do ...	30 00
Finlay Mackenzie...	Lots 60 and 62.....	Pinette River.....	do ...	30 00
Francis Stanley.....	Charlottetown, including East, West and North Rivers.....	Charlottetown.....	do ...	30 00
Wm. Whitehead...	South West River.....		do ...	30 00
Thomas Murphy...	Trout River.....		do ...	30 00
	<i>Prince County.</i>			
James T. Reid.....	Miminigash.....	Miminigash.....	Warden...	30 00
James Ramsay.....	Lot 13, Trout River.....	Lot 13.....	do ...	30 00
Hugh McIntosh.....	Lot 14 do	Lot 14.....	do ...	30 00
Abraham Wail.....	Dunk River, Lot 25	Lot 25.....	do ...	30 00
Patrick McBride...	do do	do	do ...	30 00
William Burns.....	do do	do	do ...	30 00
Laurence Phee.....	Nail Pond and Skinner's Pond.....	Nail Pond.....	do ...	30 00
John Beaton.....	Lots 5, 6 and 10.....	Lot 10.....	do ...	30 00
Geo. A. Sharpe.....	Lot 12, on the Narrows.....	Lot 12.....	do ...	30 00
	Carried forward			1,400 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—*Concluded.*

Name.	District.	Address.	Overseer or Warden.	Salary.
	Brought forward.....			\$ cts. 1,400 00
	<i>Prince County—Concluded.</i>			
Patrick Delaney...	Summerside, including Bedeque Bay and South part of Richmond Bay...		Warden...	30 00
John Chaisson (Chapel).....	Tignish, from line of lot No. 2, north- ward, to include Little and Big Tignish, and westward to Railway...	Tignish.....	do ...	30 00
Peter Aylward.....	Skinner's Pond, southward, from south end of Nail Pond to Black Pond, inclusive, and East to Rail- way...	do	do ...	30 00
Alex. McDonald ...	Cascumpeque Bay and Inlet, from the Narrows to Kildare Capes.....	Alberton.....	do ...	30 00
Thos. Drummond..	Dunk River.....	Freetown.....	do ...	30 00
	<i>King's County.</i>			
Andrew Whelan...	Souris River	Souris River.....	Warden...	30 00
Allan McDonald ...	North Lake.....	North Lake.....	do ...	30 00
Malcolm Mathew- son.....	Grand River.....	Grand River.....	do ...	30 00
Edmund Aitken....	Bay Fortune River.....	Bay Fortune River.....	do ...	30 00
John McDonald....	Naufrage River.....	Naufrage River.....	do ...	30 00
Daniel Reilly.....	Montague, from Georgetown Road to Whim Road, and from County Line to the Coast.....	Montagne River	do ...	30 00
John Lowe.....	Murray Harbour and River, including Lots 63 and 64.....	Murray Harbour.....	do ...	30 00
Peter Duffy.....	St. Peter's and Morell		do ...	30 00
James Mitchell....	First District of Morell.	Peake's Road.....	do ...	30 00
John O'Brien.....	Second do	Morell River.....	do ...	30 00
Pat McCullough...	Third do	Peake's Road.....	do ...	30 00
J. H. Dingwell....	Fourth do	Morell River.....	do ...	30 00
	Total			1,910 00

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Alex. C. Anderson	British Columbia.....	Victoria.....	Inspector Fisheries..	600 00
Geo. Pettendreigh	do	New Westminster.....	Overseer...	500 00
	Total			1,100 00

SCHEDULE of Fishery Officers in the several Provinces, etc.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Samuel Wilmot, Superintendent Fish-Breeding Establishments in the Dominion.....	2,000 00
Ontario.....	6,305 00
Quebec.....	6,415 00
Nova Scotia.....	10,700 00
New Brunswick	8,563 00
Prince Edward Island.....	1,910 00
British Columbia.....	1,100 00
Total.....	36,993 00

JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

(Certified.)
W. F. WHITCHER,
Commissioner of Fisheries.

APPENDIX No. 2.

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, for the Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1879.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
ONTARIO.		\$ cts.	
J. W. Kerr.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879.....	500 00	
Chas. Gilchrist.....	do.....	400 00	
Chas. L. Bingham.....	do.....	250 00	
James Patton.....	do.....	250 00	
George Cochrane.....	do.....	250 00	
Peter Kiel.....	do.....	200 00	
E. Boismier.....	do.....	200 00	
D. McMaster.....	do.....	200 00	
Chas. Wilkins.....	do.....	200 00	
John Mooney.....	do.....	200 00	
P. McCann.....	do.....	200 00	
Alfred Knight.....	do.....	150 00	
W. E. Foot.....	do.....	125 00	
A. C. McKinnon.....	do.....	100 00	
Jos Wilson.....	do.....	100 00	
G. S. Miller.....	do.....	100 00	
G. B. Abrey.....	do.....	100 00	
James Muir.....	do.....	100 00	
Henry Lawe.....	do.....	100 00	
Samuel Frazer.....	do.....	100 00	
James Dickson.....	do.....	100 00	
J. Wallace.....	do.....	50 00	
J. D. McMillan.....	do.....	50 00	
A. J. Harrington.....	do.....	50 00	
J. McAllister.....	do.....	50 00	
J. G. Wileox.....	do.....	50 00	
Alex. McBride.....	do.....	50 00	
Andrew Hughson.....	do.....	50 00	
Alex. McKenzie.....	do.....	50 00	
Andrew Telfer.....	do.....	50 00	
Timothy McQueen.....	do.....	50 00	
James Cummins.....	do.....	50 00	
William McGown.....	do.....	50 00	
J. A. Cameron.....	do.....	50 00	
Wellington Hull.....	do.....	50 00	
Wm. Hastings.....	do.....	50 00	
Angus Brady.....	do.....	40 00	
James McFadden.....	do.....	30 00	
W. D. Pollock.....	do.....	30 00	
Wm. Prosser.....	do.....	30 00	
M. L. Russell.....	do.....	25 00	
Henry Hunt.....	do.....	20 00	
Thos. Cartier.....	do.....	20 00	
Carried forward.....		4,870 00	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
Brought forward.....		\$ 4,870	cts. 00
ONTARIO— <i>Continued</i>			
F. McRae.....	For 9 months and 9 days salary.....	116	20
J. Sutherland.....	15 do 23 do	131	29
W. Plews.....	9 do 12 do	78	28
D. Conger.....	9 do 12 do	78	28
John Lyon.....	10 do 17 do	67	62
Abraham Welbanks.....	9 do 12 do	58	71
Wesley Hicks.....	9 do 12 do	58	71
J. McGregor.....	9 do 5 do	57	27
D. Hamilton.....	9 do 18 do	39	96
H. Thompson.....	9 do 17 do	39	82
P. Huff.....	9 do 12 do	39	14
J. L. Thompson.....	9 do 17 do	39	58
E. Ketchum.....	9 do 12 do	39	14
J. G. Hicks.....	4 months salary.....	33	33
John McMichael.....	6 do to 31st December, 1878.....	25	00
H. McFayden.....	do do	20	00
D. Bowen.....	do do	50	00
Robt. Watt.....	do do	50	00
J. Morrow.....	do do	12	50
Jos. Redmond.....	3 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879.....	75	00
J. R. Graham.....	do do	25	00
Robt. Bell.....	do do	18	75
C. W. Raymond.....	do do	12	50
Wm. Pool.....	do do	12	50
W. H. Johnston.....	do do	12	50
A. E. Mills.....	do do	12	50
E. Deacon.....	do do	12	50
Wm. Hicks.....	do do	10	00
James Greer.....	do do	10	00
P. McCarron.....	2 do do	16	66
J. R. McDonald.....	do do	8	33
Terence McGarrity.....	2 months and 4 days salary.....	8	88
J. S. Webster.....	Salary as Special Fishery Constable.....	368	00
Wm. Fahey.....	do Special Guardian, Constant Bay and Creek.....	93	00
Archibald Boyd.....	do Special Guardian, Long Island.....	10	00
Thos. Harris.....	do do Credit River.....	20	00
Jas. Moon.....	do do Highland Creek.....	10	00
Henry Moon.....	do do Ronge Creek.....	25	00
J. Proudfoot.....	do do Lyon Creek.....	20	00
J. Gordon.....	do do Duffin's Creek.....	50	00
W. D. Gordon.....	do do do	40	00
C. Gilchrist.....	For 12 months disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879 ..	748	60
J. W. Kerr.....	do do	475	58
J. Wilson.....	do do	362	00
Chas. Wilkins.....	do do	317	00
S. Frazer.....	do do	266	65
Jas. Patton.....	do do	248	50
C. L. Bingham.....	do do	178	00
John Mooney.....	do do	115	10
Geo. Cochrane.....	do do	107	80
Peter McCann.....	do do	101	86
A. J. Harrington.....	do do	94	25
Robert Watt.....	do do	91	10
A. C. McKinnon.....	do do	89	50
Carried forward.....		9,971	89

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 9,971 89	\$ cts.
	ONTARIO— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Peter Kiel.....	For 12 months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879.....	85 50	
E. Boismier.....	do do.....	85 00	
James Dickson.....	do do.....	82 50	
W. E. Foot.....	do do.....	75 34	
D. Hamilton.....	do do.....	52 40	
F. McRae.....	do do.....	48 50	
John Wallace.....	do do.....	45 00	
Alex. McKenzie.....	do do.....	39 33	
G. S. Miller.....	do do.....	38 75	
J. L. Thompson.....	do do.....	37 75	
J. McAllister.....	do do.....	31 25	
Wesley Hicks.....	do do.....	27 00	
Wm. Plews.....	do do.....	24 00	
John McGregor.....	do do.....	21 75	
H. Lawe.....	do do.....	21 00	
H. Hunt.....	do do.....	14 00	
A. Telfer.....	do do.....	15 20	
T. Cartier.....	do do.....	13 75	
Jas. Muir.....	do do.....	12 60	
A. Knight.....	do do.....	10 25	
J. D. McMillan.....	do do.....	10 60	
T. McQueen.....	do do.....	11 00	
P. Huff.....	do do.....	10 00	
W. Hastings.....	do do.....	8 80	
E. Ketchum.....	do do.....	6 00	
M. L. Russell.....	do do.....	8 40	
D. Bowen.....	do do.....	2 75	
John Bangs.....	Disbursements as Special Fishery Guardian, to 30th June, 1879.....	335 29	
C. Barbeau.....	do do.....	131 45	
J. Webster.....	do do.....	101 25	
J. Grimes.....	do do.....	97 85	
J. Pearce.....	do do.....	69 25	
J. Daley.....	do do.....	35 00	
Jas. Hughes.....	do do.....	33 90	
W. Fahey.....	do do.....	43 50	
J. O'Brien.....	do do.....	28 00	
N. Morrison.....	do do.....	27 40	
J. Purcell.....	do do.....	8 00	
D. McRae.....	Repairs to boat.....	20 20	
			11,741 40
	QUEBEC.		
J. Mowat.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879.....	300 00	
C. Caron.....	do do.....	200 00	
H. W. Austin.....	do do.....	200 00	
R. W. H. Dimock.....	do do.....	200 00	
P. Vibert.....	do do.....	200 00	
W. C. Willis.....	do do.....	150 00	
J. O. Bélanger.....	do do.....	150 00	
P. C. Gobeil.....	do do.....	150 00	
G. Mathurin.....	do do.....	150 00	
J. B. Couillard.....	do do.....	150 00	
	Carried forward.....	1,850 00	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,850 00	\$ cts.
	QUÉBEC— <i>Continued.</i>		
Jules Gauvreau.....	For 12 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
Vital Charest.....	do do.....	100 00	
Alfred Blais.....	do do.....	100 00	
J. J. Letourneau.....	do do.....	100 00	
L. P. Huot.....	do do.....	100 00	
Jean Legouvé.....	do do.....	100 00	
D. B. McGie.....	do do.....	100 00	
W. H. Whitely.....	do do.....	100 00	
S. F. Copp.....	do do.....	100 00	
J. B. Chevalier.....	do do.....	100 00	
P. Latraverse.....	do do.....	100 00	
M. Laurendeau.....	do do.....	100 00	
L. J. Loranger.....	do do.....	100 00	
Herm. Martin.....	do do.....	100 00	
W. McLeod.....	do do.....	100 00	
L. E. Grondin.....	do do.....	100 00	
John Phelan.....	do do.....	50 00	
J. E. Demeule.....	do do.....	50 00	
Job Bilodeau.....	do do.....	50 00	
J. J. Fox.....	do do.....	50 00	
P. E. Luke.....	do do.....	50 00	
Wm. Clyde.....	do do.....	50 00	
Andrew Watt.....	do do.....	50 00	
Jos. Bolly.....	do do.....	50 00	
Jos. Simard.....	do do.....	40 00	
J. B. Gerin Lajoie.....	do do.....	40 00	
Olivier Leféche.....	do do.....	40 00	
E. Tremblay.....	do do.....	30 00	
Geo. Gagnon.....	do do.....	30 00	
Cyrille Dubé.....	do do.....	30 00	
A. Filion.....	do do.....	30 00	
Alex. Beaton.....	do do.....	30 00	
Thos. Evans.....	do do.....	30 00	
G. L. Duguay.....	9 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 31st March, 1879.....	112 50	
Duncan Dewar.....	do do.....	22 50	
T. E. Saucier.....	6 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, from September, 1878, to March, 1879.....	75 00	
J. Girard.....	6 do do.....	50 00	
D. Rosa.....	6 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 31st December, 1878.....	25 00	
E. Chaurette.....	do do.....	25 00	
John Morris.....	3 months' salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879.....	50 00	
T. Mignault.....	do do.....	37 50	
Jos. Landry.....	do do.....	25 00	
R. W. Jones.....	do do.....	10 00	
J. J. Lamoureux.....	do do.....	10 00	
V. Veilleux.....	do do.....	10 00	
J. B. McDonald.....	2 do do.....	16 66	
Romuald Maltais.....	do do.....	4 16	
Chas. Potvin.....	do do.....	4 16	
J. F. Picotin.....	do do.....	2 08	
D. Bédard.....	Wages as Local Fishery Guardian, Fish Bay.....	85 00	
A. H. N. Bruce.....	do do Lake Megantic.....	70 83	
Thos. Gagnon.....	do do Anticosti.....	60 00	
	Carried forward.....	4,845 39	.....

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	4,845 39	.....
QUEBEC— <i>Continued.</i>			
A. Malouin.....	Wages as Local Fishery Guardian, Anticosti...	60 00	
Alex. Wilson.....	do do Clarendon.....	20 00	
Dorilas Tremblay.....	do do Portneuf River...	10 00	
Benjamin Chambers.....	do do St. John River...	180 00	
C. F. Jeune.....	do do Romaine River...	64 00	
E. Doyle.....	do do do ..	64 00	
Alex. Mowat.....	do do Tide Head, Resti-		
	gouche River...	150 00	
Robt. Pollock.....	do do Main Rest. Riv...	150 00	
John Campbell.....	do do Kedgewick Riv...	125 00	
Thos. Moors.....	do do Rest. River.....	120 00	
A. Kerr.....	do do Nouvelle River...	50 00	
D. Brown.....	do do Escumenac Riv...	50 00	
Jos. Simard.....	do as Assistant Guardian, Grand Lac		
	Nairne.....	7 80	
H. G. Patterson.....	do as Guardian, St. John River.....	132 75	
A. Fairbairn.....	do do Gatineau Lakes.....	37 50	
Thos. McCallum.....	do as Local Guardian, Barachois River...	25 00	
John Davis, jun.....	do do St. John River.....	50 00	
Jos. Eden, jun.....	do do South West River..	25 00	
J. S. Webster.....	Salary as Special Fishery Constable.....	362 00	
C. Barbeau.....	Wages as Fishery Guardian, Ottawa River...	186 00	
P. Stephens.....	do do L. Memphremagog...	102 00	
E. Vallée.....	do do do ..	76 50	
Joseph Radford.....	12 months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer,		
	to 30th June, 1879	802 06	
John Mowat.....	do do	549 30	
P. Vibert.....	do do	559 84	
S. F. Copp.....	do do	239 00	
W. C. Willis.....	do do	213 70	
F. C. Caron.....	do do	169 25	
L. E. Grondin.....	do do	166 50	
Daniel Rosa.....	do do	153 08	
Jules Gauvreau.....	do do	112 61	
V. Charest.....	do do	106 10	
G. Mathurin.....	do do	127 50	
D. B. McGie.....	do do	119 63	
G. L. Duguay.....	do do	110 50	
P. E. Luke.....	do do	73 09	
Alex. Beaton.....	do do	60 00	
H. W. Austin.....	do do	59 15	
J. B. Chevalier.....	do do	51 75	
Oliver Lafêche.....	do do	50 00	
T. E. Saucier.....	do do	50 00	
Jos. Boily.....	do do	42 00	
John Phelan.....	do do	30 00	
J. O. Bélanger.....	do do	112 35	
Wm. McLeod.....	do do	78 50	
J. B. Couillard.....	do do	97 00	
R. W. d. Dimock.....	do do	92 74	
H. Martin.....	do do	97 50	
J. E. Demeule.....	do do	28 00	
Job Bilodeau.....	do do	26 00	
Jacques Girard.....	do do	100 00	
J. F. Saillant.....	do do	175 82	
And. Watt.....	do do	20 50	
P. Latraverse.....	do do	25 00	
Carried forward		11,591 41	.....

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	11,591 41	.....
	QUEBEC— <i>Concluded.</i>		
John Morris.....	For 12 months' disbursements as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879.	75 65	
J. J. Letourneau.....	do do	57 67	
J. J. Fox.....	do do	48 00	
Thos. Evans.....	do do	13 15	
P. C. Gobiel.....	do do	144 81	
Jean Legouvé.....	do do	104 00	
Duncan Dewar.....	do do	12 14	
Wm. Clyde.....	do do	16 00	
G. P. Huot.....	do do	9 89	
W. F. Whitcher.....	Disbursements as Commissioner of Fisheries...	200 00	
S. P. Bauset.....	do Assist. do	60 00	
Cyrille Barbeau.....	Disbursements as Special Fishery Constable, to 30th June, 1879.....	391 74	
A. Fairbairn.....	do do	140 35	
J. S. Webster.....	do do	112 00	
David Bédard.....	do do	70 00	
André Eschemback.....	do do	59 70	
Jas. Pearce.....	do do	54 00	
James Hughes.....	do do	28 00	
G. R. Barbeau.....	do do	25 00	
Pat. Mullin.....	do do	21 00	
C. Laframboise.....	do do	20 00	
Leon Carpentier.....	To pay claims for fishing privileges at Fish Bay.....	110 00	
David Bédard.....	do do	100 00	
Arch. Campbell.....	To pay for leases of lots comprising Government Fish-Breeding Ponds at Campbell's Bay.....	60 00	
Jules Taché.....	Compiling Map of Bay Chaleur Fishing Stations ...	20 00	
E. Roy.....	Professional services in suit for violation of Fishery Laws against P. Vardon.....	20 00	
J. O. Archambault.....	Drawing an registering deeds, Campbell's Bay.....	15 05	
J. Girard.....	Building shanty for Guardian R. Amars.....	14 50	
A. Fairbairn.....	Canoe for use of Gatineau Fishery Guardian.....	12 00	
	Total.....		13,606 06
	NOVA SCOTIA.		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.		
	County of Annapolis.		
W. T. Carty.....	12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	120 00	
Thos. Devers.....	do do	25 00	
Miner Clark.....	do do	25 09	
J. H. Pineo.....	do do	25 00	
Chas. Barteau.....	do do	25 00	
J. B. Dobson.....	do do	25 00	
A. F. Morton.....	do do	25 00	
J. H. Parker.....	do do	25 00	
Geo. Vroom.....	2 do do	4 17	
			299 17
	Carried forward.....		299 17

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			299 17
NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>			
SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>County of Antigonish.</i>			
A. W. McDonald.....	12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879	125 00	
Angus McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
J. R. Aymer.....	do do	25 00	
Albert Randall.....	do do	15 00	
Colin Chisholm.....	do do	25 00	
Lochlin Cameron.....	do do	30 00	
James Cumming.....	do do	20 00	
John Dexter.....	do do	30 00	
Donald Chisholm.....	do do	25 00	
Alex. McAdam.....	do do	25 00	
Hugh Cameron	do do	25 00	
Duncan Frazer	do do	20 00	
James Chisholm.....	do do	25 00	
James McDougald.....	do do	25 00	
			440 00
<i>County of Cape Breton.</i>			
Francis Quinan.....	12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	120 00	
Anthony Spencer.....	do do	25 00	
J. McEachen.....	do do	25 00	
Thomas Moore.....	do do	20 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	20 00	
Alex. McLean.....	do do	20 00	
Alex. McDonald.....	do do	120 00	
Angus Morrison	do do	25 00	
Denis Murphy.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
M. McLellan.....	do do	25 00	
Patrick Keefe.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McCormack.....	do do	25 00	
John McNeil.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. Burke.....	do do	25 00	
Allan McAdam.....	do do	25 00	
York Barrington.....	do do	120 00	
			695 00
<i>County of Colchester.</i>			
Samuel Frame.....	12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	25 00	
R. J. Pollock.....	do do	75 00	
G. Fulton.....	do do	25 00	
James Bonyman.....	do do	40 00	
J. W. Davidson.....	do do	100 00	
J. Urquhart.....	do do	50 00	
Wm. McElheney.....	do do	25 00	
Henry Urquhart.....	do do	25 00	
Thos. Davidson 2nd.....	do do	25 00	
	Carried forward.....	390 00	1,434 17

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....	390 00	1,434 17
NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>			
SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>County of Colchester—Concluded.</i>			
Geo. Moore.....	12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	25 00	
M. G. Murray.....	do do do	25 00	
Wm. Winton.....	do do do	25 00	
Alfred Wright.....	do do do	25 00	
G. N. Christie.....	6 months' do to 31st December, 1879.....	12 50	
Henry Blair.....	3 months' do to 30th June, 1879	25 00	
Timothy Johnston.....	do do do	6 25	
			533 75
<i>County of Cumberland.</i>			
Isaac J. Hingley.....	12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
Oliver Fillmore.....	do do do	25 00	
J. W. Moore.....	do do do	25 00	
J. Brownell.....	do do do	25 00	
Asa Fillmore.....	do do do	25 00	
James King.....	do do do	100 00	
David Corbett.....	do do do	25 00	
Moses Harrison.....	do do do	25 00	
F. L. Jenks.....	do do do	25 00	
Elijah Fowler.....	do do do	30 00	
Collingwood Pugsley.....	do do do	25 00	
Henry Fountain.....	do do do	30 00	
			460 00
<i>County of Digby.</i>			
J. H. Morehouse.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	120 00	
A. L. Gavigl.....	do do do	25 00	
J. M. Devault.....	do do do	25 00	
Lochlin McKay.....	do do do	25 00	
Robert Journey.....	do do do	25 00	
J. P. Thibodeau.....	do do do	25 00	
H. E. Payson.....	do do do	50 00	
L. A. Melancon.....	do do do	75 00	
			370 00
<i>County of Guysborough.</i>			
James A. Tory.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	150 00	
James Cook.....	do do do	25 00	
James Cahill.....	do do do	20 00	
Charles Kenney.....	do do do	15 00	
Donald Gunn.....	do do do	30 00	
Wm. Pride.....	do do do	30 00	
	Carried forward.....	270 00	2,797 92

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward,	\$ cts. 270 00	\$ cts. 2,797 92
	NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Guysborough— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Edward Jordan,	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.	30 00	
Robert McKay,	do do	15 00	
J. R. Bruce,	do do	10 00	
James Nickerson,	do do	15 00	
Allan McQuarrie,	do do	40 00	
John McDaniel,	do do	100 00	
Adam Kirk,	do do	30 00	
Alex. Ross,	do do	25 00	
D. McC. Sinclair,	do do	20 00	
Thomas McKeen,	do do	30 00	
Luke Harpell,	do do	15 00	
Duncan Cameron,	do do	20 00	
Fred. Mattie,	do do	15 00	
			635 00
	County of Halifax.		
Wm. Anderson,	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879,	150 00	
James Blakely,	do do	30 00	
Wm. Hall,	do do	40 00	
John Fitzgerald,	do do	150 00	
Arch. Kidston,	do do	40 00	
Nathaniel Mason,	do do	40 00	
Donald McClean,	do do	30 00	
Henry Balcom,	do do	30 00	
John McCurdy,	do do	30 00	
Neil McLean,	do do	40 00	
James Gardner,	do do	30 00	
John Taylor,	do do	30 00	
George Parker,	do do	30 00	
George Keizer,	do do	30 00	
James Miller,	do do	50 00	
Daniel Mosher,	do do	20 00	
W. G. Walker,	do do	20 00	
James Crook,	do do	25 00	
F. G. Tolson,	do do	40 00	
Daniel Cameron,	do do	30 00	
John Frazer,	6 months do to 30th June, 1878	15 00	
			880 00
	County of Hants.		
P. S. Burnham,	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879,	100 00	
James Mosher,	do do	30 00	
T. B. O'Brien,	do do	100 00	
Joseph Mosher,	do do	50 00	
J. M. O'Brien,	do do	30 00	
J. B. Colter,	do do	30 00	
			340 00
	Carried forward,		4,652 92

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		4,652 92
NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>			
SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>County of Inverness.</i>			
M. A. Ross.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
Hugh Gillies.....	do do.....	100 00	
Peter Coady.....	do do.....	25 00	
Neil McKay.....	do do.....	25 00	
John Cameron.....	do do.....	100 00	
John Meagher.....	do do.....	25 00	
Kenneth McKenzie.....	do do.....	25 00	
Michael McDonald.....	do do.....	25 00	
A. McLellan.....	do do.....	25 00	
Hugh Cameron.....	do do.....	25 00	
James McGarry.....	do do.....	25 00	
Malcolm McLeod.....	do do.....	25 00	
Mark Crowdis.....	do do.....	25 00	
Geo. Ingraham.....	do do.....	25 00	
John Carroll.....	do do.....	25 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do.....	25 00	
Malcolm McKay.....	do do.....	20 00	
Donald McDonald.....	do do.....	25 00	
			670 00
<i>County of Kings.</i>			
Adolphus Bishop.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	125 00	
J. E. Starr.....	do do.....	250 00	
W. McIntyre.....	do do.....	60 00	
Irad Benjamin.....	do do.....	20 00	
John Buchanan.....	do do.....	20 00	
Elias Bishop.....	do do.....	20 00	
			495 00
<i>County of Lunenburg.</i>			
George Redden.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
Geo. Moland.....	do do.....	25 00	
James Corkum.....	do do.....	25 00	
Wm. Mosher.....	do do.....	25 00	
John Hutt.....	do do.....	25 00	
James Lanquille.....	do do.....	25 00	
H. S. Jost.....	do do.....	100 00	
Charles Pernette.....	do do.....	25 00	
James Mossman.....	do do.....	25 00	
John Andrews.....	do do.....	25 00	
G. A. Nesbitt.....	do do.....	25 00	
Eli Hebb.....	do do.....	25 00	
Edward Boylan.....	do do.....	25 00	
Wm. Croft.....	do do.....	25 00	
John Artz.....	11 do do.....	22 92	
Edward Morgan.....	do do.....	22 92	
			545 84
	Carried orward.....		6,363 76

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			6,363 76
	NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Pictou.		
John McDonald.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	170 00	
John McKay.....	do do.....	25 00	
Donald Rankin.....	do do.....	25 00	
Wm. Stewart.....	do do.....	25 00	
Daniel McLean.....	do do.....	30 00	
David Marshall.....	do do.....	140 00	
John Turner.....	do do.....	25 00	
Wm. Smith.....	do do.....	25 00	
Robt. Archibald.....	do do.....	25 00	
David Lanquille.....	do do.....	25 00	
Geo. McKenzie.....	do do.....	25 00	
John McDonald.....	do do.....	25 00	
P. Delaney.....	do do.....	25 00	
Wm. Frazer.....	do do.....	25 00	
Donald Frazer.....	do do.....	25 00	
Donald Miller.....	do do.....	20 00	
William Evans.....	7 months and 11 days salary.....	15 33	
Samuel Frazer.....	Arrears of salary, from 1st Jan. to 1st May, 1874.....	12 36	
			687 69
	County of Queens.		
S. T. N. Sellon.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	190 00	
Stephen Clements.....	do do.....	25 00	
T. Ford.....	do do.....	50 00	
Henry Hooker.....	do do.....	30 00	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do.....	30 00	
Barnabas Miles.....	do do.....	20 00	
Stephen Smith.....	do do.....	20 00	
Jonathan Smith.....	do do.....	15 00	
James Farquhar.....	do do.....	30 00	
Solomon Lonas.....	do do.....	30 00	
Geo. Snadden.....	do do.....	20 00	
			460 00
	County of Richmond.		
Duncan Cameron.....	For 12 months' salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	125 00	
P. W. Crouchy.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. Procton, sen.....	do do.....	20 00	
Abraham Sampson.....	do do.....	30 00	
Justinien Sampson.....	do do.....	30 00	
Charles Grant.....	do do.....	20 00	
Alex. Smith.....	do do.....	30 00	
Edward Madden.....	do do.....	30 00	
George Donohoe.....	do do.....	30 00	
Patrick Kyte.....	do do.....	25 00	
Felix Gerroir.....	do do.....	25 00	
Wm. Kehoe.....	do do.....	25 00	
J. Murchison.....	do do.....	30 00	
Edward Ballam.....	10 do do.....	107 61	
Frs. Marmeau.....	2 do do.....	20 83	
			578 44
	Carried forward.....		8,089 89

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			8,089 89
	NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>		
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>		
	County of Shelburne.		
Samuel Muir	For 12 months salary to 30th June, 1879.....	125 00	
M. Greenwood	do do	20 00	
George Archer.....	do do	15 00	
Richard McGill.....	do do	20 00	
James Turner.....	do do	30 00	
P. Crowell.....	do do	20 00	
Henry Ackerman.....	do do	20 00	
Wm. McKay.....	6 months salary, to 31st December, 1878...	10 00	
			260 00
	County of Victoria.		
J. W. Burke.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	120 00	
Donald McRae.....	do do	120 00	
John McLellan.....	do do	25 00	
John McDonald.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McQuarrie.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McMillan.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McAulay.....	do do	25 00	
Hector McKenzie.....	do do	25 00	
Donald McRae.....	do do	25 00	
Francis Arnold.....	do do	25 00	
Angus McDonald.....	do do	30 00	
Kenneth Campbell.....	do do	30 00	
Roderick Beaton.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Foyle.....	do do	30 00	
John McCharles.....	do do	30 00	
Donald Bochaman.....	do do	30 00	
Malcolm Melver.....	do do	30 00	
John Guinn.....	do do	30 00	
George Burton.....	do do	30 00	
Joseph Hellen.....	do do	30 00	
			740 00
	County of Yarmouth.		
Enos Gardner.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	150 00	
J. A. Hatfield.....	do do	50 00	
Wm. Kavanagh.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. Prosser.....	do do	25 00	
Eustace Nickerson.....	do do	25 00	
Edward Perry.....	do do	25 00	
Jerome Doucette.....	do do	30 00	
Vital Muise.....	do do	25 00	
Joseph M. White.....	do do	25 00	
Wm. Thurston.....	do do	25 00	
Jas. Brand.....	do do	25 00	
			430 00
	Carried forward.....		9,519 89

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		9,519 89
	NOVA SCOTIA— <i>Continued.</i>		
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		
Enos Gardner.....	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1878...	171 00	
S. T. N. Sellon.....	do do	144 37	
Samuel Muir.....	do do	127 14	
John Cameron.....	do do	82 96	
W. T. Carty.....	do do	75 20	
Wm Anderson.....	do do	74 50	
M. A. Ross.....	do do	65 50	
James A. Tory.....	do do	65 29	
Francis Quinan.....	do do	64 00	
J. E. Starr.....	do do	54 50	
T. B. O'Brien.....	do do	53 45	
George Redden.....	do do	53 00	
D. McRae, jun.....	do do	50 85	
Alex. McDonald.....	do do	50 50	
E. H. Ballam.....	do do	48 50	
John Fitzgerald.....	do do	47 86	
J. W. Davidson.....	do do	45 50	
Peter Coady.....	do do	45 50	
J. H. Morehouse.....	do do	45 25	
Adolphus Bishop.....	do do	44 25	
John McDaniel.....	do do	42 55	
Henry S. Jost.....	do do	40 00	
John McDonald.....	do do	39 00	
P. S. Burnham.....	do do	35 00	
L. A. Melançon.....	do do	33 45	
Yorke Barrington.....	do do	33 00	
James King.....	do do	33 00	
Duncan Cameron.....	do do	31 00	
J. W. Burke.....	do do	30 80	
Alex. McDonald.....	do do	29 24	
Hugh Gillies.....	do do	24 00	
Isaac J. Hingley.....	do do	23 00	
H. E. Payson.....	do do	12 75	
James Bonyman.....	do do	10 00	
			1,825 91
W. H. Rogers.....	12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1879..... \$979 98		
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation tax on W. H. Rogers' salary..... 20 00	999 98	
W. H. Wylde.....	6 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 31st Dec., 1878..... \$685 98		
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation tax on W. H. Wylde's salary..... 21 00	706 98	
W. H. Rogers.....	Disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries..... 1,000 00		
W. H. Wylde.....	do do..... 200 00		
W. H. Rogers.....	Allowance for office fittings and furniture..... 50 00		
G. B. Vanderwort.....	Map of Dartmouth..... 10 00		
			2,966 96
	Total.....		14,312 76

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
NEW BRUNSWICK.		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.			
<i>County of Albert.</i>			
Winthrop Akerley.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
Wallace Taylor.....	do do.....	40 00	
C. McLatchey.....	do do.....	40 00	
Jacob Beck.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. C. Kinne.....	do do.....	40 00	
B. Oliver.....	do do.....	40 00	290 00
<i>County of Carleton.</i>			
George Burt.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	30 00	
J. W. Scott.....	do do.....	30 00	
W. Thompson.....	do do.....	30 00	
Hugh Miller.....	6 months salary, to 31st December, 1878.....	15 00	
Hugh Harrison.....	do do.....	16 67	121 67
<i>County of Charlotte.</i>			
B. L. Cunningham.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	70 00	
James Brown.....	do do.....	100 00	
W. B. McLaughlin.....	do do.....	240 00	
Samuel Dick.....	do do.....	30 00	
Robt. Dixon.....	do do.....	30 00	
Leonard Best.....	do do.....	100 00	
J. M. Lord.....	do do.....	70 00	
James Russell.....	do do.....	30 00	
Andrew Gilmour.....	do do.....	30 00	
Edward Carroll.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. Thompson.....	do do.....	30 00	
Frank Todd.....	9 months salary.....	90 00	
John Catharan.....	6 do to 31st December, 1878.....	25 00	875 00
<i>County of Gloucester.</i>			
James Hickson.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	250 00	
Wm. Bateman.....	do do.....	50 00	
Juste Haché.....	do do.....	100 00	
Justinien Savoy.....	do do.....	30 00	
J. L. Veno.....	do do.....	30 00	
Fred. Comeau.....	do do.....	40 00	
Miles Dempsey.....	do do.....	30 00	
Timothy Coughlon.....	do do.....	30 00	
Wm. Rogers.....	do do.....	25 00	
J. Calnan, jun.....	do do.....	25 00	
Alexis Landry.....	do do.....	50 00	
Adolphe Haché.....	do do.....	30 00	
C. Lanteigne.....	14 do do.....	45 00	735 00
Carried forward.....			2,021 67

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		2,021 67
	NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.		
	SALARIES, ETC.—Continued.		
	County of Kent.		
Chas. Carmier	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
J. McD. Sutherland.....	do do	75 00	
F. B. Legaré.....	do do	30 00	
James Harnett	do do	30 00	
Lazare Guimon	do do	75 00	
Nicholas Muzzeroll.....	10 months and 13 days salary.....	50 00	
M. A. Girouard.....	2 do do	37 50	
			397 50
	County of Kings.		
Samuel Gosline.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
S. F. Ryan.....	do do	30 00	
S. Gamblain.....	do do	30 00	
N. H. DeVeber.....	do do	43 43	
J. A. Belyea.....	do do	8 33	
			211 76
	County of Northumberland.		
Prudent Robichaux.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
John Hogan.....	do do	400 00	
Aaron Hovey.....	do do	30 00	
George Bryenton.....	do do	30 00	
Kenneth Cameron.....	do do	100 00	
Patrick Bergin.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Smith.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick Gillis.....	do do	30 00	
Denis Hogan.....	do do	30 00	
Michael Donovan.....	do do	18 00	
Henry Oldfield.....	do do	30 00	
Findlay McDairmaid.....	do do	30 00	
John Williston.....	do do	100 00	
James Russell.....	do do	150 00	
Thos. Taylor.....	do do	50 00	
John Stymast.....	do do	50 00	
Samuel Freeze.....	do do	100 00	
Nat. Morehouse.....	do do	30 00	
J. T. Coughlan.....	do do	30 00	
John Doyle.....	do do	30 00	
Peter Russell.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Blake.....	10 months and 16 days salary.....	43 84	
Amos Perley.....	do do	87 70	
Wm. Cushman.....	do do	140 33	
N. B. T. Underhill.....	do do	140 33	
Thos. McKenzie.....	do do	26 28	
John Holmes.....	do do	43 84	
Jas. A. Somers.....	do do	26 28	
Wm. Wyse.....	2 do do	33 33	
Daniel Matthews.....	do do	5 00	
Chris. Parker.....	do do	26 66	
John Blake.....	do do	11 66	
Angus McIntosh.....	do do	5 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,018 25	2,630 93

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 2,018 25	\$ cts. 2,630 93
NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Continued.</i>			
SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Continued.</i>			
<i>County of Northumberland—Concluded.</i>			
Tubal Watling.....	For 2 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	5 00	
Jared Blackmore.....	do do	8 33	
Samuel Holt.....	do do	26 66	
Samuel Kingston.....	do do	8 33	
Patrick Keating.....	do do	5 00	
James Fitzpatrick.....	do do	8 75	
			2,080 32
<i>County of Queens.</i>			
Isaiah Langan.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879	30 00	
John Secord.....	do do	30 00	
Isaac T. Hetherington...	do do	100 00	
W. H. Clark.....	do do	25 00	
J. J. Camo.....	do do	30 00	
Robt. McMann.....	do do	25 00	
Robt. Philips.....	do do	25 00	
C. Eastabrook.....	do do	30 00	
Solomon Thorne.....	do do	30 00	
R. P. Yeoman.....	do do	30 00	
Hiram Starkey.....	do do	30 00	
I. T. Hetherington.....	Arrears of increase of salary.....	81 66	
			466 66
<i>County of Restigouche.</i>			
Ebenezer Ferguson.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879	100 00	
A. McPherson, jun.....	do do	25 00	
J. McMillan.....	do do	25 00	
Dugald Carmichael.....	do do	25 00	
			175 00
<i>County of Sunbury.</i>			
G. W. Hoben.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879		100 00
<i>County of St. John.</i>			
Joseph O'Brien.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879	150 00	
W. E. Skillen.....	do do	100 00	
			250 00
<i>County of Victoria.</i>			
Charles McCluskey.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
Charles Roberts.....	do do	30 00	
John McDougall.....	do do	30 00	
Geo. Bedell.....	do do	30 00	
Donald Frazer.....	do do	30 00	
Thos. Edgar.....	do do	30 00	
Edward Maloney.....	do do	30 00	
			280 00
	Carried forward.....		5,982 91

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward		5,982 91
	NEW BRUNSWICK—Continued.		
	SALARIES, ETC.—Concluded.		
	<i>County of Westmoreland.</i>		
W. B. Deacon.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	100 00	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do	60 00	
Hugh Davidson.....	do do	100 00	
			260 00
	<i>County of York.</i>		
J. Campbell	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	60 00	
William Brown.....	do do	60 00	
Alex. Moir.....	do do	30 00	
			150 00
	DISBURSEMENTS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS.		6,392 91
James Hickson	For 12 months disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1878....	168 00	
John Hogan	do do	108 24	
Ebenezzer Ferguson.....	do do	92 50	
Samuel Gosline.....	do do	92 06	
W. B. Deacon.....	do do	81 50	
D. T. Cormier.....	do do	64 00	
James Russell	do do	59 70	
John Williston	do do	58 90	
William Wyse	do do	57 50	
Jos O'Brien	do do	56 50	
J. McD. Sutherland.....	do do	54 20	
W. B. McLaughlin.....	do do	50 00	
Wm. Cushman.....	do do	50 00	
N. B. T. Underhill.....	do do	49 20	
Isaac Hetherington.....	do do	45 45	
C. McCluskey.....	do do	41 55	
B. L. Cunningham.....	do do	40 50	
Winthrop Akerley	do do	38 86	
Thos. Taylor.....	do do	39 60	
Hugh Davidson.....	do do	38 50	
J. M. Lord.....	do do	36 50	
Samuel Freeze.....	do do	33 88	
W. E. Skillen.....	do do	33 00	
G. W. Hoben.....	do do	31 87	
James Brown.....	do do	31 75	
Wm. Brown.....	do do	30 25	
Amos Perley.....	do do	30 86	
Charles Cormier.....	do do	30 20	
N. H. DeVeber.....	do do	30 00	
Prudent Robichaux.....	do do	30 00	
Justinien Savoy.....	do do	27 00	
W. L. Bateman.....	do do	25 50	
Leonard Best.....	do do	20 00	
Wm. Blake.....	do do	16 50	
F. McDairmaid.....	do do	16 00	
Kenneth Cameron.....	do do	12 24	
Juste Haché.....	do do	10 60	
John Symast.....	do do	10 35	
Frank Todd.....	do do	5 00	
	Carried forward	1,748 26	6,392 91

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,748 26	\$ cts. 6,392 91
	NEW BRUNSWICK— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	DISBURSEMENTS, ETC.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
Alexis Landry.....	For 12 months Disbursements, to 31st Dec., 1879...	4 25	
J. W. Taylor.....	do do	3 60	1,756 11
W. H. Venning.....	12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries.....	1,371 96	
C. R. Venning.....	do Clerk to Inspector of Fisheries	394 92	
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation on above salaries	33 00	
W. H. Venning.....	12 months disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries.....	550 00	
C. W. Weldon.....	Law costs	160 50	
J. L. McCoskery.....	Postages and stationery.....	67 59	
Hugh Davidson.....	Rent of office.....	62 52	
Roe Bros.....	Copies of maps.....	28 00	
Capt. Nelson.....	Hire of steamboat.....	20 00	
T. Campbell.....	Gas fitting for office	8 65	
Wm. Wyse.....	Refund of license money to F. Morrison.....	3 90	
J. & J. D. Howe.....	Repairing office chairs.....	3 50	
Bowes & Ellis.....	Moving and fitting stove.....	3 08	
D. McAlpine.....	Directory.....	2 00	2,709 62
	Total		10,858 64
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.		
	SALARIES OF FISHERY OVERSEERS AND WARDENS.		
	<i>County of Kings.</i>		
John Crane.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879	30 00	
James McInnis.....	do do	30 00	
John McGuire.....	do do	30 00	
James McAulay.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick McInnis.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. R. Dingwell.....	do do	30 00	
John Brian.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Clay.....	do do	30 00	
D. D. Campbell.....	do do	30 00	
Francis Cook.....	do do	30 00	
Andrew Whelan.....	do do	30 00	
John Fisher.....	do do	25 00	
Martin McInnis.....	10 do	131 25	
	<i>County of Queens.</i>		486 25
Ewen Clark.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	30 00	
Michael Ready.....	do do	30 00	
James Clow.....	do do	30 00	
Lionel Garnum.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Whitehead.....	do do	30 00	
Thomas Murphey.....	do do	30 00	
Roderick Morrison.....	do do	30 00	
Alex. McRae.....	do do	30 00	
John McMillan.....	do do	30 00	
Isaac Thompson.....	10 do	131 25	401 25
	Carried forward.....		887 50

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND— <i>Concluded.</i>		887 50
	SALARIES, ETC.— <i>Concluded.</i>		
	County of Prince.		
J. T. Reid.....	For 12 months salary, to 30th June, 1879.....	30 00	
James Ramsay.....	do do	30 00	
Hugh McIntosh.....	do do	30 00	
Peter H. Perry.....	do do	30 00	
Abraham Wall.....	do do	30 00	
Patrick McBride.....	do do	30 00	
Wm. Burns.....	do do	30 00	
Nathaniel McArthur.....	do do	30 00	
Lawrence Phee.....	do do	30 00	
John Beaton.....	2 do do	2 50	
John Clark.....	10 do to 30th April, 1879.....	131 25	
			403 75
Wm. Mitchell.....	Paid for postage stamps.....		1,291 25
			2 00
	Total		1,293 25
	British Columbia.		
A. C. Anderson.....	For 12 months salary as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1879.....	600 00	
George Pettendreich.....	12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1879.....	499 98	
A. C. Anderson.....	12 months disbursements as Inspector of Fisheries, to 30th June, 1879.....	325 00	
			1,424 98
	Less refund.....		1 25
			1,423 73
	Manitoba.		
Donald Gunn.....	For 12 months salary as Fishery Overseer, to 30th June, 1878.....		200 00
	FISH-BREEDING.		
Samuel Wilmot.....	For 12 months salary as Superintendent of the several Fish-Breeding Establishments in the Dominion, to 30th June, 1879.....	1,959 96	
Receiver-General.....	Superannuation tax on S. Wilmot's salary.....	40 00	
Samuel Wilmot.....	Disbursements in connection with inspection of Fish-Breeding Establishments in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and selection of sites for new hatcheries.....	844 66	
			2,844 62
	Carried forward		2,844 62

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
			2,844 62
	FISH-BREEDING— <i>Continued.</i>		
	Newcastle Establishment, Ontario.		
Wm. Parker.....	For 18 months salary as Caretaker, to 30th June, 1879.....	750 00	
W. H. Barber.....	9 months salary as Assistant Caretaker, to 30th June, 1879.....	210 00	
C. E. Lowe.....	Wages as temporary Assistant Caretaker, to 30th June, 1879.....	33 30	
John Wilmot.....	Assistant in office.....	50 00	
Wm. Parker.....	Disbursements collecting ova and distributing fry.....	520 20	
S. Wilmot.....	do do.....	156 82	
Alex. Begg.....	do do.....	109 90	
William Hill.....	do do.....	22 75	
W. H. Barber.....	do do.....	3 65	
John Wilmot.....	do do.....	36 25	
Peter Coleman.....	Wages as Guardian at Darlington and Barber's Creek.....	128 40	
Geo. Nevin.....	do Baldwin's Creek.....	53 50	
D. Hinman.....	do Grafton Creek.....	50 00	
F. C. Gilchrist.....	do Cobourg.....	66 00	
Thomas Gourwell.....	do Wilmot's Creek.....	46 25	
R. Spencer.....	Labour at dam, &c.....	88 12	
Thos. Gourwell.....	do.....	42 50	
Simmons & Jardine.....	Carpenter's work for 1877 and 1878.....	523 94	
John Kelsey.....	Tending nets.....	53 00	
Wm. Hooper.....	Stone masonry.....	12 69	
J. R. Barefeldt.....	Hardware.....	27 79	
F. Stilwell.....	do.....	6 35	
J. Rolfe.....	Painting, glazing, &c.....	85 41	
T. G. Rice.....	Wire Cloth.....	16 67	
Montreal Telegraph Co.....	Telegrams.....	50 91	
Dominion Telegraph Co.....	do.....	29 83	
Wm. Wagstaff.....	Brooms, pails, glassware, &c.....	30 54	
N. L. Piper & Son.....	Perforated zinc.....	18 48	
A. M. Weston & Co.....	Rubber hose.....	17 00	
D. Morrison & Co.....	Specimens of fish.....	8 97	
John Norton.....	do.....	6 25	
Livingstone Stone.....	California salmon ova.....	233 00	
John Douglas.....	Express charges on California salmon ova.....	65 05	
Thomas Douglas.....	Express charges, &c.....	115 05	
C. E. Lowe.....	Expenses on fish eggs.....	5 00	
Alfred Bright.....	Picking ova.....	6 40	
M. Gorwell.....	do.....	5 24	
Wm. McChesney.....	Barrels for carrying fish.....	9 00	
R. Fothergill.....	Coal oil.....	28 36	
F. Williams.....	Pump logs.....	26 00	
James Wright.....	Tinware.....	66 34	
Denis Quick.....	do.....	40 00	
Di Cornstalk.....	Lumber.....	20 00	
Wm. Rudge.....	do.....	8 00	
Lewis Strowger.....	Nets, &c.....	67 24	
Page & Kidder.....	Varnish for trays.....	8 00	
Fred. Stilwell.....	Iron work.....	15 63	
David Rose.....	Coal.....	75 43	
James Nevin.....	Teaming.....	29 00	
John Otten.....	do.....	3 75	
	Carried forward.....	4,081 96	2,844 62

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 4,081 96	\$ cts. 2,844 62
	FISH-BREEDING—Continued.		
	<i>Newcastle Establishment, Ontario—Concluded.</i>		
S. Wilmot.....	For Rent of grounds for year 1878.....	200 00	
G. M. Clarke.....	Rent of water privilege for 1878.....	100 00	
Brown Bros.....	Copying press.....	12 75	
Wm. Porter.....	Castings.....	13 00	
F. Gourdeau.....	Plans.....	16 00	
S. Wilmot.....	To pay sundry accounts.....	107 60	
			4,531 31
	<i>Sandwich Establishment, Ontario.</i>		
James Nevin.....	For 9 months salary as Officer in charge.....	450 00	
William Hill.....	12 do Assistant.....	360 00	
Daniel Lemonde.....	Wages as Engineer.....	411 00	
C. Lemonde.....	do Assistant Engineer.....	12 75	
James Nevin.....	Disbursements distributing fry, &c.....	249 24	
Wm. Hill.....	Labour.....	90 00	
Wm. Shields.....	do.....	30 00	
D. Lemonde.....	do.....	21 00	
Benjamin Lees.....	do.....	10 00	
Martin O'Brien.....	do spawning fish.....	50 28	
C. Lemonde.....	do do.....	27 50	
J. Bissonnette.....	do do.....	18 00	
A. Joli.....	do do.....	15 00	
Joseph Paine.....	Cordwood.....	146 55	
J. Taylor.....	Sawing cordwood.....	10 00	
M. O'Brien.....	do.....	11 75	
Henry Brackett.....	do.....	10 15	
Audet & Werry.....	Coal.....	82 50	
G. W. Girdlestone.....	Coal.....	38 18	
Parry Sound Co.....	Lumber.....	49 14	
Perrault & Ouellette.....	do.....	45 26	
W. J. McKee.....	do.....	6 50	
J. B. Gauthier.....	Cedar posts.....	23 75	
Henry Bell.....	Ice.....	7 50	
G. Lacherite.....	Hauling gravel.....	5 00	
Wm. Shields.....	Cleaning ova.....	6 00	
H. Allison.....	Telegrams.....	1 61	
J. B. Gauthier.....	Paint, oil, &c.....	29 15	
J. Deroche.....	Painting engine, &c.....	13 00	
Detroit Metal Co.....	Fixing water pipes.....	27 89	
Wm. Cogger.....	Care of building.....	12 00	
J. McLeod.....	Lamps and chimneys.....	7 80	
H. G. Degens.....	Carrying eggs in boat.....	22 50	
J. P. Donaldson.....	Tubing.....	7 45	
Drake & Joyce.....	Office furniture.....	26 75	
James Nevin.....	Board of men.....	22 00	
J. P. Clark.....	do.....	12 00	
Thos. Flowers & Co.....	Guages for engine.....	13 00	
Andrew Harvey & Son.....	Oil pump.....	4 93	
R. Purser & Sons.....	Fish pans.....	58 32	
Jas. Neveaux & Bros.....	Furnishings.....	74 72	
Pequenot & Co.....	Hardware, &c.....	39 14	
Jos. Boismier.....	Blacksmith.....	11 92	
			2,571 23
	Carried forward.....		9,947 16

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
	Brought forward.....		9,947 16
	FISH-BREEDING— <i>Continued.</i>		
	<i>Tadoussac Establishment, Quebec.</i>		
Joseph Radford.....	For 12 months salary as Officer in charge, to 30th June, 1879.	500 00	
Pierre Plourde.....	12 months salary as Caretaker, to 30th June, 1879	336 00	
Jos. Dion.....	Salary as Assistant Caretaker.....	247 50	
Donald McLaren.....	do do	142 58	
Edward Lacroix.....	do do	18 00	
Pay-list	Labour at Pointe à Cariole Fishery.....	145 04	
do	Labour with salmon fry, 1878	11 00	
A. Hovington.....	do do	6 80	
H. Plourde.....	Labour at fish-house.....	33 15	
P. Goudreau.....	do do	8 00	
Roger Therrien.....	do do	17 15	
Jos. Morin.....	do do	4 00	
T. Bouliane.....	do do	3 05	
D. McLaren.....	do do	25 00	
Carrie Tremblay.....	do do	2 40	
J. Bouliane.....	do do	2 38	
Thos. Therrien.....	do do	2 15	
Andrew Moreau.....	do do	1 30	
Sophie Tremblay.....	do do	1 20	
Joseph Chamberland.....	do do	1 00	
Desire Tremblay.....	do do	0 20	
Mars Tremblay.....	do do	0 80	
Geo. Blanchet.....	do do	0 50	
Henry Tremblay.....	do do	0 40	
Pierre Marquis.....	do do	0 75	
H. Tremblay.....	do do	0 15	
Mary Tremblay.....	do do	0 10	
Emma Plourde.....	do do	0 30	
Louise Tremblay.....	do do	0 40	
Jos. Hovington.....	Hire of boats with salmon fry.....	27 00	
John Caron.....	do do	44 00	
Ferd. Dufour.....	do do	10 00	
Malcolm Hovington.....	do do	4 00	
Bell Manning.....	Services as boatman.....	72 00	
Wm. Manning.....	do	45 20	
Simon Godreault.....	do	20 00	
David Godreault.....	do	19 25	
Henry Plourde.....	do	10 80	
James Wright.....	Fish cans.....	180 65	
Price Bros. & Co.....	Hardware, &c.....	37 37	
F. Bourgoing.....	do	33 41	
Chinic & Beaudet.....	do	2 50	
O. Bouliane.....	Nails.....	0 68	
Jules Tremblay.....	Blacksmiths' work.....	8 63	
Narcisse Sward.....	Attending Petit Isle Fishery.....	20 00	
Richard Morin.....	do l'Ance à Pilot Fishery.....	18 34	
Str. "St. Lawrence".....	Passages with fry, freight, &c.....	43 26	
F. Bourgoing.....	Freight.....	0 60	
Charles Pentland.....	Towage of salmon fry.....	40 00	
Jos. Dion.....	Board as Special Guardian.....	20 53	
L. Levesque.....	Board of Guardian Lacroix.....	17 00	
P. Plourde.....	Cotton for packing ova.....	1 75	
E. Lavoie.....	Carpenters' work.....	8 00	
	Carried forward.....	2,196 27	9,947 16

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 2,196 27	\$ cts. 9,947 16
	FISH-BREEDING—Continued.		
	Tadoussac Establishment, Quebec—Concluded.		
Etienne Nicholas.....	For Repairing canoe.....	1 90	
O. Bouliane.....	Glass.....	0 65	
D. McLaren.....	Expenses with ova to River DuLoup.....	6 75	
Walter Ray.....	Parent salmon for spawning.....	119 00	
F. Saillant.....	Wading boots.....	4 50	
J. Caron.....	Carpenters' work.....	1 00	
Henry Hovington.....	Specimens of fish for museum.....	0 50	
F. Bouliane.....	do do.....	1 50	
John Hovington.....	do do.....	0 50	
H. White.....	Lumber.....	2 00	
Jos Radford.....	Expenses to Newcastle.....	44 50	
T. Bouliane.....	Cotton.....	1 44	
X Gagnon.....	Cartage.....	3 40	
Wm. Miller.....	Account books and stationery.....	4 00	
Chas. Pentland.....	Coal oil.....	3 30	
Thos. Boullaine.....	Filling in house.....	2 00	
Jos. Caron.....	Carpenters' work.....	1 60	
Mary Tremblay.....	Cleaning fish-house.....	1 45	
Jerry Maher.....	Painting fish-house.....	9 00	
Pierre Plourde.....	Expenses repairing fish tins.....	8 70	
Pierre Marquis.....	Cartage.....	4 25	
Guillaume Tremblay.....	Attending Petit Isle Fishery.....	22 67	
Jos. Radford.....	Postages, telegrams, &c.....	5 00	
			2,445 88
	Gaspé Basin Establishment, Quebec.		
P. Vibert.....	For 9 months salary as Officer in charge, to 31st March, 1879.....	225 00	
Henry Davis.....	Wages as Assistant Caretaker.....	322 25	
P. Vibert.....	Disbursements in connection with Fish-Breeding Establishment.....	36 70	
J. S. Davis.....	Tending salmon nets, catching and spawning salmon.....	149 60	
J. Davis, jun.....	do do.....	144 00	
Henry Olsen.....	do do.....	53 75	
P. Coffin.....	do do.....	27 30	
F. R. Coffin.....	do do.....	20 80	
John Davis.....	Distributing salmon fry.....	112 50	
W. C. Davis.....	do do.....	36 05	
Alf. Davis.....	do do.....	35 00	
Robt. Coffin.....	do do.....	33 00	
Wm Hamilton.....	do do.....	15 60	
Felix Coffin.....	do do.....	14 30	
Peter Miller.....	do do.....	11 25	
John McIsaac.....	do do.....	3 50	
Felix Annett.....	Labour at fish ponds.....	18 85	
W. C. Davis.....	do fish-house.....	40 32	
J. W. Coffin.....	do.....	17 55	
Henry Olsen.....	Work and repairs to upper pond dam.....	13 35	
W. C. Davis.....	do do.....	32 25	
Benjamin Annett.....	do lower dam.....	13 00	
Jos. Cass.....	Work carrying ova.....	24 70	
Widow Coffin.....	Making salmon nets.....	18 00	
	Carried forward.....	1,418 62	12,393 04

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,418 62	\$ cts. 12,393 04
	FISH-BREEDING—Continued.		
	<i>Gaspé Basin Establishment, Quebec—Concluded.</i>		
H. W. Johns & Co.....	For Paint, hardware, glass, &c.	26 40	
J. & E. Collas	do do	24 10	
J. LeBoutillier	do do	19 87	
Chinic & Beaudet.....	do do	17 34	
H. S. Veit	Coal	21 00	
Widow Coffin.....	Wood	7 00	
Baptiste Sanson.....	Canoe.....	18 00	
A. LeMessurier	Stove fixings	2 80	
Str. "Beaver".....	Freight, &c.....	6 16	
Str. "Miramichi".....	do	0 50	
Str. "City St. John".....	do	1 50	
Quebec and Gulf Ports S.S. Co.....	do	1 20	
Jos. Eden	Freight.....	1 75	
Valpey & Lebas.....	do	1 00	
M. Stephenson	Express charges	1 85	
			1,569 09
	<i>Restigouche Establishment, Quebec.</i>		
John Mowat.....	For 9 months salary as Fishery Officer in charge ...	232 50	
Wm. Robertson.....	Salary as caretaker.....	390 00	
John Mowat.....	Disbursements in connection with procuring eggs and distributing fry.....	125 49	
do	Contingent expenses:—Twine for nets, making nets, stove, pipes, lamps, chimnies, &c., &c., during year.....	147 75	
do	Hire of horses and scows, towing cribs and hauling gravel, &c., &c	57 00	
W. Robertson.....	Labour at dam	25 00	
B. K. Merrill.....	do	24 70	
A. Sharp.....	do	7 50	
Noel Swason.....	do	7 50	
Thomas Poel.....	do	7 50	
G. Merrill.....	do	4 12	
Joseph Perry.....	Labour, picking ova, &c.....	165 00	
Max. Mowat	do do	32 00	
Wm. Mowat	do do	32 00	
John Malcolm	do and catching salmon	60 00	
Peter Grey.....	do do	70 00	
Wm. Robertson.....	Assistance, catching and spawning salmon	25 00	
Alex. Mowat	do do do	50 00	
Valentine Wheeler.....	do do do	30 00	
John Ferguson.....	Distributing salmon fry.....	37 00	
Thos. Moores.....	do do	30 00	
Alex. Mowat	do do	22 00	
O. Arseneault.....	do do	13 10	
John Thomas.....	do do	6 50	
Nathaniel Clearland	Making fish-cribs.....	9 00	
Wm. Patterson.....	Stove, freight, &c.....	23 80	
John Ferguson	Boats and labour	20 00	
A. J. Girard	Freight on salmon cans.....	14 50	
Intercolonial Railway.....	Passage of men and freight on fry.....	26 40	
G. E. Asker	Tinware.....	3 80	
	Carried forward.....	1,699 16	13,962 13

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 1,699 16	\$ cts. 13,962 13
	FISH-BREEDING—Continued.		
	<i>Restigouche Establishment, Quebec—Concluded.</i>		
Jas. W. Lee.....	For Spawn cans.....	25 80	
Hall, Kay & Co.....	Perforated Zinc.....	21 47	
John Mowat.....	Postages, telegrams, &c.....	11 50	
			1,757 93
	<i>Bedford Basin Establishment, Nova Scotia.</i>		
A. B. Wilmot.....	For 12 months salary as Officer in charge.....	799 92	
do	Disbursements in connection with procuring parent fish and distribution of fry.....	620 50	
F. G. Tolsen.....	Labour as Assistant at Fish-Breeding Estab- lishment	207 50	
J. H. Anderson.....	Catching parent salmon.....	232 00	
Oliver Filmore	do	145 37	
Wm. Beck.....	do	75 00	
F. Stephens	Coal.....	66 00	
Wm. Willis.....	Hauling coal.....	21 50	
R. Anderson.....	Freight on coal.....	15 00	
Estate E. B. O'Neil.....	Wharfage on coal.....	6 10	
Albert Tolsen.....	Transporting fry.....	18 19	
G. J. Harris.....	Zinc pans, breeding plates, &c.....	43 80	
F. P. Conolly	Stationery.....	2 50	
W. Gaul.....	Oil clothing.....	10 40	
R. B. Taylor.....	Rubber boots.....	7 00	
G. W. Boggs.....	Railway charges.....	11 40	
Philip Young.....	Conveyance.....	24 00	
Isaac J. Hingley.....	Night watching	87 00	
J. W. Currie.....	Horse hire.....	33 00	
D. M. Geldert.....	do	20 00	
Moses Benton	do	11 60	
Thos. Robinson.....	do	11 00	
J. H. Anderson.....	Board and horse feed	12 00	
Mary Moore.....	do	15 00	
Messrs. McDonald & Co.	Gravel, hose, &c.....	26 66	
Wm. Wood.....	Rent of land.....	12 00	
Kenneth Forbes.....	do	5 00	
O. S. Rood.....	Board	15 00	
John McKenzie	Making nets.....	3 75	
J. Eastwood.....	Labour.....	22 50	
Oxford Furniture Co.....	Sashes and lumber.....	3 57	
H. H. Fuller & Co.....	Twine.....	4 36	
G. French.....	Ice.....	10 00	
Moir, Son & Co.....	Supplies.....	37 37	
Theaktson & Angevin...	Hardware, &c.....	10 05	
J. P. Mott & Co.....	Lime.....	4 00	
G. Reeves.....	Building nursing tank.....	10 00	
Wm. Tolsen.....	2 years rent water privileges.....	20 00	
McDonald & Co.....	Rubber hose.....	7 40	
			2,687 44
	<i>Miramichi Establishment, New Brunswick.</i>		
Isaac Sheasgreen.....	For 12 months salary as Officer in charge.....	399 96	
Pat. Hogan.....	Labour procuring salmon	121 80	
	Carried forward.....	521 76	18,407 50

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—Continued.

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 521 76	\$ cts. 18,407 50
	FISH-BREEDING—Continued.		
	<i>Miramichi Establishment, New Brunswick—Con.</i>		
Thos. Mullin.....	For labour procuring salmon.....	107 60	
John Hogan.....	do	83 00	
Pat. Murphy.....	do	57 40	
F. P. Sheasgreen.....	do	31 25	
Isaac Sheasgreen.....	Labour.....	8 50	
Michael Jardine.....	do	11 90	
J. H. Phinney.....	Hardware.....	28 35	
W. & G. Watt.....	do	48 69	
Hamilton & Fish.....	Paint and oil	26 33	
Wm. Parker.....	Distributing fry	93 85	
J. Tozer.....	Scow hire	12 00	
Jas. Hyland.....	Knitting nets.....	10 48	
Thos. McKenzie.....	do	4 20	
Isaac Sheasgreen.....	Horse hire	22 00	
Hamilton & Fish.....	Lumber.....	17 69	
Call & Miller.....	Freight on salmon	2 00	
R. R. Call.....	Coal	36 00	
Isaac Sheasgreen.....	Carting coal	16 00	
			1,139 00
	GENERAL DISBURSEMENTS.		
D. Dewar.....	For Building fishway at Isle au Chat.....	30 00	
C. McNab.....	Specimens of fish	164 75	
Alex. Begg.....	Expenses carrying live fish from Burlington Bay to Ottawa River.....	50 00	
C. C. Ray.....	Express charges on live bass.....	37 50	
D. W. Archibald.....	Altering fishway, West River, N.S.....	60 00	
			342 25
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER "LADY HEAD."		19,888 75
Napoleon Lavoie.....	For 7 months salary as Commander, to 31st Jan., 1879.....	816 62	
do	Disbursements.....	413 16	
Pay-list.....	Wages of Sailing Master, Engineers, Mates and crew, as per pay-list.....	1,233 06	
W. Ives & Sons.....	Provisions.....	80 02	
L. Marois.....	do Vegetables.....	64 30	
J. Eden & Son.....	do	37 50	
F. X. Grenier.....	do	33 34	
L. Arel.....	do Meat.....	10 45	
G. Bouchard.....	do	8 62	
J. Davidson.....	do	4 50	
W. Ives & Sons.....	Repairs.....	775 00	
A. Frazer & Co.....	Coal.....	680 00	
W. Gordon.....	do	243 20	
W. Crawford & Son.....	do	9 60	
J. Eden & Son.....	Wharfage of coal	100 00	
F. M. Dechêne.....	Clothing and carpets.....	369 50	
L. Leclerc.....	Freight on anchors, chains, &c.....	225 00	
Andett & Robitaille.....	Rope, canvas, &c.....	219 75	
	Carried forward.....	5,323 63	

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

To whom paid.	Service.	Amount.	Total.
	Brought forward.....	\$ cts. 5,323 63	\$ cts.
	FISHERIES PROTECTION STEAMER "LADY HEAD"— <i>Concluded.</i>		
S. J. Shaw.....	For Powder, cartridges, &c.....	68 75	
F. Langelier.....	Professional services in suit, Gore vs. Lavoie...	50 00	
P. Rouillard.....	Washing, mending, &c.....	39 00	
Quebec and Gulf Ports S.S. Co.....	Freight.....	28 92	
L. Bourget.....	Oil.....	28 62	
X. Guilmette.....	Pilotage.....	18 00	
C. E. Holiwell.....	Stationery.....	14 95	
J. Boivin.....	Spikes.....	14 25	
A. Boucher.....	Boat hire and cartage.....	14 00	
Whitehead & Turner.....	Tube brushes.....	10 00	
Fisher & Blouin.....	Valise.....	10 00	
N. Lavoie.....	Postages.....	9 55	
G. Renfrew.....	Gold crowns for uniforms.....	7 50	
E. Beaulieu.....	Labour.....	5 63	
F. Berrigan.....	Cartage.....	5 00	
H. S. Scott & Co.....	Iron.....	4 05	
A. T. Beaulieu.....	Services of tug-boat at wreck.....	2,469 00	
G. T. Davis.....	Use of pumps at wreck.....	566 80	
T. Routier.....	Labour at wreck.....	196 55	
O. Tremblay.....	Charter of schooner.....	88 00	
A. Côté & Co.....	Advertising sale of wrecked vessel.....	4 20	
G. T. Carey.....	do do.....	4 80	
J. Carrell.....	do do.....	4 20	
S. Marcotte.....	do do.....	4 48	
J. J. Foote.....	do do.....	4 60	
	Total.....		8,994 48

STATEMENT of Expenditure on account of Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

RECAPITULATION.

Fisheries, Ontario.....	\$11,741 40
do Quebec	13,606 06
do Nova Scotia.....	14,312 76
do New Brunswick.....	10,858 64
do Prince Edward Island.....	1,293 25
do British Columbia.....	1,423 73
do Manitoba.....	200 00
Fish Breeding.....	19,888 75
Fisheries Protection Steamer.....	8,994 48
Total.....	<u>\$82,319 07</u>

WM. SMITH,
Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

JOHN TILTON,
Accountant.

4

APPENDIX No. 3.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FISHERY OFFICER IN CHARGE OF THE FISHERIES PROTECTION SERVICE IN THE GULF AND LOWER ST. LAWRENCE, DURING THE SEASON OF 1879.

QUEBEC, 31st December, 1879.

To the Hon. J. H. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor herewith to tender you my first report of the state of the Fisheries in my division for the season just closed. As I was only appointed to the position during the summer, and have not yet had it in my power to visit all the districts under my supervision, I shall not attempt to make an extended report, but will confine myself to a statement of this year's fisheries as compared with the preceding year. I trust that next season I may be in a position to say that I have visited the entire coast; it will be impossible to do this unless the Department sees fit to furnish me with a suitable vessel to replace the one lost in 1878. It is absolutely necessary that some kind of a vessel be furnished for this service, especially on the lower part of the North Shore, where a great number of vessels from the United States, Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces, congregated for the cod fishery. As these vessels almost all use cod seines they are constantly getting into trouble with our own hand and seine fishermen, and it is utterly impossible for the local officers to carry out the law, isolated as they are, and utterly unsupported by any force to carry it out. A vessel should also be present at the Magdalen Islands during the spring herring fishing; without this, we will some day have a repetition of the Fortune Bay troubles. The extent and value of our fisheries, and the fact that a large number of foreign vessels pass almost the entire open season in our waters, would of itself alone justify our Government in having a Fisheries Protection Vessel always present in the gulf during the fishing season. In former years, in addition to our own vessel, there was always one or two English gun-boats cruising on the Gulf coast; during the last few years these vessels even have been withdrawn. There is a widespread feeling on the coast among those who fish, and those who have large sums invested in the fish trade, that they are not furnished with that amount of protection that they have a right to expect. This is especially the case with those who carry on the fishery at Anticosti and the North Shore. It is impossible to combine the Fisheries Service with that of the Lighthouses as has been tried this season. More than three-fourths of the time that I was on board of the *Napoleon* was spent on the coast of Newfoundland, or in the Straits of Belle Isle or Northumberland, where I had nothing whatever to do, while those parts of the coast in my own division, which it was of most consequence that I should visit, I have never been able to get near.

In speaking of the fisheries of the Gulf, I shall divide them into four grand divisions:—

1. *The South Shore*.—All that part of the south shore, from Cape Chatte to the head of tidal waters, in the Restigouche River, P.Q.

2. *The North Shore*.—All that part of the north shore of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Manicouagan to Blanc Sablon.

3. *The Magdalen Islands*.—That is, Amherst Island, Grindstone Island, Alright Island, Grosse Isle and Grand Entry, Bryon Island and Entry Island.

4. *Anticosti*.—

I shall refer to each particular fishery in the order of its importance.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the Total Catch and Value of the Fisheries of the Gulf Division for 1878 and 1879.

Description.	Quantity.		Value.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod, Summer..... Cwt.	253,902	353,568	1,269,510 00	1,414,272 00
do Fall..... "	36,344	37,927	181,720 00	151,708 00
Herring, salt..... Bbls.	44,853	54,330	224,265 00	271,650 00
do smoked..... Boxes.	22	1,009	5 50	252 25
Mackerel, salt..... Bbls.	8,583	7,552½	85,830 00	60,420 00
do canned..... Lbs.	5,136		770 50	
Haddock..... Cwt.	666	513	3,330 00	2,052 00
Ling..... "	25	187½	125 00	750 00
Halibut..... Bbls.	286	279	1,716 00	1,674 00
Trout..... "	134	147	1,072 00	1,176 00
Sardines..... \$		30		78 00
Eels..... Bbls.	17	15	170 00	105 00
Whale Oil..... Galls.	5,600	8,015	2,800 00	4,007 50
Cod Oil..... "	211,870	300,989	105,931 00	150,494 50
Seal Oil..... "	111,833	11,302	55,916 50	55,651 00
Seal Skins..... No.	26,404	2,797	33,005 00	28,797 00
Lobsters, canned..... Lbs.	731,008	775,289	109,651 20	116,293 35
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... Bbls.	242	142½	2,178 00	1,282 50
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure..... "	91,055	148,753	91,055 00	148,753 00
Fish for local consumption..... "	10,921	20,356	43,684 00	81,424 00
Salmon, salt..... "	2,729	1,002	32,748 00	12,024 00
do fresh, in ice..... Lbs.	489,786	684,651	24,489 30	34,232 55
do canned..... "	139,574	17,605	20,936 00	2,640 75
do smoked..... \$		1,200		120 00
Porpoise Skins..... No.	1		4 00	
do Oil..... Galls.	100		80 00	
			2,290,906 00	2,539,857 40
				2,290,906 00
Total increase for 1879.....				248,951 40

TABLE shewing Total Value, &c., of all Vessels, Boats, Flats, Nets, &c., used in the Gulf Division.

Description.	—		—	Value.
	No.	Ton'ge,	Sailors.	\$ cts.
Vessels.	165	9,630	742	376,420 00
	Number.		Fishermen and Shoremen.	
Fishing Boats.	3,555		11,225	170,427 00
Flats.	3,015			30,924 00
Total				201,351 00
	Number.		Yards.	
Salmon Nets.....	1,317		87,154	38,523 00
Cod Seines.....	35		5,925	5,930 00
Herring Seines.....	26		4,348	4,341 00
Herring Nets.....	6,136		176,557	75,184 60
Mackerel Seines.....	8		410	336 00
Mackerel Nets.....	1,135		52,761	14,143 00
Capelin Seines.....	328		17,161	12,965 00
Launce Seines.....	70		3,359	3,862 00
Seal Nets.....	503		21,600	17,458 00
Trout Nets.....	38		1,151	365 00
Brush Fisheries.....	14			33 00
Total				173,145 60

Vessels.	\$376,420 00
Boats and Flats.	201,351 00
Nets, Seines, &c.	173,165 60
Total	\$750,936 60

THE SOUTH SHORE.

Cod Fishery.

Owing, no doubt, to the small amount of ice in the gulf during the past winter, and to its early disappearance in the spring, the cod fishery of 1879 began earlier than usual. The summer fishery has been much better than either of the preceding years; much of this is due to the fact that herring were plentiful during the whole of this fishery, that is up till the middle of August. The fish was also well cured, owing the coolness of the season and the absence of fog and haze with close dull weather.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of catch of cod for 1877, 1878, 1879, South Shore Division.

	1877.	1878.	1879.	Increase 1879.
Summer, cwt.....	.....	77,147	101,776	24,629
Fall, cwt.....	.....	29,647	31,103	1,456
Total.....	100,773	106,794	132,879	26,085

The above table will show the increase on the South Shore to have been very considerably greater during the summer fishery than during the fall. The fall fishery, owing to the unusual roughness of the season, and the almost total disappearance of the squid, the best fall bait, was not so good, though it even shows an increase over the preceding years. There is no doubt that codfish were very abundant all over the gulf.

The annexed tables will show the quantities of dried cod exported to foreign markets from the ports of New Carlisle, Gaspé and Percé during the past season. A considerable quantity of this season's catch remains stored on the coast. Owing to the low price of fish in all the leading fish markets, the price given on the coast for fish has been lower than usual.

Lobsters.

The lobster fishery shows a gain for this season over last. This gain is entirely due to the increased quantity of lobsters put up by the Canada Packing Company at Percé and Seal Cove. On the rest of the coast, and particularly in the Port Daniel and New Richmond divisions, there has been a very considerable falling off in the quantity taken—so much so that I believe the packers in the County of Bonaventure discontinued their operations some time before the arrival of the close season. I believe it is the intention of these packers and the people engaged in this fishery to petition the Government for an extension of the lobster fishing season, or a change in the close period. I trust that your Department will not consent to any change that will lengthen the period at or during which lobsters may be taken for the purpose of canning for exportation. If this fishery is to be fostered, it can only be by a strict observance of a close period. Some of the packers think that the close period should be varied at different places in the gulf, that is to say that a close period which may answer for the Bay of Gaspé, may not be the best for the Magdalen Islands or the Bay Chaleur, or *vice versa*. I do, as yet, not know enough about the matter to advise any change. The following tables will show the number of pounds

of lobsters taken in Gaspé and Bonaventure respectively, and the total quantity taken as compared with 1878:—

	1878.	1879.	
Gaspé Division.....	240,960	315,184	74,224 increase in 1879.
Bonaventure Division.....	149,112	83,464	65,648 decrease in 1879.
Total.....	390,072	398,648	8,576 increase in 1879.

Salmon.

The salmon fishing of 1879 shows a very material falling off. The fishing began early, and at first promised well, but it very soon dwindled away, and long before the time at which this fishing season closes all the nets had been taken up, as there was absolutely no fish running. I do not by any means attribute this falling off to a decrease in the quantity of salmon frequenting our waters. My opinion is, that it is due in a great measure to the fact that the fish remained in the tide-ways, and about the coast generally, but a short time; that is to say, that they went directly up the rivers. My own experience is that, when the water in the rivers is high, and capelin and other small fish are abundant in the bays, the salmon remain playing about and are netted, especially by the outside nets, in great quantities, and I believe that in 1878 the unusually heavy catch was due in a great measure to this fact. By all reports there does not appear to be any scarcity of fish in the rivers. As a further proof of the correctness of the reason I have given, you will notice that the falling off in the catch is greatest near the large salmon rivers, while in the Port Daniel district, where there are no large rivers, the decrease is not nearly so great. The season was unusually early, and I do not think the nets were out soon enough. While on the subject of salmon, I would beg to advise that a sum of money should be granted for clearing out the rivers at Port Daniel and the Nouvelle River. All these rivers are so blocked with old jams that the salmon cannot pass. Mr. Phelan, the local officer, has recommended this, and I think his suggestion a good one. I think it was solely due to the e-jams that many spent salmon were found in these rivers during the month of August. Once these rivers are cleared of obstructions, a supply of young fish should be deposited in them from either of the breeding-houses on the coast. This can be done now without any great trouble or risk, as a steamer from Campbelltown to Gaspé and back passes twice a week. Many of the inhabitants remember the time when these rivers abounded with salmon, but they are now almost completely run out, owing, I think, to the existence of these jams. There has been no lumbering operations carried on in these rivers for some time, and the jams have thus accumulated. As a rule, I think all extensive jams should be cleared out of salmon rivers, as besides obstructing the free passage of the fish, they afford great temptations and facilities for spearing.

I notice that the attention of the public is called to the fact that Canadian salmon has been exported fresh to the English markets. By Dr. Buckland's letter in the *Ottawa Citizen* of the 27th of November, it would appear that salmon, said to be Canadian, which was "unclean and unseasonable," had been exposed for sale in the English markets. It might be possible, as I see Mr. Whiteher has explained, for Canadian salmon to arrive in England in an unwholesome state, though the salmon was seasonable and sound when it left here, but that this salmon was "unclean and unseasonable" in the sense that it was taken out of season, I do not believe. We all remember that when Canadian beef was first offered for sale in English markets it was cried down, and English traders were only too ready to palm off on the consumer "inferior" English beef as the Canadian article, and I think in the matter of this

"unclean salmon" it was a "trick of the trade," as is suggested by Mr. Whiteher. I see with pleasure that a consignment of fresh salmon from the Bay Chaleur, shipped by Messrs. Carvell and Mowat, has reached the London market in prime condition, and been duly appreciated. I had the pleasure, during the month of August last, of visiting the freezing-house of these gentlemen in Campbelltown. I there saw a quantity of this salmon which has since been sold in England, and I never saw fish in better condition, or of a more perfect quality. These fish had been transferred without delay from the nets about and below Campbelltown to the freezing-house. If unclean salmon are sold in England they do not come from this part of Canada, and I doubt whether they come from Canada at all. In my division the bulk of the salmon is taken from the middle of May to the end of June, but few salmon are taken in July. Spent or unclean fish are not often taken in the nets, at least, as far as I have noticed during a twelve years' residence on the fishing coast. A few spent fish running out of the rivers in the spring are sometimes caught in the upper nets about the channels, but I think the spent fish, once clear of the river, goes straight to sea, and does not trim the shore, among the nets; at all events they are never presented for sale by the fishermen or received by the merchants. A spent salmon is a disgusting-looking fish when compared with one freshly run. I have always noticed that the very greatest care is taken by those who purchase fresh salmon for exportation, to receive and pack only such salmon as are perfectly fresh and sweet; if a salmon is at all stale, even though in good season, it is rejected; this being the case, the fishermen are careful to bring in the fish at once, and any fish bruised or stale is consumed at home or salted.

It is not perhaps generally known that salmon was also shipped fresh this season from the Labrador and Newfoundland coast to France, in a steamer fitted up with a patent freezing apparatus. This steamer was partly loaded in Henley Harbor, Straits of Belle Isle, and sailed for France on or about the 19th of July last, just two days before we arrived there in the "Napoleon." It was, at one time, the intention of this company to establish depots on the south coast for the purchase and freezing of salmon, trout, eels, and lobsters; the fish to be taken over to France by the steamer whenever a cargo had been collected. I suppose they found they could purchase salmon more cheaply on the Labrador. I have never seen any further notice of this French steamer, or how her cargo turned out. She had been fitted up to carry fresh meat from the River Platte to France, and I think had also taken some cargoes of fresh fish from the southern parts of the Mediterranean to Marseilles. For some years back the bulk of our frozen salmon has been shipped to the United States. I trust that the Canadian gentlemen who have had the enterprise to open up this trade in fresh fish with England, may meet with that success in their undertaking which their energy merits. I believe that the quality of the salmon they are sending over can not be equalled by any other. Restigouche and Gaspé salmon have always been considered by epicures to possess a finer flavor than any others. The following extract from the *London Telegraph* will show that the Restigouche salmon are fully appreciated in England:

CANADIAN SALMON IN ENGLISH MARKETS.

(From the "*London Telegraph*," December 1st, 1879.)

"Billingsgate market has, at length, been invaded by Canadian produce. A morning or two ago some 3,000 salmon, recently arrived from the Dominion, made their appearance on the quays of the Thames. Frozen by an artificial process before being put on board ship, they were found, on reaching the London market, to be in admirable condition, and splendidly fit for the table. Amongst them were, probably, specimens of the beautiful fish which crowd the famous Restigouche stream, and, if so, such salmon has entered the metropolis as has not been seen here before. According to the calculations of those who brought the cargo here, the cost,

when delivered, will be little more than a third of that which comes from Holland. And, presuming that such ventures are found to be a success, there is no reason why any quantity should not find its way to these shores. Those, however, who participate in the benefit which such an increase of supply brings, will not be likely to grumble, for the Canadian salmon has no superior in the world for flavor and richness."

I also venture to embody in my report the following remarks by no less an authority than the Duke of Argyle. The Duke spent a few days on the coast, and visited the principal fishing establishments in company with His Excellency the Governor-General.

SALMON FISHING IN CANADIAN RIVERS.

(From an article in "Fraser's Magazine," by the Duke of Argyle.)

"The Restigouche and some of its tributary streams, such as the Matapédia River, is one vast and continuous spawning-bed, which, if carefully protected and attended to, is capable of affording an inexhaustible supply of the finest salmon. I was glad to find that the Government of the Dominion has become awake to the importance of attending closely to this very important matter. The rivers in the adjacent States of the American Union have been almost, if not altogether, completely destroyed as salmon rivers by the neglect of the necessary laws and regulations to keep the streams free from pollution by mills and other works, and from impassable barriers in the way of the ascent of the fish. But most of the rivers in the British Provinces of North America are still running as pure as ever through forests which are either wholly unoccupied or have been only cleared in a few spots for the purpose of agriculture. The richer lands of the far west are attracting those who now migrate from the Old World, and, in all probability, it will be centuries before the steep, and poor, and heavily wooded lands through which these rivers flow are occupied for the purposes of settlement. Although the forests to the south of the St. Lawrence have been generally denuded of the white pine, there is still an almost inexhaustible supply of the spruce fir, and of the black birch, which is a very beautiful wood for the purpose of making furniture. Saw mills will, no doubt, be erected in course of time, to cut up this timber; but care should be taken that this be done under such regulations as to keep the rivers clear of sawdust, which is most destructive to salmon. Under the care which has within a few years been bestowed upon the protection of the river during the spawning season, and upon the artificial breeding of the fish, a great effect has already been produced in the returns of salmon caught in the estuary and in the Bay of Chaleur. The rod-fishing alone might be made an important source of revenue to the Dominion. It has hitherto been let at rents which are almost nominal; and considering that no salmon fishing to be compared with that of the Canadian rivers can now be got in any part of the world, they would undoubtedly, if judiciously divided and allotted, command a very high price indeed. In the first half hour of my fishing in the Restigouche, I killed two salmon of 23 lbs. and 24 lbs., respectively, and some of our party, with no previous experience of fishing, killed salmon of larger size and weight, up to 31 lbs. On the Cascapédia River, another magnificent stream, which falls farther down into the same Bay des Chaleurs, I saw a salmon of 40 lbs., which had been caught the previous day; and I learnt that many such had rewarded the labors of the party of Englishmen who had the fishing of that river for the season."

Herring.

An increased quantity of this fish has been taken on the south coast this past season, and the increased catch of cod is due in a great measure to the abundance of

herring for bait all through the summer fishing. The quantity taken, as compared with 1878, will be shown by the following table:—

—	1878.	1879.	Increase, 1879.
Gaspé.....	1,403	}	794
Bonaventure.....	5,880		
	7,373	8,167	794 Brls.

There were 1,009 boxes of herring smoked this year, as against 15 boxes last year.

Mackerel.

Mackerel were exceedingly abundant, but of inferior quality, being small and thin; the quantity taken was small, being only 793 barrels, as compared with 1,427 barrels in 1878. This, of course, does not include what was taken for bait, or for home consumption. There were very few American mackerel vessels about this coast during the past season; a number appeared at the beginning of the mackerel season, but finding the fish of inferior quality, they did not remain any time. It is much to be desired that our own people should fit out more generally and thoroughly for this fishery. I think we have, vulgarly speaking, "too many eggs in the one basket." All the energies of our merchants and fishermen are devoted to the prosecution of the cod fishery; as a consequence, when the cod fails, as it has done, and may continue to do any year from many causes, we have a universal cry of hard times on the coast. I hope that the low price of codfish in all the foreign markets, owing to the enormous quantity coming in from Norway, may not be an unmixed evil, but that it may be the means of leading those who now carry on our fisheries to devote more attention to the curing of other fish than the cod. There can be no doubt that the quantity of mackerel coming along the coast is again on the increase. I think this is due to the small number of Americans with their purse seines, that have been fishing the mackerel for the last few years. These seines, besides destroying wastefully an immense quantity of fish that is never saved, break up the schools and frighten the fish off the coast; such, at all events is the opinion of those best fitted to judge among our own fishermen.

Bait.

Owing to the quantity of herring taken for bait, the summer fishing, as I said before, was good. Capelin were abundant; lance were not much sought after; clams, I am told, were sent to Percé by steamer from Paspébiac, thus utilizing the telegraph system of the coast and the side line steamer. I believe when the improved code, as recommended by the Hon. Dr. Fortin, is properly understood, that bait will be sent from one part of the coast to another. I think the codfish are nearly always to be found on the fishing grounds, if we only can secure the bait to catch them. The fall fishery was poor, owing partly to the cold weather and in part to the entire failure of the squid, which is the principal bait for the early part of the fall fishing. The following table will show the quantity of bait taken by our fishermen:—

Bait in 1879, South Shore.

Description.	Quantity in barrels.
Herring	17,306
Capelin	12,740
Smelt	534
Cod Roes	881
Flat fish.....	300
Clams	658
Total quantity	32,419

I herewith append a list of the vessels cleared outwards with fish from the Ports of Gaspé, Percé and New Carlisle, with a table of the total quantity of fish taken on the South Shore Division and the values. You will notice that the prices of the principal fish are lower than during the past season, but notwithstanding this fact, the total value of the fish taken, owing to the increased catch, considerably exceeds either of the preceding years:—

Vessels Outwards for Sea from Port of Percé with Fish, 1879.

No.	Name.	Tons.	Where Registered.	Where Bound.	Name of Owners.	Crew.	Quantity of Fish and Oil.	Value.	Remarks.
1	Ideal	65	Gaspé	Barbadoes	Jos. Cass.	5	Fish, 185 cwt.....	\$ 652 00	{ Only one cargo of oil; most of this was shipped coastwise.
2	Col. Ellesworth	78	Pictou	do	Hon. T. Savage	6	do 1,000 do	3,600 00	
3	Polina	82	Jersey	Civita Vecchia	Ed. Vanier	5	do 2,069 do	10,345 00	
4	Hematope	76	do	Bristol	C. Robin & Co.	5	Oil, 15,541 galls.....	6,216 00	
5	Herione	97	Percé	Barbadoes	Hon. T. Savage	6	Fish, 1,288 cwt.....	5,184 00	
6	Tickler	76	Jersey	Oporto	C. Robin & Co.	6	do 1,908 do	10,934 00	
7	Origin	69	do	Civita Vecchia	F. G. Smollet	5	do 1,465 do	5,820 00	
8	Col. Ellesworth	78	Pictou	Barbadoes	Hon. T. Savage	6	do 1,040 do	3,300 00	
9	Zingara	174	Jersey	Bahia	Wm. LeBrocq.	7	do 2,405 do	12,025 00	
10	Broine	97	Percé	Vienna	Hon. T. Savage	7	do 2,310 do	11,550 00	
11	Snowdrop	149	Jersey	Pernambuco	J. Butel	8	do 2,660 do	11,650 00	
		83					Fish, 16,270 cwt..... Oil, 15,541 galls.....	\$81,276 00	

VESSELS with Fish Cargoes, Gaspé, 1879.

(OUTWARDS FOREIGN.)

Names of Vessels.	Tons.	Destination.	Quantity of Fish.	Value.
				\$ cts.
Critic	96	Jersey	2,316 Quintals	9,264 00
Warrior	93	Barbadoes	1,130 do	4,500 00
Standard	93	do	981 do	3,914 00
Brothers	173	Bahia	2,971 do	15,720 00
Alliance	115	Barbadoes	1,540 do	7,700 00
J. L. B.	148	Pernambuco	2,227 do	9,848 00
Cornucopia	155	Rio Janeiro	2,486 do	12,849 00
Sly Boots	177	Bahia	3,112 do	16,350 00
Hebe	236	do	3,333 do	17,240 00
Castilia	78	Naples	1,601 do	7,204 00
Fearless	79	Civita Vecchia	2,050 do	8,200 00
Dawn	154	Brazil	2,722 do	12,095 00
Alliance	115	Naples	2,674 do	10,596 00
Warrior	93	do	7,380 do	18,600 00
Zouave	126	do	2,860 do	11,440 00
Brittany	84	Ancona	2,382 do	9,528 00
Weasel	76	Naples	1,929 do	7,716 00
Fanny Fern	147	Brazil	2,423 do	10,600 00
Dew Drop	101	Bahia	1,729 do	7,685 00
Two Friends	96	Naples	2,247 do	10,000 00
Gleaner	93	Lisbon	2,434 do	11,845 00
J. L. B.	148	Jersey	3,750 do	15,000 00
Graphic	59	do	1,480 do	5,900 00
St. Brelade	99	do	2,112 do	8,448 00
Willing	99	Lisbon	2,626 do	12,780 00
Charlotte	97	Bahia	1,748 do	9,222 00
Mayflower	150	Lisbon	3,930 do	15,720 00
Electra	157	Brazil	2,784 do	12,375 00
Standard	93	Oporto	2,001 do	7,622 00
Flying Foam	99	Naples	2,831 do	11,324 00
Brothers	173	Jersey	2,990 do	12,442 00
Gradwell	146	Lisbon	4,220 do	16,880 00
Cornucopia	155	Pernabuco	2,153 Tubs	12,918 00
				363,545 00

VESSELS Outwards—Foreign with Fish and Oil, 1879.

PORT OF NEW CARLISLE.

Name.	Shippers.	Tons.	Crew.	Where Bound.	Dry Cod, cwt.	Dry Haddock, cwt.	Dry Ling, cwt.	Salt Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herring, Boxes.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Mackerel, barrels.	Salmon, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Value \$ cts.
Freedom	C. R. C.	153	6	Barbadoes	400										1,600 00
Union	C. R. C.	193	11	Rio Janeiro	2,995										11,980 00
Bustis	J. P. Segrand	248	6	Barbadoes				10							50 00
Sharston	LeBouthillier Bros.	320	1	do	480										1,920 00
Champion	R. H. Montgomery	114	4	Newfoundland				150							750 00
Marie Georgianna	LeBouthillier Bros.	98	6	Barbadoes	4			4	10						38 50
Century	C. R. C.	181	10	Pernambuco	2,567	41									10,512 00
Ranger	do	137	9	Barbadoes	2,074	24	4								8,408 00
Sea Flower	do	352	14	Jersey	8					2,374	162				2,677 00
Star of the Sea	R. Steele	65	5	French St. Peters.					10						2 50
Dit-On	C. R. C.	78	5	Barbadoes	1,134	30		18				21			4,536 00
G. D. T.	LeBouthillier Bros.	118	6	do	314										1,630 00
C. R. C.	C. R. C.	248	10	do	3,839	388									16,828 00
Amelia Adeline	R. H. Montgomery	150	9	Newfoundland	2,090	50	12	205				11	6		1,025 00
Robin	C. R. C.	150	9	Barbadoes				91	141						9,223 00
Amelia Adeline	R. H. Montgomery	87	4	Newfoundland				179							35 25
Four Brothers	Robert Fair	81	4	do	4,201										850 00
O. Bouchard	C. R. C.	260	11	Rio Janeiro	1,259										16,804 00
Ranger	do	137	9	Barbadoes		66	50								5,500 00
Lady Young	LeBouthillier Bros.	96	6	Jersey						15300					7,650 00
Star of the Sea	N. Porter	65	4	Boston				700							3,000 00
Annabella	R. Bijouette	72	5	do				805		140					4,085 00
Hematope	C. R. C.	76	6	Barie	1,520										6,080 00
Hemely	do	229	10	Rio Janeiro	2,902	676	110								14,752 00
Dit-On	do	78	6	Naples	1,576										7,604 00
G. D. T.	LeBouthillier Bros.	118	7	Rio Janeiro	1,771										13,480 00
Reaper	C. R. C.	137	9	Barie	3,365										11,712 00
Century	do	181	10	Rio Janeiro	2,948										9,996 00
Zulu	LeBouthillier Bros.	144	6	Pernambuco	2,499										12,616 00
Union	C. R. C.	193	11	Rio Janeiro	3,154										9,300 00
Robin	do	150	9	do	2,107	218									

SOUTH SHORE FROM CAPE CHATTE TO HEAD OF TIDE OF RESTIGOUCHE.

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	NETS AND SEINES.												
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.				Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			
					Value.	No.	Value.	No.			Yards.	Value.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Cape Chette to St. Anne des Monts.....	3	166	\$ 5400	11	211	\$ 10525	208	2503	406	132	1	30	\$ 8	...	...	...	...	253	6700	\$ 5034		
Claude River to Cape des Rosiers.....	4	200	1550	8	519	32926	495	4510	970	475	9	965	375	1	100	150	...	1030	3540	17590			
Cape Gaspé to Point Maquereau	36	2428	94100	188	908	46351	658	6050	1961	1033	105	22818	7831	3	420	500	1	280	100	1840	63181		
Point Maquereau to Paspébiac Point.....	...	...	...	...	251	7240	115	900	452	200	18	5062	1702	...	...	...	...	...	445	12750	3910	
Paspébiac Point to Maguasha Point.....	36	4045	185420	225	163	9570	625	6250	306	136	698	19588	9571	...	...	...	...	1867	59840	16950		
Maguasha Point to Head of Tide .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6370	3500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	79	6839	286470	432	2055	106506	2101	20243	4095	1976	831	54833	23057	4	520	650	1	280	100	5435	146011	67185	

NORTH SHORE FROM MANICOUAGAN TO BLANC SABLON.

Manicouagan to Point des Monts .....	...	11	171	4195	45	111	1895	37	229	213	12	94	9	600	330	...	.....	1	360	500	3	180	43
P-point des Monts to Bale des Rochers .....	...	9	165	3480	33	85	3114	43	457	150	49	213	13950	465	5580	...	.....	...	...	...	14	656	132
P-point Jambons to Point St. Charles .....	...	23	837	30350	90	468	26039	197	2407	941	795	23	4282	1300	15	2340	2170	7	1300	1630	25	1032	2160
Sheldrake to Esquimaux Point .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kegashka to Romaine River East .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kegashka to Romaine River West .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nadissippi to Natashquan .....	...	11	230	4975	45	85	2997	82	655	186	76	34	640	950	1	75	60	4	370	225	27	1460	336
Nadissippi to Little Washeeshoo .....	...	5	161	9600	32	9	253	27	188	31	4	11	638	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	2288	531
Betchowan to Little Washeeshoo .....	...	2	25	850	4	65	985	57	390	169	4	161	4275	3566	1	190	100	5	538	476	34	1426	450
Cacoachoo to Chicatica .....	...	4	445	8500	26	94	4780	74	2530	186	134	32	4500	2250	14	2800	2950	2	400	600	3	150	40
Chicatica to Blanc Sablon .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	65	2084	61950	275	936	40915	570	7200	1920	1063	528	31207	15119	31	5405	5280	19	2968	3391	183	7780	208160	

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

Magdalen Island Group.....	21	737	28000	35	420	17540	192	1962	996	700	5	900	800	267	10650	2670
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ANTICOSTI ISLAND.

Anticosti, West half.....	61	2467	65	693	125	44	5	270	117	108	4661	2138
do East half.....	.....	.....	.....	83	2999	87	844	166	40	40	7	844	250	.....	1	200	50	143	7425	1110
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	144	5466	152	1537	291	84	12	12	1114	367	.....	1	200	50	251	12086	3248

TOTALS OF ALL DIVISIONS IN THE GULF.

South Shore	79	6839	286470	432	2055	106506	2101	20243	4095	1976	831	54833	23037	4	520	650	1	280	100	5435	146011	67185
North do	65	2054	61950	275	936	40915	570	7200	1920	1063	528	31207	16119	31	5405	5280	19	2968	3391	183	7780	208160
Magdalen Islands.....	21	737	28000	35	420	17540	192	1962	996	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	900	800	267	10680	2670
Anticosti Island .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	144	5466	152	1537	291	84	12	1114	367	.....	.....	.....	1	200	50	251	12086	3248
Grand Total	165	9630	376420	742	3555	170427	3015	30942	7402	3825	1371	87154	38523	35	5925	5930	26	4348	4341	6136	176557	7518460

Return showing the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., in the Gulf Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

SOUTH SHORE FROM CAPE CHATTE TO HEAD OF TIDE OF RESTIGOUCHE—*Concluded.*

NAME OF PLACE.	NETS AND SEINES.																							
	Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lance Nets.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.			Trout Nets.					
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Cape Chatte to St. Anne des Monts.....	\$	2	30	\$	4	285	\$	1	30	\$	16	.....	.....	6	207	.....	.....	.....	6	221	.....	\$
Claude River to Cape des Rosiers.....	55	2009	855	22	1420	1580	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
Cape Gaspié to Point Maquereau.....	63	2661	1077	107	5336	4192	23	505	889	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Maquereau to Paspébiac Point.....	35	1260	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paspébiac Point to Maguasha Point.....	153	5363	1836	61	2240	2158	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	50	.....	.....	.....	24	576	.....	240
Maguasha Point to Head of Tide.....
Total	273	10063	3788	229	10541	8735	24	535	905	.....	.....	.....	12	257	.....	.....	.....	30	797	.....	294

NORTH SHORE FROM MANICOU GAN TO BLANC SABLON—*Concluded.*

Manicouagan to Point des Monts.....	4	240	60	60	25	1	60	15	1	50	60
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MAGDALEN ISLANDS—Concluded.

Magdalen Island Group.....	834	41700	10008	4	340	340	195	11780	5875
.....

ANTICOSTI ISLAND—Concluded.

Anticosti, West half.....	.....	.....	.....	9	435	310	.....	.....	2	77	22	.....	.....	.....
do East half.....	.....	.....	.....	14	799	430	.....	.....	5	250	35	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	.....	.....	.....	23	1225	740	.....	.....	7	327	57	.....	.....	.....

TOTAL OF ALL DIVISIONS IN THE GULF—Concluded.

South Shore .....	.....	273	10063	3788	229	10541	8735	24	535	905	.....	.....	12	257	30	797	294
North do .....	.....	336	21	648	187	5055	3150	46	2824	2957	301	9495	2	40	8	354	71		
Magdalen Islands .....	.....	834	41700	10008	4	340	340	.....	.....	.....	195	11780	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anticosti Island .....	.....	7	350	160	23	1225	740	.....	.....	.....	7	327	57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	8	410	336	1135	52761	14143	328	17161	12965	70	3359	3862	503	21602	17458	14	297	38	1151	365

RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish in the Gulf Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1879.

SOUTH SHORE, FROM CAPE CHATTE TO HEAD OF TIDE, IN THE RESTIGOUCHE RIVER.

NAME OF PLACE.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herrings, barrels, pickled.	Smoked Herrings, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels, pickled.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.
Cape Chatte to St. Anne des Monts	2	2135	.....	.....	5600	545	.....	.....	.....	94	4	72	12	30	.....	.....	.....
Claude River to Cape des Rosiers	48	.....	.....	.....	3475	8500	.....	49	.....	742	.....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Gaspé to Point Maquereau	7	97563	16165	.....	54262	16883	386	87½	18	1101	5	507	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Maquereau to Paspebiac Point	15½	46109	.....	.....	4850	3295	.....	.....	.....	1165	.....	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	120
Paspebiac Point to Maguasha Point .....	.....	153158	1 140	.....	3589	1880	125	103	.....	5065	1000	58	56½	.....	12	.....	.....
Maguasha Point to Tide Head, Restigouche .....	.....	75802	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	72½	374767	17605	.....	101776	31103	511	187½	67	8167	1009	798	69	30	12	.....	120

NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE GULF, FROM MANICOUAGAN TO BLANC SABLON.

Manicouagan to Point des Monts	41½	258	.....	.....	38	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point des Monts to Baie des Rochers	83½	.....	.....	.....	1312	315	.....	.....	4	2	.....	88	3½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Point Jambon to Point St Charles	28½	267109	.....	1200	3681	1072	.....	16	.....	608	.....	54	3	.....	.....	.....	6
Sheldrake to Esquimaux Point	118½	35170	.....	.....	41035	2785	.....	15	.....	265	.....	320	6	.....	.....	.....	2
Kagashka to Romaine River, East	66	.....	.....	.....	762	100	.....	18	.....	30	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mississippi to Natashquan	248	7347	.....	.....	6295	354	.....	2	.....	262	.....	39½	2½	.....	.....	.....	3½
Betchewan to Little Watsheeshoo	34½	.....	.....	.....	732	.....	.....	.....	.....	83	.....	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	.....
Goacoachoo to Chicatica	149½	.....	.....	.....	4504	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	349	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicatica to Blanc Sablon	117	.....	.....	.....	15120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Kinds, Quantities and Prices of Fish in the Gulf Division, &c.—*Concluded.*

SOUTH SHORE, FROM CAPE CHATTE TO HEAD OF TIDE, IN THE RESTIGOUCHE RIVER—*Concluded.*

NAME OF PLACE.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.			Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Fish used for local consumption, barrels.
	No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Flat Fish, barrels.	TROUT, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.	
Cape Chatte to St. Anne des Monts.....	2650	930	5090	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	153	990
Claude River to Cape des Rosiers.....	25370	4201	375	.....	629	.....	.....	.....	151	1776
Cape Gaspé to Point Maquereau.....	13	.....	.....	8015	.....	34773	9928	4385	224	233	.....	.....	.....	.....	315184
Point Maquereau to Paspébiac Point.....	7500	1040	1400	310	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	2540
Paspébiac Point to Maguashua Point.....	4370	1207	1500	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	324	1850
Maguashua Point to Tide Head, Restigouche
Total	13	.....	.....	8015	.....	74663	17306	12750	534	881	300	.....	.....	638	7156

NORTH SHORE OF THE ST. LAWRENCE GULF, FROM MANICOUAGAN TO BLANC SABLON—*Concluded.*

Monicouagan to Point des Monts.....	405	405	.....	.....	2060	.....	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	27
Point des Monts to Baie des Rochers.....	234	234	.....	.....	1404	.....	.....	1515	85	23	.....	.....	.....	.....	31	63	141
Point Jambon to Point St. Charles.....	30	30	.....	.....	164	.....	.....	2665	566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	105
Sheldrake to Esquimaux Point.....	830	830	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	36800	1000	13570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	700
Kegashka to Romaine River, East.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nabissipi to Natashquan.....	52	52	.....	.....	161	.....	.....	2146	.....	656	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66
Betchowan to Little Watsheeshoo.....	185	185	.....	.....	308	.....	.....	226	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coacoachoo to Chicaticaa.....	1422	1422	.....	.....	11131	.....	.....	3700	.....	793	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27
Chicaticaa to Blanc Sablon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15120	.....	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000

Pointe Sèche.....	15	750	150	30	15	100	600
Grand Etang.....	19	2500	5	50	38	19	1100
Anse à Valeau.....	9	500	9	90	18	9	1325
Pointe Jaune.....	7	400	7	70	14	7	540
Echourie.....	6	300	6	60	10	6	540
Grand Anse.....	7	400	6	60	12	6	220
Petit Cap.....	14	800	14	140	23	11	175
Petite Rivière au Renard.....	14	800	14	140	25	12	1100
Grande Rivière au Renard.....	64	5300	64	640	122	60	560
Anse à Fougère.....	2	100	2	20	4	2	1010
Anse à Gris Fond.....	50	5000	50	100	50	1	520
Trois Ruissaux.....	4	200	4	40	8	4	4300
Jersey Cove.....	3	150	3	30	6	3	160
Anse à Louise.....	29	1250	29	300	58	27	2000
Cap des Rosters.....	50	2200	50	375	100	45	175
Ship Head.....	7	344	14	125	18	14	240
St. George's Cove.....	4	124	11	78	14	11	800
Indian Cove.....	12	388	13	74	34	13	1500
Grand Grove.....	40	2356	42	359	84	55	514
Petit Gaspe.....	2	40	6	51	6	2	144
Seal Rock and Cape aux Os.....	5	96	12	78	16	12	4490
Peninsula.....	10	253	22	166	27	10	206
North-West Bay and River.....	4	150	15	90	14	9	362
South-West Bay and River.....	5	200	30	300	20	18	90
Gaspé Basin.....	2	11700	21	90	10	65	1405
Sandy Beach and Lobster Cove.....	24	635	23	138	51	18	25
Douglstown.....	41	1605	40	397	82	38	40
Seal Cove.....	14	420	8	112	17	1	160
Chien Blanc.....	23	1400	17	170	46	20	3515
Point St. Peter.....	61	4400	24	274	122	72	520
Malbale.....	8	3160	26	265	96	49	1800
Belle Anse.....	5	240	4	40	8	2	4495
Baruchais.....	1	1650	50	300	42	10	2960
Corner of the Beach.....	2	101	3000	21	205	36	310
Cannes de Roches.....	1	65	1600	5	64	12	504
Bonaventure Island.....	62	1569	33	226	124	90	675
Percé.....	140	6540	56	554	279	251	315
Anse à Beaufils.....	31	1795	23	208	62	36	1740
Cape Cove.....	4	305	23	243	98	70	4819
Cape D'Espoir.....	8	366	9	94	19	5	628
Little River.....	31	1980	12	92	64	22	5200
Grand River.....	73	5530	26	285	167	113	1216
Little Pabos.....	45	2405	17	206	92	48	3200
Grand Pabos.....	22	1030	13	154	44	24	2500
Anse au Canard.....	4	225	7	76	11	1	1000
Newport.....	93	3664	48	547	186	81	915
L'Anse au Gaseon.....	35	2280	6	50	110	1	2722
L'Anse à la Barbe.....	15	450	7	70	37	1	3800
Port Daniel.....	43	1650	10	70	86	10	480

NETS AND SEINES.

Name of Place.	Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lanuce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.			Trout Nets.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
South-West Point of Port Daniel.....	\$	\$	\$	\$
Point Loup Marin.....	3	100	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chigouac.....	3	100	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nouvelle.....	4	160	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paspébiac East.....	8	259	180	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paspébiac West, C.R.C.....	4	160	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do LeBontillier Bros.....	40	1280	480	17	680	612	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Carlisle, Clarence Hamilton.....	6	206	72	8	120	288	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little and Grand Bonaventure.....	64	2304	768	25	1000	900	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Capelin.....	9	351	108	7	280	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Richmond and Black Cape.....	3	108	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maria.....	15	540	180	1	40	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carleton.....	13	468	156	3	120	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nouvelle.....	3	96	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maguasha.....
Maguasha Point to Tide Head, Resti- gouche.....
Totals for South Shore.....	273	10063	3788	229	10541	8735	24	535	905	6	.....	50	6	207	.....	30	797	294

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish on South Shore of the Gulf
River, Province of Que

NAME OF STATION.

	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels, pickled.	Smoked Herring, boxes.
Cape Chatte					1200	100				15	4
do					200	25				20	
St. Anne des Monts	2				1000	100				25	
do					1200	150				20	
do					1100	100					
do					100	20				4	
do					125						
Rivière à la Marthe					550	50			10	10	
St. Anne		2135			125						
Marsonis											
Claude River					1100	400				15	
Rivière à Pierre	11				450	100				10	
Mont Louis	5				1900	350				60	
Ruisseau des Olives					300	150				9	
Anse Pleureuse	10½				200	75				10	
Gros Mâle	9				500	100				6	
Manche d'Epée					450	150			2	10	
Little Madeleine					300	75				4	
Magdalen River	11				1400	250				25	
Grand Anse					175	75			2	7	
Grande Vallée	2				2000	300			4	50	
Anse à Collin					250	75				6	
Little Vallée					550	150				15	
Point à la Frigate					800	200			3	15	
Petite Anse					500	100				12	
Grand Cloridorme					1000	175				16	
Petit Cloridorme	½				800	150			2	11	
Pointe Sèche					1300	225			3	30	
Grand Etang					1600	250			8	20	
Anse à Valcan					750	150			3	18	
Pointe Jaune					500	150				15	
Echourie					350	150				10	
Grande Anse					375	125			1	15	
Petit Cap					900	200			2	12	
Petite Rivière au Renard					1000	200				15	
Grande Rivière au Renard					4500	1500			4	150	
Anse à Fongère					100	35				2	
Anse à Gris Fond	½				3550	100			5	100	
Trois Ruisseaux					225	70				6	
Jersey Cove					150	80			2	6	
Anse à Louise					2000	600			3	20	
Cap des Rosiers					3500	1600				40	
Newport	283	392			5601	2295	95		12		
Anse au Canard		4000			143	87	5			11	
Grand Pabos		5171			1850	460	10				
Little Pabos		5500			3760	845	31		6	9	
Grand River	4000	1102			8022	1873	22			20	
Little River					2060	320					
Cap D'Espoir					505	195				24	
Cape Cove	3				3900	1185				40	5
Anse à Beauvils		1000			2560	690				38	
Percé		80			7980	2457	16	½		31	
Bonaventure Island					3447	825				25	
Cannes de Roches					170	120				12	
Corner of the Beach	3	100			510	240				14	

Division, extending from Cape Chatte to Head of Tide, in the Restigouche
 bec, for the Year 1879.

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish

NAME OF STATION.	Salmon, barrels, cured.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, smoked boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Herring, smoked, boxes.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.					
Barachois.....		5700			672	840				25	
Belle Anse.....		3000			160	20				30	
Malbaie.....		2417			2260	745	14			118	
Point St. Peter.....		200			3170	535	21			151	
Chien Blanc.....					1250	230				25	
Seal Cove.....		200			372	25				20	
Douglstown.....		3207			1628	975	150	79		261	
Sandy Beach and Lobster Cove..		15163			516	257					
Gaspé Basin.....		15168				10					
South-West Bay and River.....		13643				12					
North-West do.....		12257				20					
Peninsula.....		14500			78	18					
Seal Rock and Cape aux Os.....		2900			177	64				56	
Little Gaspé.....		2600			83	47				15	
Grande Grève.....	1	2045			1885	825	22	5		118	
Indian Cove.....					861	250				57	
St. George's Cove.....					267	89				41	
Ship Head.....					375	229				20	
Paspebiac Point, E.....	4½	700			1050	1580				480	
Port Daniel, S. W. Point.....		2457			1100					200	
do West Shore.....		3452			100	20				80	
do Bay.....	10	34838			1200	665				250	
L'Anse à la Dam.....		2056									
L'Anse à Barbe.....		2906			200	230				175	
L'Anse au Gascon.....	3				1200	300				60	
Maguasha.....		9150								10	
Nouvelle.....		950			18					80	
Carleton.....		27612			65	5				320	
Maria.....		82474			90	10				260	
New Richmond, Black Cape.....		31174			24					460	1000
Capelin.....		1798	1440		108	70				460	
Little and Big Bonaventure.....					2432	960	70	50		2400	
New Carlisle.....					132	35	5	5		600	
Paspebiac, W.....					720	800	50	50		535	
Maguasha Point to Tide Head.....		71776									
Total, South Side.....	72½	374767	17605		101776	31103	511	187½	67	8167	1009

South Shore of the Gulf Division, &c.—Continued.

	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.	Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in cans, lbs.	Fish used for local consump- tion, barrels.
							No. of Seals.	No. of Seal Skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Flat Fish, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
10	800	150	20	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	108
1	80	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
23	1380	1060	39	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	74
45	1626	1296	102	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	77
5	750	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	365	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
85	840	268	151	...	...	...	...	...	...	80000	92
87	296	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
10	13	...	...	8015	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35
6	40
84	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32
6	117	25	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
...	90	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
6	1448	461	152	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
...	491	179	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
...	168	50	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
...	265	50	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
10	2450	300	1000	45	...	...	...	...	10	...	775
...	1000	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	250
20	100	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
10	1700	250	...	15	...	...	...	...	20	60000	350
...
5	400	60	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
15	1800	300	400	150	...	...	...	...	30	...	275
...
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...
4	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...
6	81	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	1560	...
15	15	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...
7	154	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	15840	...
12	2688	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	20064	...
5	110	...	...	500	...	...	...	...	4	...	...
9	1260	200	1000	...	...	...	...	...	132	...	...
...
798	69	30	12	...	120	...	...	...	13	...	...	8015	...	74663	17305	12740	534	881	300	...	...	658	398648	7156

TOTAL CATCH and Value of the South Shore Fisheries, from Cape Chatte to Head of Tide, in Restigouche River.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, salt.....	72½ barrels..	12 00	870 00
do fresh, in ice	374,767 lbs.....	0 05	18,738 35
do canned.....	17,605 lbs.....	0 15	2,640 75
Cod, Summer fishing.....	101,776 cwt.....	4 00	407,104 00
do Fall do	31,103 cwt	4 00	124,412 00
Haddock	511 cwt	4 00	2,044 00
Ling	187½ quintals..	4 00	750 00
Halibut.....	67 barrels..	6 00	402 00
Herring, salt.....	8,167 do ...	5 00	40,835 00
do smoked	1,009 boxes....	0 25	252 25
Mackerel.....	793 barrels..	8 00	6,384 00
Trout	69 do ...	8 00	552 00
Sardines	30 do ...	2 60	78 00
Eels	12 do ...	7 00	84 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	120 do ...	9 00	1,080 00
Whale Oil	8,015 gallons..	0 50	4,007 50
Cod Oil	74,663 do ..	0 50	37,331 50
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure.....	32,419 barrels..	1 00	32,419 00
Lobsters, canned	398,648 lbs.....	0 15	59,797 20
Fish used for local consumption.....	7,156 barrels..	4 00	28,624 00
Total value of the catch in 1879			768,405 55
do do 1878.....			773,530 65
Total decrease in value in 1879.....			5,125 10

N.B.—This decrease is solely due to the fact that I have valued several of the fisheries, and especially the cod, at a considerably lower rate than was adopted last season. Had I taken the same values, a very large increase would have been shown in the total value of this year's fishery over last year's.

SECOND DIVISION.

THE NORTH SHORE FISHERIES.

FROM MANICOUAGAN TO BLANC SABLON.

Cod Fishery.

This fishery, in this division, began unusually early, and was very abundant during the summer season; bait was sufficiently abundant all along the coast, which, from Manicouagan to Blanc Sablon, is about 500 miles in extent. I only visited a small part of this great extent of coast myself. From Moisie to Bonne Esperance I did not visit, as it was altogether out of the course of the "Napoleon."

All along the lower part of the Labrador coast, an immense number of vessels from the United States, Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces came to carry on the cod fishery; the majority of these vessels carry cod seines; our own fishermen who mostly use lines are much troubled by these seiners, who do not hesitate to haul their seines among and around our boats. It is quite out of the power of the local officers to carry out the law, which does not permit a seiner to cast his seine within half a mile of a line fisherman.

The following table shows the quantity of cod taken this season as compared with last :—

	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
Summer Cwt.	51,381	73,479	22,098	
Fall "	5,098	4,651	.....	447
American, Newfoundland and other vessels "	104,000	148,729	44,729	
Total	160,479	226,859	66,827	447

This shows the total increase to have been 66,380 cwts.; or, setting aside the fish taken by outsiders in vessels, the gain of our own north shore fishery is 21,651 cwts. I here present a list of vessels that called at Bonne Esperance during the season :—

Name.	Where from.	Business.
Schooner J. W. Arnold.	Halifax, N.S.	Trader.
Delta	St. Johns, Newfoundland	Fishing.
Albatross	do do	do
Steamship Tiger	do do	do
Schooner Edith	Lunenburg, N.S.	do
Java	Halifax	Trading.
Marie Malvina	Quebec	Fishing.
Trial	Newfoundland	do
Otter	do	do
Snow Queen	Halifax	Trading.
Stadacona	Quebec	Freighting.
Maria	do	do
Adelina	do	Trading.
Cordelia Viager	Lunenburg, N.S.	Fishing.
E. D. Myra	do	do
Atlas	do	do
Greyhound	Newfoundland	do
Dublin	La Have, N.S.	do
Vantage	do	do
Kinace	do	do
Emily	Newfoundland	do
Spring Bird	La Have, N.S.	do
Escort	do	do
Jaber	Newfoundland	do
Fortune	do	do
Julia Ann	do	do
Anna A. Friel	La Have, N.S.	do
Young Builder	Newfoundland	do
Experiment	do	do
Cambria	do	do
Dash	do	do
G. W. Lyle	Prince Edward Island	do
Dove	Newfoundland	do
Arequita	La Have, N.S.	do
Venus	Newfoundland	do
Elizabeth	do	do
S. G. Irwin	Halifax	Trader.
Isabel	Newfoundland	Fishing.
Pine Lore	do	do
Frizen Fraw	do	do
Pioneer	do	do
Georgiana	Labrador	Freighting.
Snow Drop	England	do
Steamship Kite	Newfoundland	Mail steamer.
Curlew	do	do
Napoleon III.	Quebec	Government service.
Schooner Landseer	Halifax	Trading.
Maylona	England	Freighting.
C. W. Payne	Halifax	Fishing.
Forward	England	Freighting.
Princess	Halifax	Trading.
Steamship Plover	Newfoundland	Mail steamer.

In this connection, I venture to call your attention to the report of Mr. Whitely, the overseer at Bonne Esperance. He says: "A large number of vessels frequented this division, and were with difficulty restrained from violations of the fishery laws. In one case, I had to call out all my own men (30) to prevent an open violation. Only through my personal influence—(Mr. Whitely is one of the principal fish merchants on the north coast—a magistrate and the postmaster at Bonne Esperance)—can I preserve order among my own neighbours. The inhabitants complain of the seiners interfering with their rights, and demand protection, &c. I am assured that there is also a good deal of smuggling along this coast by some vessels that clear from the Lower Province ports with goods in bond ostensibly for Newfoundland, but really to trade along the Labrador. Our own traders complain that having to pay duties in Quebec, they cannot compete with those who pay none. Newfoundland vessels are also found trading here.

Herring.

The herring catch shows a falling off; the quantity taken during the spring and summer was about the same, but in the fall they missed almost altogether. They were also very small in size, so much so that they were only worth taking for bait. Seventeen (17) vessels that went down to Labrador and Newfoundland for herring from Esquimaux Point returned with only 265 barrels; the fishermen state that the herring were plentiful, but too small to be worth taking. These fishermen also complain that the commanders of the French war vessels will not allow them to seine when they are there.

	1878.	1879.	Decrease, 1879.
Herring Brls.	15,116	11,270	3,846

Mackerel.

This fish was unusually plentiful all along the north shore, but owing to its inferior quality, it was not taken for curing purposes to any extent. The fish were very small and lean. This fishing is not prosecuted to any extent by the north shore fishermen.

	1878.	1879.	Decrease, 1879.
Mackerel..... Brls.	4,077	965½	3,111½

Salmon.

This fishery also shows a very considerable falling off as compared with the year before. The season was very early, and, I believe, the salmon went directly up the rivers. As far as I can gather from those I have conversed with, and from the reports of the local overseers, an unusual number of salmon have been seen up the rivers. The annexed table shows the falling off as compared with 1878:—

	1878.	1879.	Decrease, 1879.
Salmon, salt, in barrels	2,449	888	} 189,902
do fresh, in ice..... Lbs.	33,886	309,884	
do smoked.....	.....	1,200	

By the above it will be seen that the quantity put up fresh in ice has increased, but there has been a very great falling off in the quantity salted in barrels. I think the fishermen were late in getting out their nets, and that the best run of fish had passed up into the rivers before the nets were out. If I am right in thinking that the salmon have thus escaped the nets, and got right up to their spawning-grounds in greater numbers than usual, then we may look out for an increased catch of salmon in a few years, as the rivers will be well stocked with young fish next spring unless at Moisie and at St. Johns, the salmon fishery on the north shore is not carried on with any very great skill. Most of the fishermen are poorly supplied with nets, and do not attend to such as they have, with the same care, that the south shore salmon fishermen do.

Seal Fishery.

This is another very important fishery on the north coast, and it also shows a very material falling off. The cause is hard to determine, and in the different districts they give different reasons, but they all agree in attributing some part of the scarcity to the great catches made at the mouth of the Straits of Belle Isle by the Newfoundland vessels. This year there was but little good ice came in through the straits. In the Bonne Esperance division this fishery failed entirely.

The following table gives a list of schooners belonging to Esquimaux Point, engaged in the seal, cod and herring fisheries during the season of 1879.

Name of Vessel.	Master.	Port.	Tons.	Men.	No. of Seals.	Quintals of Cod.	Herrings, brls.
Marie du Sacré Cœur...	Onesime Turbida	Gaspe.....	46	10	60	450	12
Iberville.....	Hyp. Boudreau	do	41	10	50	500	20
Labrador.....	Placide Doyle.....	do	43	10	100	450	.....
Amelia.....	Paul Cormier.....	do	50	10	25	530	5
Mary Anne.....	Dominique Landry	do	35	8	15	332	.....
Marguerite.....	Isaie Cormier.....	do	27	8	60	100	60
Progress.....	Nathaniel Boudreau.....	do	52	10	18	520	.....
Ice Bird	Villebon Therriault.....	do	39	10	30	.....	.....
J. C. Miller.....	Andrew Vigneau.....	Halifax, N.S.	42	10	60	450	.....
Acara	Napoleon Blais.....	do	29	8	40	160	.....
D. H. P.....	Samuel Doyle.....	do	29	8	30	200	.....
D. Cronan.....	Peter Le Marquand.....	do	39	8	14	.....	.....
Busy	Benjamin Petitpas.	Lunenburg, N.S....	33	8	30	100	40
St. Marie.....	Alex. Sherer.....	Quebec	37	8	15	300	.....
Elizabeth.....	Luke Cormier.....	do	27	7	100	268	18
Marie Louise.....	Mathias Roberge.....	do	11	5	7	140	8
Gleaner	Benjamin Landry.....	do	40	10	32	400	20
Gorilla	Vital Boudreau.....	do	41	10	50	500	20
Pioneer.....	Chas. Le Brun	do	38	9	28	400	24
Victoria.....	Gabriel Cormier.....	Amherst, N.S.....	46	10	17	550	.....
Fleetwing	Julien Boudreau.....	do	47	10	20	.....	20
Stella Maris	Frank Cummings.....	New, not registered	42	10	21	400	8
C. L. B.....	Chas. Landry.....	do	18	6	8	100	10
Total.....			857	203	830	6,850	265

RETURN showing the Number of Freighting, Trading and Coasting Vessels, in the Mingan Division, during the Season of 1879.

Name of Vessel.	Tons.	Master's Name.	Where Registered.	Remarks.
St. Anne.....	66	Gilbert McNeil.....	Quebec.....	Trading for Turgeon & Corriveau, dealing in seal skins, fur, fish and oil.
Frank.....	54	Louis Dugal.....	do	General trading for Lachance & Dugal
Ellie.....	116	John W. Pitts.....	Halifax, N.S.....	do
Vulture.....	38	Xavier Joneas.....	Shippegan, N.B....	Coasting and taking codfish to Gaspé, for J. Le Boutillier & Co.
Primrose.....	56	F. X. Metevier.....	Quebec.....	Bringing fishermen to Sheldrake and freighting.
La Victoria.....	43	Richard Duguay.....	do	Freighting and trading from and to Quebec.
Flying Fish.....	48	Richard Miller.....	Gaspé.....	Running the "Packet" from Gaspé to North Shore.
Paspebiac.....	57	Xavier Le Blanc.....	do	Coasting for Messrs C. Robin & Co., and taking fish to Paspebiac.
Ant.....	52	Abel Huard.....	New Carlisle.....	do
Ellen Mary.....	60	John Moulin.....	do	do
Providence.....	48	David Law.....	do	do
Isabella.....	45	Joseph Lepage.....	do	do
Gleaner.....	60	Frank Le Blanc.....	Jersey.....	C. Hamilton & Co., and bringing fishermen to North Shore.
Speedy.....	55	Ben. Aslin.....	Gaspé.....	Le Boutillier Bros., and taking fish to Paspebiac.
Hasty.....	46	Wm. Lucas.....	Jersey.....	J & E. Collas, and taking fish to Gaspé.
Standard.....	93	Capt. Le Scelleur.....	do	do
Marie Sarah.....	35	Capt. Jacques.....	do	Freighting from Quebec to North Shore.
Wolverine.....	40	E. Adams.....	Gaspé.....	Coasting for J. Le Boutillier & Co., and taking fish to Gaspé.

Bait.

Bait was plentiful during the season of the summer fishing, it consisted mainly of capelin, herring, mackerel, launce and clams. The total amount of these fish taken for bait was 112,009 barrels.

The following table will show the total catch on the north shore, and the value as compared with 1877 and 1878; it includes the fish caught by about 300 vessels from the United States, Newfoundland and the Maritime Provinces. In spite of the decrease in price it shows that the value of the fishery exceeds that of the past years. This is due solely to the increase in the cod fishery, as all the other fisheries have fallen off. I have, all through, valued the cod at \$4 per cwt., instead of \$5, at which price I see it was valued last year.

RETURN showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Fishermen, Shoremen, Sailors, &c., in the North Shore Division,
Province of Quebec, for the Year 1879.

NORTH SHORE, FROM MANICOUAGAN TO BLANC SABLON.

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.			Fishing Boats.			Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	NETS AND SEINES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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NORTH SHORE, FROM MANICOUAGAN TO BLANC SABLON—Continued.

NETS AND SEINES.

NAME OF PLACE.	Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lance Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.			Trout Nets.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Manicouagan .....	.....	.....	\$	.....	.....	\$	.....	.....	\$	.....	.....	\$	.....	.....	\$	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Godbout	2	120	23	4	240	60	1	60	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe des Monts	1	60	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity Bay .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Petit Mail .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Islets à Caribou	2	84	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Calumet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Isle aux Oufs	1	50	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe aux Anglais	8	388	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pentecost River	3	144	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cailles Rouges .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe des Cawees .....	.....	.....	.....	1	140	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe Jambon	7	168	72	.....	.....	.....	3	60	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rivière Ste. Marguerite .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seven Islands	9	264	12860	3	72	42	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moisie	1	24	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shallop River	2	80	24	.....	.....	.....	1	56	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheldrake	6	240	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Primrose Cove	2	80	20	.....	.....	.....	2	80	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thunder River	2	80	25	1	100	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Return showing Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, Fishermen, Shoremen, Sailors, &c.---Continued.

NORTH SHORE, FROM MANICOUAGAN TO BLANC SABLON -Continued.

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	NETS AND SEINES.											
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.			Herring Seines.					
											No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
Big Macatina Island.....	\$	1	\$	18	2	50	1	.....	4	350	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$	.....
Pointe Rouge.....	2	.....	32	1	6	3	.....	5	210	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Spar Point.....	2	.....	30	2	50	2	.....	3	260	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lac Sale, Tabatière.....	2	72	2	.....	3	240	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fonderie Fecteau.....	3	170	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kikapoo Island.....	5	296	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kikapoo River.....	4	160	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pocachoo Island.....	6	300	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Fish, Pointe Rouge.....	2	100	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Little Rigolet.....	8	330	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Rigolet	5	280	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Karkoupi River.....	7	240	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustine.....	6	240	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bay of St. Augustine.....	5	400	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salt Lake, St. Augustine.....	15	874	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grosse Isle, St. Augustine.....	8	514	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
River Island, St. Augustine.....	1	60	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Augustine Harbour.....	1	.....	12	1	16	2	.....	3	180	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dog Island.....	4	48	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
do.....	4	300	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pointe à Giroux.....	4	260	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Portage Cove.....	10	800	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canso Harbour.....	1	.....	20	1	12	2	.....	4	250	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mustinague.....	2	.....	70	1	5	4	.....	3	160	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicatica.....	2	.....	50	1	6	2	.....	1	100	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tabatière.....	2	.....	27	1	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

[illegible]

NORTH SHORE, FROM MANICOUAGAN TO BLANC SABLON—Continued.

NETS AND SEINES.

NAME OF PLACE.	Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Lance Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries.			Trout Nets.		
	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	
Big Maccatina Island...			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$	700	1000	800						
Pointe Rouge.....																								
Spar Point.....				1	120	100				1		49												
Lac Salé, Tabatière.....									60			30												
Fonderie Fecteau.....																								
Kikapoo Island.....																								
Kikapoo River.....																								
Pocachoo Island.....																								
Little Fish, Pointe Rouge.....																								
Little Rigolet.....																								
Big Rigolet.....																								
Karkouipi River.....																								
St. Augustine.....																								
Bay of St. Augustine.....																								
Salt Lake, St. Augustine.....																								
Grosse Isle, St. Augustine.....																								
River Island, St. Augustine.....																								
St. Augustine Harbour.....																								
Dog Island.....																								
do.....																								
Pointe à Giroux.....																								
Portage Cove.....																								
Causo Harbour.....																								
Mustinague.....	1	40	12																					
Chicatica.....	1	40	12																					
Tabatière.....	2	86	30																					

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the North

MANICOUAGAN TO

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herring, brls.	Herring, Smoked, boxes.	Mackerel, brls.
West St. Giles.....	1											
East St. Giles.....	8											
Saint Pancrace.....	9				6					3		3
East Beccie River.....	16											
Petit St. Nicholas.....	5				12					4		2
La Table.....		238			8					3		3
Pointe des Monts.....												
Rivière Godbout.....												
Manicouagan.....												
Pointe des Monts.....												
do.....	4	20			12					10		2
do.....												
Trinity Bay.....	56						4					6
Petit Mai.....					160	27						2
Islets à Caribou.....	23				10	63			2			60
Rivière Calumet.....	4											
Isle aux Œufs.....	2											
do.....					20	27		1		1		4
English Point.....					704	69		1				13
Rivière Pentecôte.....					181	68						
Cailles Rouges.....					222	57						2
Pointe des Cawees.....					15							
Jambons.....					365	462		8		158		4
Sept Iles.....					615	163		5		410	15	10
Rivière Ste. Marguerite.....	6				6	108						
Moisie.....	23	267109	1200		1424	182		2				30
Sept Iles.....					581	70				40		8
Pigou.....					640	87		1				2
Shallop River.....	2				900	30						4
Sheldrake.....					7180	200						2
Primrose Cove.....					100	20						
Thunder River.....					4000	300						
Indian Harbour.....					2000	400						
Ridge Point.....					1800	200						
Jupitagan.....	6				80	20						
Magpie.....					8100	600						
Magpie River.....	43				25	20						
St. John's River.....		35170			8550	400						
Long Point.....					1450	495		15				
Mingan.....	42											
Romaine River.....	25											
Esquimaux Point.....					6850	100				265		314
Betchowan.....					600							
Ateepital Bay.....	3											
La Corneille.....	10											
Piashter Bay.....	1				70							
Grand Watsheeshoo.....	13				62							
Petit Watsheeshoo.....	7											
Nabissippi River.....	20				385	12						5
Agwanus River.....	20				495	2						2
Washtahwooka.....					337					112		2

Shore Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1879.

BLANC SABLON.

	Trout, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Eels, brls.	Tunny, brls.	Cod Tongues and brls.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.							Lobsters in lb. cans,	Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, brls.	Capelin, brls.	Smelt, brls.	Cod Roes, brls.	Squid, brls.	Trout, brls.	Launce, brls.	Clams, brls.	
...
...
...
14
...
...
4	182	182	...	...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	223	223	...	...	1,700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
1	234	234	...	...	1,404	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	3
1	179	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	7
...	65	3	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	18
...	15
...
...	50	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3
1	731	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	57
...	232	6	13	...	...	...	...	15	5	21
...	246	8	10	...	...	...	...	12	7	13
...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	4
...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...	6
...	27	27	...	...	108	...	...	430	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	70	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
3	30	...	...	970	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
...	13	13	...	...	26	...	...	460	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	385	...	100	...	...	...	...	20	...	15
...	930	...	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	7200	...	2500	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
...	120	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	4150	...	2200	...	...	...	...	...	...	70
...	1850	...	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	1500	...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	60	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
...	7600	...	2800	...	...	...	...	...	...	120
...	50	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
...	7900	...	2900	...	...	...	...	...	...	130
6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1240	...	480	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
...	3
...
...	830	830	...	...	3000	...	...	4000	1000	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	200
...	118	118	...	...	200	...	...	160	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
...	33	33	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
...	27	27	...	...	38	...	...	30	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
...	7	7	...	...	10	...	...	36	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
2
...	2 1/2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
...	7	7	...	...	15	...	...	268	...	80	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
9 b-7	15	...	...	209	...	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

RETURN showing the Quantities and Kinds of Fish in the North

MANICOUAGAN TO

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Fall Fishing. Cod, quintals.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herring, brls.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, brls.
Natashquan Harbour.....					3640				2	14		5
Natashquan.....	33				1317					132		22½
Natashquan River.....	175	7347			112	340				4		2
Kegashka River.....	28				50				10	20		10
Kegashka Harbour.....					450	100						
Point Micmac (not fished).....												
Musquaro River.....	5											
Cloudberry Point.....	6				12							
Washeecootai River.....	12											
Washeecootai Harbour.....					250				8	10		5
Romaie River.....	15											
Coacoachoo.....	2											
Moustachini.....	1				30							
Litamamio River.....	22											
Pointe du Mourier.....	2											
Ile Ste. Marie.....					82							
Wastagastick.....												
Harrington Harbour.....	2				282	25				30		
Rivière Netagamio.....												
Harrington Harbour.....					540							
Petit Meccatina.....					158							
Gull Island.....					50							
Providence Harbour.....	2				71							
Rigolet au Chat.....					160							
Sloop Harbour.....					250					35		
Whale Head.....	9				160							
Havre Baie des Moutons.....	16											
Baie des Moutons.....	1				427							
do.....					660							265
L'Anse à la Tabatière.....					100							
Grand Meccatina.....	1											
Big Meccatina Island.....	2				50					7		
do.....												
Pointe Rouge, Tabatière.....	2				138							3
Tabatière, Lac Salé.....	3				20							
Spar Point.....	2				60					10		
Fonderie Fecteau.....	3											
Ile Kikapoe.....	1½				24							
Rivière Kikapoe.....	1½				4					1		
Pointe Rouge.....	3											
Petit Rigolet.....	3½											
Ile Pocachoo.....	3											
Grand Rigolet.....	3½											
Rivière St. Augustin.....	10											
Baie St. Augustin.....	4											
Lac Salé, St. Augustin.....	15											
Grosse Ile St. Augustin.....	7											
Rivière de l'Ile St. Augustin.....	1											
Havre St. Augustin.....	½				75							
Ile du Chien St. Augustin.....	10											
Sandy Island.....	6				15							

Shore Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1879 — *Continued.*BLANC SABLON. — *Continued.*

	Trout, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Eels, brls.	Tunny, brls.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.							Lobsters, in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.	
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	White Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, brls.	Capelin, brls.	Smelt, brls.	Cod Roes, Brls.	Squid, brls.	Trout, brls.	Launce, brls.	Clams, brls.		
...	6	6	...	...	18	...	...	820	50	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
2	1	31	31	...	...	100	...	...	565	20	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
...	8	8	...	...	28	...	...	146	...	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
2
...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	120	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	70	...	97	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	22	22	...	...	140	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	245	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	501	...	79	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	131	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	50	...	...	350	...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	58	58	...	...	388	...	...	136	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	112	112	...	...	784	...	...	123	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	80	80	...	...	556	...	...	290	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	591	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
...	46	...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	236	236	...	...	2500	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	19	...	...	125	...	...	100	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	19	19	...	...	125	...	...	100	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	532	532	...	...	4000	...	...	40	...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36	36	...	...	265	...	...	20	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	10	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...
7
8
6
6	4	4	...	...	23	...	...	60	2	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the North

MANICOUAGAN TO

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Winter Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herring, brls.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.						
Pointe à Giroux.....												
Portage Cove.....	6				28							
Canso Harbor.....	2				45							3
Mustinogue.....	2				250							15
Chicatica.....	2				150							6
Tabatière.....					200							
Baie des Moutons.....					340							57
Harrington Harbour.....					107							
Nabiti River.....	3				20							
Bull Cove.....	10				150							
Baie des Rochers.....	4				600							
Lydia's Cove.....	6				30							
Dog Islands.....	2				140							
Pêche à Lizotte.....	5				10							
Old Fort Island.....					400							40
Burnt Island.....					50							
St. Paul's River.....	40				25							
Bonne Esperance.....	8				2755							10
Pigeon Island.....	8				1000							
Stick Point.....	8				900							
Salmon Bay.....	23				8440							40
Bradore Bay.....					360							
300 schooners for United States, New- foundland and Maritime Provinces.....					148729					10000		
Long Point.....					240							
	888	309884	1200		222208	4651		55	11270		965	

Shore Division, Province of Quebec, for the Year 1879—*Continued.*BLANC SABLON—*Continued.*

	Trout, brls.	Sardines, brls.	Eels, brls.	Tunny, brls.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.			Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.							Lobsters in lb. cans.	Fish used for Local Consumption.			
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, brls.	Capelin, brls.	Smelt, brls.	Cod Roes, brls.	Squid, brls.	Trout, brls.			Launce, brls.	Clams, brls.	
...	26	26	60	28	1890
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	185	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	115	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	218	218	...	...	1744	...	...	160	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	95	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	600	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...
...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	2755	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	...	...
...	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	900	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	8440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	360	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	148729	...	90000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9000	
...	240	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
61	11½	3158	3158	...	...	...	18228	...	...	210835	1651	108912	...	...	...	...	1031	415	...	11670	

TOTAL CATCH and Value of North Shore Fishery from Manicouagan to Blanc Sablon.

Description.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, salt.....	888 barrels...	12 00	10,656 00
do fresh.....	309,884 lbs.....	0 05	15,494 20
do smoked.....	1,200 lbs.....	0 10	120 00
Cod, Summer.....	222,208 cwt.....	4 00	888,832 00
do Fall.....	4,651 cwt.....	4 00	18,604 00
Halibut.....	55 barrels...	6 00	330 00
Herrings.....	11,270 do ...	5 00	56,350 00
Mackerel.....	965½ do ...	8 00	7,724 00
Trout.....	61 do ...	8 00	488 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	11½ do ...	9 00	103 50
Seal Skins.....	3,158.....	1 00	3,158 00
do Oil.....	18,228 gallons...	0 50	9,114 00
Cod Oil.....	210,835 do ...	0 50	105,417 50
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure.....	112,009 barrels...	1 00	112,009 00
Fish used for local consumption.....	11,670 do ...	4 00	46,680 00
Total value in 1879.....			1,275,090 20
do in 1878.....			1,167,554 30
Increase in 1879.....			107,525 90

THIRD DIVISION.

MAGDALEN ISLANDS.

All the fisheries in this division show a very considerable increase over those of the past years, in fact of many past years, with the exception of the lobster fishery, and this is shorter than last year owing to the fact that the season was shorter. I am indebted for all the information I have concerning the Magdalen Island fisheries to the local officer, J. J. Fox, Esq., whose very clear and complete statistics I have taken in full, with remarks he has furnished concerning the various fisheries. I shall take the Magdalen Islands fisheries in the order in which they occur.

Seal Fishery.

Seal hunting on shore ice began on the 8th March, and continued until April. The catch was good. Sixteen (16) schooners left the Magdalen Islands for the gulf fishery on the 20th March, and returned in April. The seal net fishery was a failure; 5,890 fathoms of seal nets were set, and only 57 seals captured.

	1879.	1878.
Total catch of seals—On shore ice, by inhabitants...	16,050	483
do do by 16 vessels....	9,150	5,467
do do by nets.....	57	89
Total.....	25,257	6,039
	being 19,218 in excess of 1878.	

Spring Herring.

This fishery began the 30th April, and ended 16th May; 46 vessels were employed in it; these with the shore boats took as follows:—

	1879.	1878.
46 vessels, brls.....	18,465	10,544
Shore boats, brls.....	2,548	3,331
Total.....	21,013	13,875
Increase.....	7,138	

For the last four years this fishery has been decreasing. Fish are not so abundant as formerly. Part of the fleet did not secure a full cargo here, and left for Anticosti and the north shore to fill up.

Spring Mackerel.

Twenty-two vessels were engaged in this fishery, chiefly from the Maritime Provinces, besides the shore boats. Netting commenced in Pleasant Bay on the 28th May, and ended 11th June. This fishery was good.

	1879.	1878.
Strangers in vessels.....	2,444	794
Shore boats.....	1,694	917
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	4,138	1,711
	2,427 excess in 1879.	

Summer Herring (Net Fishery.)

This fishery has only been followed for a few years; it began this season on the 1st July, and continued for three weeks. Twenty vessels, chiefly from Nova Scotia, were engaged in it, and did well; 2,876 barrels of these fat herrings were taken, which is double the catch of last year.

Summer Mackerel Fishery.

This fishery began in Pleasant Bay the 1st of August, and fish continued plentiful until the end of September. The catch was only 1,539 barrels. Any quantity could have been caught, but the prices ruled so low that merchants (local) would not buy or supply the fishermen with the salt to cure them. The fish were much larger and fatter than last season.

Summer Cod Fishery.

This fishery was good; fish were abundant, but after the capelin passed about the end of June, bait was scarce; 13 vessels fitted out for the Labrador coast, and returned with good fares.

	1879.	1878.
By vessels, cwt.....	4,545	3,000
Shore boats, cwt.....	13,829	12,297
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	18,374	15,297
	15,297	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Gain.....	3,077	

The lobster fishery has been good, but, owing to the season having been shortened, a less quantity has been canned. There were five canning establishments in opera-

tion at the Islands this season. At these the quantity of lobsters taken were as follows:—

Grand Entry :

1. J. B. Webb & Co	158,400 lbs.
2. N. McPhail.....	74,820 “

House Harbour :

3. J. B. Webb & Co	53,505 “
--------------------------	----------

Etang du Nord :

4. J. B. Webb & Co	31,200 “
--------------------------	----------

Amherst Harbour :

5. J. B. Webb & Co	58,656 “
--------------------------	----------

Total	<u>376,641 “</u>
-------------	------------------

valued at \$56,496.15, and being 18,543 pounds less than last year. I believe it is the intention of the packers to apply for an extension of the season. If these fisheries are to be preserved and protected, I do not see how any extension can be granted.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kind of Vessels, number of Men,

MAGDALEN

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
<i>Amherst Island.</i>			\$			\$		\$					\$			\$
Pleasant Bay and Amherst Harbour.....	4	136	4,200	17	53	2,120	15	900	100	73	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Basin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	1,000	6	36	58	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse au Moulin.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	640	8	48	36	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à la Cabane.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	1,520	10	60	92	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Étang du Cap.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	640	6	36	36	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Grindstone Island.</i>																
Étang du Nord.....	1	10	200	4	74	3,700	30	180	187	164	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cape Mull.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	200	3	18	10	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	560	10	60	28	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Allright Island.</i>																
House Harbour.....	16	591	23,600	14	54	2,160	70	420	201	132	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à Elie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	480	6	36	26	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Beach.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	44	1,760	20	120	89	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Gross Isle & Grand Entry...</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	1,680	4	24	79	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Byron Island.....</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	720	.....	.....	36	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Entry Island.....</i>	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	360	4	20	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	21	737	28,000	35	420	17,540	192	1,962	996	700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

MAGDALEN

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Cod, quintals.		Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Smoked Herrings, boxes.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Eels, barrels.
					Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.									
Amherst Island.															
Pleasant Bay and Amherst Harbour.....	1,328	20	.....	.....	.....	20,575	.....	2,970	.....	.....	.....
Basin.....	1,318	65	.....	.....	.....	58	.....	284	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse au Moulin.....	1,145	45	.....	.....	.....	69	.....	302	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à la Cabane.....	2,170	128	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	644	.....	.....	.....
Etang du Cap.....	835	44	.....	.....	.....	41	.....	33	.....	.....	.....
Grindstone Island.															
Etang du Nord.....	4,939	609	.....	.....	.....	576	.....	378	.....	.....	.....
Cape Mull.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	15	.....	.....	.....
Hospital.....	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	170	.....	40	.....	.....	.....
Allright Island.															
House Harbour.....	4,471	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,173	.....	50	.....	.....	.....
L'Anse à Elie.....	52	.....	.....	.....	.....	159	.....	84	.....	.....	.....
South Beach.....	630	.....	.....	.....	.....	482	.....	295	.....	.....	.....
Grosse Isle and Grand Entry.....	110	15	.....	.....	.....	77	.....	103	.....	.....	.....
Bryon Island.....	915	158	.....	.....	.....	268	.....	329	.....	.....	.....
Entry Island.....	97	.....	.....	.....	.....	96	.....	150	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	18,374	1,084	.....	.....	.....	23,889	.....	5,677	.....	.....	.....

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.---Continued.

ISLANDS DIVISION.

Tunny, barrels.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								Lobsters, in lb. cans, lbs.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.
		No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, gallons.	Whale Oil, gallons.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Cod Oil, gallons.	Herring, barrels.	Capelin, barrels.	Smelt, barrels.	Cod Roes, barrels.	Squid, barrels.	Trout, barrels.	Launce, barrels.	Clams, barrels.		
.....	4,000	4,000	.....	.....	14,000	.....	.....	556	94	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	58,656	.....
.....	1,186	1,186	.....	.....	5,358	.....	.....	563	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	.....
.....	700	700	.....	.....	2,800	.....	.....	475	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
.....	1,720	1,720	.....	.....	6,020	.....	.....	940	93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....
.....	900	900	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	391	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
.....	3,200	3,200	.....	.....	12,800	.....	.....	2,908	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	136	31,200	150
.....	800	800	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	66	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	54
.....	600	600	.....	.....	2,400	.....	.....	88	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
.....	10,850	10,850	.....	.....	43,400	.....	.....	2,459	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	53,505	47
.....	34	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	124
.....	364	107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	.....	389
.....	58	58	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	48	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	233,280	10
.....	35	35	.....	.....	144	.....	.....	430	188	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	60
.....	1,208	1,208	.....	.....	3,600	.....	.....	28	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
.....	25,257	25,257	.....	.....	92,154	.....	.....	9,350	880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	376,641	1,229

TOTAL CATCH and Value of Magdalen Islands Fisheries for 1879.

Description:	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Seal Skins.....	25,257.....	1 00	25,257 00
do Oil.....	92,154 gallons...	0 50	46,077 00
Herring, salt.....	23,889 barrels...	5 00	119,445 00
Mackerel, salt.....	5,677 do ...	8 00	45,416 00
Cod, Summer.....	18,374 cwt.....	4 00	73,496 00
do Fall.....	1,084 cwt.....	4 00	4,336 00
do Oil.....	9,350 gallons...	0 50	4,675 00
Lobsters, canned.....	376,641 lbs.	0 15	56,496 15
Fish as bait and manure.....	1,186 barrels...	1 00	1,186 00
Fish for local use.....	1,229 do ...	4 00	4,916 00
Total catch in 1879, value.....			381,300 15
do in 1878 do			228,099 35
Increase for 1879			153,200 80

FOURTH DIVISION.

ANTICOSTI.

All the fisheries of this Division, with the exception of the salmon and herring, have increased in 1879. The falling off in the herring is so considerable as to be the cause why the valuation of the Anticosti fisheries appears lower than for last year.

Cod Fishery.

By the report of the local Guardian at the west end of the Island, it would appear that a new cod bank had been discovered about a mile and a half to the N.N.E. of the Nest Point. Here, in about 40 or 50 fathoms, cod have been found quite in abundance, even after rough weather. It seems strange that a bank so close in shore, should not have been discovered long before this; anyway some 3,000 cwts. of cod have been taken on it by the fishermen of English Bay.

The total quantity of cod taken on the Island this season, as compared with last, will be seen by the following table:—

	1878.	1879.	Increase, 1879.
Cod, Summer, cwt.....	5,977	11,210	5,233
“ Fall “	945	1,079	144
Total	6,922	12,299	5,377

Herring Fishery.

The herring passed in very early, and the schooners (American and Nova Scotian) that come for the herring seining in Fox Bay, were nearly all too late, as the herring had passed along the north side of the Island. Herring seem to have been plentiful in and about McDonald's Cove all through the summer fishery. A good many barrels were taken there by the fishermen who frequent this Cove, mostly

men from Douglastown in Gaspé Bay, on the south shore. These men cross over in their boats to fish about Anticosti. After they have put in their crops they complete their fishery and return to the south shore in time to harvest the crops. They are among the best fishermen on the coast, and are particularly thrifty. At the East Point and in Fox Bay herring were scarce all season.

	1878.	1879.	Decrease, 1879.
Herring, Salt, barrels	17,003	5,999	11,004

Mackerel Fishery.

Mackerel were plentiful, but of poor quality, and not many were taken for salting. But few American and Nova Scotian mackerel schooners were seen off the Anticosti coast.

	1878.	1879.	Increase, 1879.
Mackerel, barrels.....	122	157	35

Salmon Fishery.

The salmon fishery shows a very decided falling off, as it has also done on both the south and north shores, and due, I believe, to the same causes—the early spring and the fact that the fish had passed up the rivers before many of the nets were out. Plenty of salmon are seen in the rivers.

	1878.	1879.	Decrease, 1879.
Salmon, Salted, barrels	97	41½	56½

Seal Fishery.

The seal fishery, which is only carried on by a few people, principally about Ellis Bay, has been good. A much larger number of seals might have been taken had the people fitted out for it.

	1878.	1879.	Increase, 1879.
Seals	288	382	94

The most of the inhabitants of the Island are tolerably well off for the winter. In one cove, near the S.W. Point, the people are badly off, and I expect will, as usual, have to be maintained out of the depot supplies. The people who come to this Island to settle, from Newfoundland, are, generally speaking, a thriftless lot. They left Newfoundland in debt to the merchants there, and most of them dare not go back. If they cannot live on Anticosti without constant aid (and several times they have helped themselves) from the Government, I certainly think they should be removed. The Lighthouse-keepers who have charge of the supplies are in dread of them. They come of a bad stock and are experienced wreckers.

The following table will show the quantities of the various fish taken in this Division, with the values. Had I valued the various fish as highly as they were valued in 1878, the diminution in the total value of the fishing would not have been so great.

I also append a table of the catch at the various fishing coves, and one of the value of all boats, nets, &c, in use in the Division.

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

ISLAND OF ANTI

NAME OF PLACE.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value.	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.			No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.
			\$			\$		\$				\$	\$		\$	
English Bay					48	1887	49	480	96	33						
Strawberry Cove.....					6	245	7	75	14	8						
Becscie River							1	15	1		1	35	15			
Otter River							1	15	2		1	45	22			
Jupiter River					1	50	1	18	1		2	90	47			
South-West Point.....					5	230	5	75	10	3						
Manzerolle's Cove (not fished).....																
McDonald's Cove.....					1	55	1	15	1		1	100	35			
Shallop Creek							1	10	1		1	124	30			
Dauphin River.....					1	20	1	12	1		1	150	50			
Box River							1	10	1		1	100	30			
Cormorant Point.....					2	175	3	30	2							
Fox Bay					1	35	1	10	2							
do					2	40	2	20	3							
do					1	25	1	10	1							
do					1	20	1	10	2	1						
do					1	25	1	10	1							
do					1	25	1	10	1							
do					1	15	1	10	1							
do					1	15	1	10	1	1						
do					1	20	1	10	2							
do					1	25	1	10	2							
do					1	80	1	10	2	1						
do					1	25	1	10	1							
do					1	40	1	10	2							
do					1	15	1	10	1							
do					1	40	4	10	2							
do					1	30	1	10	1							
do					1	10	1	10	1							
do					1	50	1	10	1							
Salmon River.....							2	20	1		1	200	60			
Manzerolle's River.....					2	80	2	20	4	2						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					3	120	3	30	6	3						
Tapp Cove					3	120	3	30	6	3						
do					2	80	2	20	4	1						
Cape Observation.....					2	80	2	20	4	1						
do					2	8	2	20	4	1						
Cow Point					4	96	2	20	8							
Potato River					2	80	2	20	4	1	1	80	25			
Caplin Bay					5	200	5	50	10	3						
do					4	160	3	30	8	2						
Cow Point					2	80	2	20	4	1						
do					2	40	1	10	2	1						
McDonald's Cove.....							1	10	1		1	90	35			
do					1	80	2	20	4	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, kinds of Vessels, number of Men,

ISLAND OF ANTI

Name of Place.	Vessels.				Fishing Boats.		Flat Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	No. of Shoremen.	Salmon Nets.			Cod Seines.		
	No.	Tons.	Value. \$	No. of Sailors.	No.	Value. \$	No.	Value. \$			No.	Yards.	Value. \$	No.	Yards.	Value. \$
McDonald's Cove.....					3	120	1	10	6	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					2	80	2	20	4	1						
do					3	120	3	30	6	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					2	80	2	20	4	1						
do					2	80	2	20	4	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
do					1	40	1	10	2	1						
Deep Bay							1	10	1		1	100	20			
Fox Bay					2	80	1	10	4	1						
Cormorant Point.....					1	15	1	12	1							
Total					144	5466	152	1537	291	80	12	1114	367			

kinds of Nets used, kinds of Fish and Fish Oils, &c.—*Continued.*

COSTI DIVISION.—*Continued.*

a. Nets and Seines.

Herring Seines.			Herring Nets.			Mackerel Seines.			Mackerel Nets.			Capelin Seines.			Launce Seines.			Seal Nets.			Brush Fisheries	
No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$			\$		\$
.....	5	250	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	150	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	150	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	6	300	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	100	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	70	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	100	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	150	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	150	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	150	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	150	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	100	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	3	150	45	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	2	100	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1	50	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	251	12086	3248	.....	.....	.....	7	350	160	23	1225	740	.....	.....	.....	7	325	57	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the

ANTICOSTI

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herrings, brls.	Smoked Herrings, boxes.	Mackerel, brls.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.						
English Bay.....					3,000	250			50	50		30
Strawberry Cove.....					400	100			15	25		4
Becsie River.....	4											
Otter River.....												
Jupiter River.....	9											
South West Point.....					165	42			6	19		2
Manzerolle River (not fished)...												
McDonald's Cove.....	4											
Shallop Creek.....	4											
Dauphiné River.....	6											
Bay River.....	3											
Cormorant Point.....					60	10			9	6		16
Fox Bay.....					80							
do.....					110	4				5		
do.....					82	3			1	12		
do.....					120	8			1	12		
do.....					47					6		
do.....					20							
do.....					60	8			1			
do.....					80	4						
do.....					70	4				11		
do.....					84	4				2		
do.....					100	12				8		
do.....					40	5						
do.....					60					8		
do.....					62	4				2		
do.....					90	5						
do.....					38					6		
do.....					90	10						
Salmon River.....	5											
Manzerolle.....					220	20			2	8		
do.....					90	10			3	8		
do.....					220	15			3	40		
Tapp Cove.....					150	60			2	35		
do.....					80	20				20		
Cape Observation.....					170	30			1	9		
do.....					140	30				2		
Cow Point.....					110	54				12		
Potato River.....					160	10			1	10		
Capelin Bay.....					260	70				60		
do.....					150	30			1	12		1
Fox Bay.....					20	6						
Cow Point.....					150	10				50		
do.....					75	5				21		
McDonald's Cove.....	4											
do.....					160	20	2		2	80		4
do.....					80	10			3	40		2
do.....					80	10			4	40		2
do.....					80	10			2	40		2

Province of Quebec, for the Year 1879.—*Continued.*

DIVISION.—Continued.

[illegible]

RETURN showing the Kinds and Quantities of Fish in the

ANTICOSTI

Name of Station.	Salmon, Cured, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, boxes.	Summer Fishing.	Fall Fishing.	Haddock, quintals.	Ling, quintals.	Halibut, brls.	Herring, brls.	Smoked Herring, boxes.	Mackerel, brls.
					Cod, quintals.	Cod, quintals.						
McDonald's Cove.....					240	30			5	120		6
do					80	10			3	40		2
do					160	20			4	80		4
do					240	30			2	120		6
do					80	10			3	40		2
do					80	10			5	40		2
do					160				3	40		2
do					80	10			5	40		4
do					160	15			5	40		4
do					80	10			3	40		2
do					80	10			3	40		2
do					80	10			3	40		2
do					80	10			3	40		2
Deep Bay.....	2									40		2
Fox Bay.....					160	15			1			1
Cormorant Point.....					36	6						8
Totals.....	41½				11,210	1,089	2		157	5,999		112

Province of Quebec, for the Year 1879.—*Continued.*DIVISION.—*Continued.*

17	3	11	382	382	920	Seals, Whales and Porpoises.				Oils.				Fish and Clams used as Bait and Manure.								301																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
						No. of Seals.	No. of Seal-skins.	No. of Whales.	No. of Porpoises.	Seal Oil, galls.	Whale Oil, galls.	Porpoise Oil, galls.	Cod Oil, galls.	Herring, brls.	Capelin, brls.	Smelt, brls.	Cod Roes, brls.	Squid, brls.	Trout, brls.	Launce, brls.	Clams, brls.		Lobsters in lb. cans.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						

RECAPITULATION.

TOTAL CATCH and Value of Anticosti Fisheries for the Year 1879.

Description.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod, Summer.....	11,210 cwt.....	4 00	44,840 00
do Fall.....	1,089 do.....	4 00	4,356 00
Herring, Salt.....	11,004 barrels.....	5 00	55,020 00
Halibut.....	157 do.....	6 00	942 00
Mackerel.....	112 do.....	8 00	896 00
Salmon, Salt.....	41½ do.....	12 00	498 00
Trout do.....	17 do.....	8 00	136 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	11 do.....	9 00	99 00
Seal Skins.....	382 do.....	1 00	382 00
do Oil.....	920 gallons.....	0 50	460 00
Cod do.....	6,141 do.....	0 50	3,070 50
Haddock.....	2 cwt.....	4 00	8 00
Bels.....	3 barrels.....	7 00	21 00
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure.....	3,139 do.....	1 00	3,139 00
Fish for local use.....	301 do.....	4 00	1,204 00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries in 1879.....			\$115,071 50
do do 1878.....			129,178 50
Decrease.....			\$14,107 00

In submitting the foregoing report of the fisheries in my division, I desire to bear testimony to the effective manner in which the fishery laws are carried out by the various local officers. The statistics which they are, at considerable pains, to collect, are, I believe, as nearly accurate as it is possible to get them, when we consider the extensive and isolated divisions that many of them represent. I hope that I may be in a position next season to visit all the fishery officers in the gulf division during the fishing season at their various posts. There are many old and unsettled disputes with regard to trespass and various other disagreements on the North Shore and Anticosti that require to be settled.

I will conclude this imperfect report by again urging on the Government the necessity of having a good vessel in the gulf for the service of the fisheries. She should be of from 150 to 200 tons, a steamer, fore and aft rigged, with a good spread of canvas. If she is intended to assist vessels in distress in the gulf, as she might, then she should have a good deal of steam power, and be capable of being worked up to a high figure. Should she be intended solely for the fishery service, less steam power would do, and her consumption of coal should be small; she should have a two-bladed screw, with very little pitch, capable of being feathered up and down behind the stern post, so as not to impede her when working under canvas alone. She should be fitted with a steam winch, patent windlass, and Martin anchor, with heavy ground tackle.

I trust that the coming season may see the North Shore, Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands, all connected by submarine cables to the mainland, in the interest not only of the fisheries, but of the navigation of the gulf generally. I arrived in the Straits of Belle Isle this fall about ten days after the stranding of the steamship *Irene*, of the Donaldson Line, near Red Bay. This vessel remained intact for nearly a week after she first took the ground, and had there been any means of securing aid this fine steamer, with her valuable cargo, could easily have been saved. The same might be said of many other ships that are lost in the gulf in much more frequented localities. I believe that the telegraph is destined to be an important aid to the successful prosecution of the fisheries. Bait is often scarce over one section of the coast, and the fishing consequently at a stand-still, when perhaps not many miles away it may be plentiful. I believe that this past season the house of Charles Robin & Co., Percé, when bait was scarce, telegraphed to Paspebiac and Caraquet and had bait sent to Percé by the side line steamer so as to enable them to carry on their fishery. The sea fishing, as managed at present, is very much a matter of chance. This might, to a very considerable degree, be changed, were a little knowledge brought to bear on the subject, and could the fishermen be made aware in time of the whereabouts of the fish and bait.

I think if the system now proposed by the Hon. Dr. Fortin (who is ever anxious to lend his ability and experience to anything that will benefit the fisherman), of having reports of the state of the fisheries and weather posted regularly at all the telegraph offices on the fishing coast, were once fairly established, a great improvement in the manner of conducting the fisheries would soon follow.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) W. WAKEHAM, M.D.,

*Fishery Officer in command of the
Fisheries Protection Service in the Gulf and Lower St. Lawrence.*

No. 4

Number of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, on the South Lévis to Cape Chatte, during the Year 1879.

KINDS OF FISH.

No. of Shad.	Herrings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	No. of Bar Fish.	Small and Mixed Fish, brls.	Mackerel, barrels.	TROUT, lbs.	Od fish, quintals.	Cod Oil, gallons.	No. of Porpoises & Skins.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Fish for Manure, barrels.
2,043		600	21		215									
5,720			16		233									
2,400		3,700	16		220									
2,600		10,400	100		260									
2,825		5,250	24		830		22							
		3,700	149		198	600								
		4,225	156		214		186							
		18,200												
		13,345					181							
		37,045					294							
		20,975	4			68	146							
90		17,655	9			110	267							
									3,000					
		5,000												
1,000	20	61,950	15				20					189	1,890	
1,500	10	7,050	16	60			25							
750	140	2,860	25	255			30							290
2,000	100	50	15	50			20							300
1,510	455	4,280	42	550			50							350
		4,805												
430	1,325	2,320	4	84			30							325
1,105	950	740		509			120							1,310
3,300	1,150			54			101							1,600
80	95		11	13			75							
	32													
6,700	397	25	2	112			21							110
600														
300														
4,500	150			35			4							90
150	80			25			3							50
400	210			50			4							105
	34			8			2							2

RETURN OF FISHING STATIONS, Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets,
Shore of the River St. Lawrence from Point Lévis

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.								No. of Salmon.	
	No.	Value.		Salmon and Herring Nets.		Brush Fisheries with Nets.		Brush Fisheries.		Eel Fisheries.			
				No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.		Value.
	No.	Value.		No.	Yards.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.	
Cap Enragé.....	1	5		2	1	150	60						180
Islet Brûlé.....	1	4		4					2	40			15
Islet au Massacre.....				1					1	20			20
Rivière Hâtée.....	7	34		17					5	288			153
Anse au Sable.....	8	45		22					9	309			33
Islet à Canuel.....				2					1	100			55
Rivière du Bic.....				1									28
Isle St. Barnabé.....				3					3	60			170
Rimouski.....				10	1	40	45		9	130			365
Ste. Luce.....				17	1	75	50		7	253			606
Pointe aux Senelles.....				2					2	40			80
Metis.....				6					6	70			109
Pointe Petit Metis.....				2					2	40			63
Boules.....				1	1	40	40						125
Rivière Blanche.....				10					10	170			37
Matane.....				19	1	26	20		17	340			35
Ste. Félicité.....				19					18	313			
Méchins.....				7	4	186	70		3	43			463
Capucins.....				5					3	60			
Fly Fishing:—	2	40											
Matane.....													22
Total.....	121	1,708	710	34	3,597	909	31	10,208	222	9,712	293	15,195	6,659

Number of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, on the South to Cape Chatte, during the Year 1879.—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.

No. of Shad.	Herrings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Sardines, barrels.	Bar and White Fish, doz.	No. of Bar Fish.	Small and Mixed Fish, brls.	Mackerel, barrels.	Trout, lbs.	Codfish, quintals.	Cod Oil, gallons.	No. of Porpoise & Skins.	Porpoise Oil, gallons.	Fish for Manure, brls.
1,200	6			2			2							
	27			16			4							10
	12			10			3							10
400	1,025			120			7							35
	276			35										45
	100			125			4	1						
3,500	1,725			270										
	25	1,600		38			190							
900	1,755			605										
	400			200										
	235			95										
	200			100										
	45			26			23	46						
	2			12			36	190		120	130			
	15			13			43	135						
							3							
	9						9	2		250	40			
46,003	11,005	225,775	606	3,472	2,170	778	1,925	372	3,000	370	170	189	1,890	4,632

RECAPITULATION,

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries from Point Lévis to Cape Chatte in 1879.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Codfish.....	370 cwt.....	5 00	1,850 00
Shad.....	46,003 pieces.....	0 10	4,600 30
Herring.....	11,005 barrels.....	4 00	44,020 00
Salmon.....	6,659 pieces.....	1 00	6,659 00
Sturgeon.....	606 barrels.....	5 00	3,030 00
Bar and Whitefish.....	2,170 dozen.....	2 00	4,340 00
Bar Fish.....	778 pieces.....	0 50	389 00
Sardines.....	3,472 barrels.....	3 00	10,416 00
Eels.....	225,775 pieces.....	0 10	22,577 56
Small and Mixed Fish.....	1,925 barrels.....	4 00	2,406 25
Mackerel.....	372 do	10 00	3,720 00
Trout.....	3,000 lbs.....	0 05	151 00
Porpoise Skins.....	189 pieces.....	4 00	756 00
Porpoise Oil.....	1,890 gallons.....	0 50	945 00
Cod Oil.....	170 do	0 50	85 00
Fish used as manure.....	4,632 barrels.....	0 25	1,158 00
Total Value of the Products of the Fisheries in 1879.....			107,102 05
do do do 1878.....			126,760 80
Decrease.....			19,568 75

APPENDIX No. 5.

RETURNS of Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., in the Districts on the north side of the River St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Bersimis, during the Year 1879.

[illegible]

Signay.....	12	12	720	72	60	101	150	300	.....
Labarre.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand and Little Decharge Rivers	100	.....	.....	.....	1200	540	3650	.....	.....
Périnbouka River.....	25	.....	1250	150	1200	40	1000	.....	.....
Lac Belle Rivière.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	.....	.....
<i>Saguenay River:—</i>									
Chicoutimi.....	800	9	.....	.....
St. Alphonse.....	5	.....	.....
Grande Baie.....
Pointe Rouge.....
Grand Batture.....
Baie des Rochers.....
Rivière aux Canards.....
Port aux Quilles.....
Pointe aux Bouleaux.....
Anse Ste. Catherine.....
Tadoussac.....
Moulin Baude.....
Anse Puante.....
Lac Salé.....
Bergeronnes.....
Escoumains.....
Islets Penchés.....
Anse à la Cave.....
Islets Rolés.....
Mille Vaches.....
Patte de Lièvre.....
Pointe aux Colombiers.....
Bersimis (Indians).....
From Rivière au Canard to Ber- simis.....
Fly Fishing:—									
River Ste. Marguerite, N.-E. Branch.....
River Ste. Marguerite, N.-W. Branch.....
River du Gouffre.....
Murray River.....
Little Saguenay River.....
Total.....	908	472	24870	3352	173 3000 174 6277 2062	500 63 419 4 38 39 4720	946 407550 10563	703 66 7030 3727 1763	.....

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries from Quebec to Bersimis in 1878.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities	Price.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....	Pieces	2,162	1 00	2,062 00
Herrings.....	Barrels	53	4 00	212 00
Shad.....	Pieces	500	0 10	50 00
Sardines.....	Barrels	39	3 00	117 00
Winnonish.....	Pieces	10,565	0 25	2,641 25
Trout, Sea, Speckled and Grey.....	Lbs.	407,550	0 05	20,377 50
Sturgeon.....	Barrels	38	5 00	190 00
Bar and Whitefish.....	Dozen	4,720	2 00	9,440 00
Eel.....	Pieces	41,914	0 10	4,191 40
Small and mixed Fish.....	Barrels	946	1 25	1,182 00
Seal skins.....	Pieces	703	1 00	703 00
Porpoise.....	do	66	4 00	264 00
Seal Oil.....	Galls.	7,030	0 50	3,515 00
Porpoise Oil.....	do	3,727	0 50	1,863 50
Fish used as manure.....	Barrels	1,763	0 25	440 75
Total Value of the products of the Fisheries in 1879.....				47,249 40
do do do 1878.....				
Increase.....				

APPENDIX No. 6.

Return of Number and Value of Fishing Boats and Nets, Number of Men, together with the Yield, Value and Kinds of Fish, &c., within the District above Quebec, during the year 1879.

Names of Places.	Fishing Boats.		No. of Fishermen.	KINDS OF NETS USED.						KINDS OF FISH.															
	No.	Value.		Gill Nets.		Seines.		Pound Nets.		Eel Fisheries.	No. of Salmon.	No. of Shad.	Fresh-water Herrings, barrels.	No. of Eels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Speckled and Grey Trout, lbs.	Bar and Whitefish, doz.	Tom Cod, bushels.	No. of Maskinonge.	Bass, barrels.	Pickereel, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Mixed Fish, brls.	Fish for Manure, barrels.	
				No.	Value.	No.	Value.	No.	Value.																No.	Value.
Three Rivers Division.....	210	6600	210	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	.....	45000	.....	.....	.....	.....	2200	22000	.....	.....	.....	.....	450	.....	.....
St. Francis do	550	1700	570	143	2500	90	125	1600	.....	17	170	12	.....	720	67	.....	50	.....	10	32	40	50	302	.....	.....
Sorel do .....	.....	.....	3	1	35	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2440	.....	9030	.....	.....	5000	.....	60	70	136	6	165	12	.....	.....
Magog do	10	61	26	.....	.....	.....	9	117	1	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	.....	.....
Missisquoi do	39	510	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22200	.....	.....	38144	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	24	.....	288	.....	.....
Richelieu do	69	552	138	10	350	30	69	1449	.....	.....	.....	.....	11000	.....	.....	600	.....	150	100	100	100	1400	.....	.....	.....
Montreal do .....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Terrebonne do .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chateauguay and Beauharnois Division.....	41	328	63	.....	.....	.....	18	450	.....	.....	383	.....	10000	109	.....	.....	.....	56	21	18	18	1015	.....	.....	.....
Argenteuil do	15	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	100	.....	20	7000	.....	5000	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Lower Ottawa Division...	38	264	38	250	2500	400	5	90	.....	.....	1200	12	1250	.....	.....	1200	.....	48	14	135	80	500	.....	.....	.....
Upper Ottawa do	75	200	106	300	10000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	200	.....	.....	400	.....	800	10	150	300	10300	.....	.....
Gatineau Lakes Division (hook and line fishing).	.....	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163000	1688	.....	810	.....	314	500	.....	.....	.....
Total	1047	10255	1470	704	15385	3532	226	3706	1	200	26	2470	12	126144	376	174800	4438	22000	1124	1085	668	868	14994	12	.....

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Districts above Quebec in 1879.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
Salmon.....	12 pieces.....	1 00	12 00
Shad.	8,882 do	0 10	888 20
Fresh-water Herrings.....	35 barrels.....	3 00	105 00
Eels.....	126,144 pieces.....	0 10	12,614 40
Sturgeon.....	376 barrels	5 00	1,880 00
Bar and White Fish.....	4,438 dozen.....	2 00	8,876 00
Tom Cod	22,000 bushels.....	0 50	11,000 00
Speckled, Grey and Sea Trout.....	174,800 lbs.....	0 05	8,740 00
Maskinongé.....	1,124 pieces.....	1 00	1,124 00
Bass	1,089 barrels.....	8 00	8,680 00
Pickarel.....	668 do	8 00	5,344 00
Pike.....	868 do	8 00	6,942 00
Mixed Fish.....	14,994 do	4 00	59,976 00
Fish used as Manure.....	12 do	0 25	3 00
Total Value of the products of the Fisheries, 1879.....			126,186 60
do do do 1878.....			178,866 20
Decrease.....			52,679 60

APPENDIX No. 7.

GENERAL RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries on the North and South Shores of the River and Gulf of St. Lawrence, from Quebec to Blanc Sablon, and from Point Lévis to Baie des Chaleurs, and in the Districts above Quebec, during the years 1878 and 1879.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.		Value.	
	1878.	1879.	1878.	1879.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Codfish..... Quintals	292,939	391,865	1,464,680 00	1,567,830 00
Herring, pickled..... Brls.	53,983	65,388	269,915 00	315,882 00
do smoked..... Boxes	22	1,009	5 50	252 25
do fresh-water..... Brls.	11	35	55 00	105 00
Mackerel, pickled..... do	8,659	7,552½	66,590 00	60,420 00
do do..... do		372		3,720 00
do preserved in cans..... Lbs.	5,136		770 00	
Haddock..... Quintals	666	513	3,330 00	2,052 00
Ling..... do	25	187½	125 00	750 00
Hallibut..... Brls.	286	279	1,716 00	1,674 00
Salmon, pickled..... do	2,729	1,002	32,748 00	12,024 00
do fresh in ice..... Lbs.	489,786	684,651	24,489 30	34,232 55
do do..... Pieces	12,024	8,733	12,024 00	8,733 00
do preserved in cans..... Lbs.	139,574	17,605	20,936 10	2,640 75
do smoked..... Boxes		1,200		120 00
Winnonish..... Pieces	4,045	10,565	1,011 25	2,641 25
Trout, (Sea)..... Brls.	134	147	1,072 00	1,176 00
do (Speckled and Grey)..... Lbs.	509,740	585,350	40,779 20	29,267 50
Sturgeon..... Brls.	523	1,020	4,184 00	5,100 00
Bar and Whitefish..... Doz.	9,017	11,328	18,034 00	22,656 00
Bar Fish..... Pieces	1,560	778	780 00	389 00
Shad..... do	27,033	55,385	2,703 30	5,528 50
Sardines..... Brls.	4,905	3,511	24,525 00	10,533 00
do do..... do		30		78 00
Eels..... do	17	15	170 00	105 00
do do..... Pieces	373,376	393,833	37,237 60	39,383 00
Bass..... Brls.	1,614	1,085	16,140 00	8,680 00
Pike..... do	2,272	868	22,720 00	6,944 00
Pickercel..... do	1,148	668	11,480 00	5,344 00
Tom Cod..... Bush.	25,000	22,000	12,500 00	11,000 00
Small and Mixed Fish..... Brls.	3,752	2,871	1,876 00	3,598 25
Mixed Fish..... do	16,810	14,994	84,050 00	57,976 00
Maskinonge..... Pieces	880	1,124	1,760 00	1,124 00
Seal Skins..... do	28,007	29,500	35,008 85	29,500 00
Porpoise Skins..... do	193	255	412 00	1,020 00
Lobsters, preserved in cans..... Lbs.	780,120	775,289	117,018 00	116,293 35
Fish and Clams used as bait and manure..... Brls.	102,145	148,753	93,827 50	148,753 00
Fish used as manure..... do		6,407		1,601 75
Fish used for local consumption..... Brls.	10,921	20,356	43,684 00	81,424 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... do	242	142½	2,178 00	1,282 50
Seal Oil..... Galls.	127,848	118,332	63,924 00	59,166 00
Whale Oil..... do	5,600	8,015	2,800 00	4,007 50
Porpoise Oil..... do	10,104	5,617	8,083 20	2,808 50
Cod Oil..... do	212,160	301,159	106,080 00	150,579 50
Total.....			2,671,422 10	2,820,395 45
Increase.....				2,671,422 10
				148,973 35

APPENDIX No. 8.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' AND GUARDIANS' REPORTS IN
THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

SOUTH SHORE DIVISION FROM POINT LÉVIS TO CAPE CHATTE.

Overseers. { CLOVIS CARON :—*Pointe Lévis to River Ouelle.*
 JULES GAUVREAU :—*River Ouelle to Isle Verte.*
 HERMENEGILDE MARTIN :—*Isle Verte to Rimouski.*
 L. E. GRONDIN :—*Rimouski to River Blanche.*
 VITAL CHAREST :—*River Blanche to Cape Chatte.*

The following comparative table exhibits the yield of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Salmon (pieces)	9,574	4,432	3,374	4,726	3,342	4,171	5,436	5,935	8,705	6,659
Shad do ..	16,249	25,035	18,410	18,094	20,583	85,822	117,927	33,936	12,361	46,003
Herrings (brls)..	6,671	2,169	7,174	12,545	12,903	6,311	8,474	10,995	8,816	11,005
Sturgeon do ..	219	242	130	298	523	263	362	323	218	606
Sardines do ..	6,688	1,443	1,658	868	900	930	1,642	7,410	4,681	3,472
Cod (quintals)..	4,900	2,200	300	.....	3,200	2,500	4,000	2,220	2,690	370
Eels (pieces) ..	109,125	109,204	73,353	96,734	121,442	125,550	144,726	158,143	215,502	225,775
Porpoises	208	115	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	189
Bar-fish (doz.)...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,361	3,511	2,170
do (pieces).....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,642	1,560	778
Small and mixed fish (brls) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,041	1,925
Porpoise oil (gal) .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,890
Cod do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	290	170
Total Value..\$	168,830	48,251	54,087	76,218	110,899	82,918	96,704	124,338	116,806	102,064

Overseer Caron reports the fishery laws as having been well observed by fishermen in his division. He states that the catch was about equal to that of 1878 ; some kinds of fish having yielded more and some less than in that year.

The following is a comparative statement of the yield of salmon in this division for the past six years :—

In 1874,	527	salmon,	weighing	8,959	lbs. ;	average	weight	17	lbs.
1875,	335	do		4,020	do	do		12	do
1876,	700	do		7,000	do	do		10	do
1877,	871	do		8,710	do	do		10	do
1878,	1,830	do		21,960	do	do		12	do
1879,	1,090	do		13,090	do	do		12	do

This shows a falling off of 730 fish, as compared with the yield of 1878; it must be, however, borne in mind that 1878 was an exceptional year for salmon fishing, and that, although smaller than that of 1878, the catch of 1879 shows an increase over other years. This falling off is attributed to westerly winds which incessantly prevailed during the summer. Shad, which had been scarce for several years past, returned in great abundance, and 15,678 fish were caught as against 4,590 in 1878.

Comparative statement of the yield of shad for the last four years :—

	Shad.
In 1876.....	50,571
1877.....	10,000
1878.....	4,590
1879.....	15,678

A large increase is also noticed in the catch of eels, as can be noticed by looking at the following comparative table :—

	Eels.
In 1874.....	58,641
1875.....	62,133
1876.....	64,436
1877.....	93,471
1878.....	103,826
1879.....	130,855

Sturgeon fishing was also on the increase, having yielded 566 barrels against 206 in 1878. Bar fishing about the same as last year.

Mr. Gauvreau reports fishing in his division as good as that of 1878; some kinds of fish, such as salmon, showing a small increase, which this Overseer attributes to the beneficial effect of the fishery laws, and to their faithful observance.

Mr. Martin reports a large falling off in his division, which he partly attributes to the stormy weather that prevailed during the greatest part of the fishing season.

Mr. Charest reports a falling off in the yield of small fish. This he attributes to the large numbers of porpoises which now frequent the locality.

CAPE CHATTE DIVISION.

JOSEPH I. LÉTOURNEAU, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish..... Quint's.	7,635	8,666	6,354	5,625	4,160	3,860	6,840	7,090	6,922	6,145
Halibut..... Brls.	12	7	11	.....	3	2	7	.....	3	.....
Salmon..... do	25	20	8	26	23½	12	5	.....	13	2
do (fish in ice)..... Lbs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,407	1,248	2,135
Herring..... Brls.	25	34	37	27	45	2	376	51	90	94
Mackerel..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	47	72
Trout..... do	8	13	10	9	3½	24	48½	54½	11	11
Sardines..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	60	.....	30
Seal Oil..... Gallons.	146	122	787	440	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
Porpoise Oil..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....
Cod Oil..... do	3,965	5,280	2,353	1,078	1,604	1,995	3,040	2,955	2,840	2,650
Fish used as bait and manure..... Brls.	.....	300	1,300	260	1,500	3,000	12,266	12,770	187	5,262
Fish used for local consumption..... do	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458	479	990

Cod fishing was not so good as last year; fish were abundant, but they struck when the settlers were engaged tilling their farms, which accounts for the falling off in the catch.

The number of salmon caught with the fly in Ste. Anne des Monts River since 1871 is as follows :—

Year.	No. of Salmon.	Average weight.
1871.....	8 .....	...
1872.....	13 .....	...
1873.....	87	17½
1874.....	140	19½
1875.....	69	21
1876.....	116	19½
1877.....	76	18½
1878.....	67	20½
1879.....	98	20½

Only two barrels of salmon were caught in the river; the nets being carried away by freshets early in the season. No poaching was reported. Some parties suspected of having gone up with the intention of spearing were brought back by the Overseer.

Three parties were caught spearing in Cape Chatte River, and will be prosecuted next season.

Mackerel fishing was about the same as last year. Sardines, capelin, and other small fish were abundant.

MAGDALEN RIVER DIVISION.

MAGLOIRE LAURENDEAU, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish.....	Quintals	19,887	20,151	28,453	32,035
Halibut.....	Barrels	28	76	41	49
Herring.....	do	28	28	601	746
Mackerel.....	do	4	6	254	96
Trout.....	do	70	52	4	1
Salmon (pickled).....	do		60		48
do (fresh, in ice).....	lbs.		1,000	268	
Cod Oil.....	Gallons	19,887	18,534	14,670	25,370
Fish used as bait and manure.....	Barrels		6,310	3,692	5,356
do for local consumption.....	do		788	1,664	1,776

Salmon fishing in this division was not very remunerative, owing, it is alleged, to the prevalence of east winds in June and July. Fly-fishing was, however, satisfactory; sixty-nine salmon, weighing 1,035 lbs., having been killed in Magdalen River. The other fisheries of this division are treated at length in Dr. Wakeham's report.

GASPÉ, MALBAIE AND PABOS DIVISION.

PHILIP VIBERT, Jun., *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish	quintals. 53,011	46,623	61,691	60,993	73,537	59,331	72,346
Herring	barrels... 2,529	1,527	552	1,239	429	802	1,241
do (smoked)	boxes.....					15	5
Mackerel	barrels... 563	170		2	131	970	552
Salmon (pickled)	do ... 361	90	49	96	99	3	7
do (fresh, in ice)	lbs.....	118,304	76,717	72,554	99,482	200,430	97,563
do (preserved, in cans) ..	do				10,000	23,200	16,165
Haddock	quintals.				186	223	386
Ling	do				62	22	85
Halibut	barrels... ..				1	2	18
Cod Tongues and Sounds	do				179	202	120
Number of Seal Skins					3	2	
Seal Oil	gallons.. 11,692				40	2	
Whale Oil	do	16,300	20,300	9,368	8,614	5,120	8,015
Cod Oil	do	36,960	29,398	44,034	59,714	27,678	37,073
Fish used as bait and manure..	barrels... ..				15,125	9,662	15,410
do for local consumption..	do				150	284	2,690
Lobsters (preserved, in cans)..	lbs.....				73,000	240,960	315,184

Salmon fishing began early, the first nets being set on the 13th May. Although the catch shows a falling off as compared with that of 1878, which was an exceptional year, 115,500 lbs. of salmon were caught and for the most part disposed of fresh or preserved in tins.

Summer cod fishing shows an improvement over last year's, the average catch being from 60 to 70 quintals. The fall fishing was a failure. The total yield, however, shows an increase of 19,046 quintals over that of the previous year. The best fishing was done at Newport and Grand River, where capelin is generally abundant, thus supplying good and unfailing bait.

Very few mackerel were caught, although abundant enough in Gaspé Bay. It appears the fish would not bite, being besides of very small size.

Only one vessel from Gaspé engaged in whale fishing, thirteen whales being killed, yielding 8,015 gallons of oil.

Lobster packers and others seem, so far anyhow as this division is concerned, to realize the opportunity and wisdom of the measures taken to prevent the utter destruction of this fishery. The close season was well observed, no infractions being reported. There were 315,184 lbs. of lobsters canned during the season; an increase of 74,244 lbs. over the catch of 1878.

Salmon angling was reported to have been very good in York River; anglers having killed, in less than a month's time, 100 salmon, weighing 2,402 lbs. The river is reported to be well stocked with breeding fish. Only 54 fish were killed in the St. Johns River, but I think that, had the anglers been a little later they might have done better, as this is a late river. In Dartmouth River 11 salmon, weighing 190 lbs., were killed with the fly. The lessee arrived altogether too late; had he been on the spot early in June he would have had much better sport. Two men were sent up this river in September, and they counted over 250 salmon in the pools. The lessee of Grand River had excellent sport, and killed 89 fish with the fly. The Guardian saw no less than 300 fish in the breeding pools during the month of November. In the pools of Little Pabos, 62 salmon were counted last autumn, and in those of Grand Pabos 275. Malbaie River appears to be steadily increasing, at least 100 salmon having spawned in that stream last season.

Two parties were fined for illegally fishing for trout in the estuary of St. John River.

PORT DANIEL DIVISION.

JOHN PHELAN, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish.....qtls	8,145	6,967	6,175	8,970	7,590	6,175	4,465	5,245	7,046	5,555	7,730	8,145
Salmon.....brls..	57	79	120	108	110	148	110	88	68	7	24	16
do (presvd.) lbs.										41,801	54,758	46,109
Herring.....brls..	515	370	695	1,231	830	280	710	1,020	1,755	1,090	1,090	1,165
Mackerel.....brls..										4	21	65
Cod Oil.....galls										5,120	7,360	7,500
Fish used as bait and manure.....brls..												
Fish used for local con- sumption. brls..										7,475	4,250	2,780
Lobsters (pre- served in cans).....lbs..										1,030	930	1,850
										63,365	100,000	60,000

Cod fishing was better than for many years past; bait being plentiful. Salmon fishing not quite so good as last year, but better than in 1877. Lobster fishing was a comparative failure. This fishery needs all the care and protection which can possibly be given to it.

CASCAPEDIA AND MARIA DIVISIONS.

R. W. H. DIMOCK, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish.....qtls...	5,580	5,275	6,740	4,486	4,111	4,161	4,111	5,469
Herrings.....brls..	8,990	2,250	2,080	1,800	4,160	1,110	4,790	5,065
do (smoked).....boxes.						700		1,000
Mackerel.....brls..	104	27	20	15		24	164	58
Haddock.....qtls...	133	83	122	76	66	62	41	125
Salmon (pickled).....brls..						355	42	
do (fresh, in ice).....lbs....	96,800	116,955	95,824	24,386	51,225	7,500	160,230	153,158
do (preserved in cans).....lbs....								
Ling.....qtls...						48,804	62,616	1,440
Trout.....brls..						37	5	103
Eels.....do.....brls..	3	5	15	17	17	35	36	57
Cod Tongues & Sounds. do...						21	17	12
Cod Oil.....galls.						12		
Fish used as bait and manure.....brls..						3,051	3,413	4,370
Fish used for local con- sumption. do...						9,343	6,938	3,331
Lobsters.....lbs..			4,176	5,844	5,016	1,716	2,739	3,625
						35,200	49,112	37,464

Salmon appeared at about the same time as last year. The first nets were set on 14th May, and the first salmon caught on the 17th of the same month. The figures given above show a falling off in the catch. Fly-fishing was, on the other hand, quite successful. In Grand Cascapedia River, especially, the number of salmon killed with the rod was more than double that of the previous year. The lessees were also very generous, distributing every day the whole of their catch amongst settlers and the resident population.

The following is the score of angling during the last nine years:—

GRAND CASCAPEDIA RIVER.

—	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Number of salmon....	44	136	68	418	269	369	313	305	647
Weight in lbs.....	1,012	3,100	1,434	9,402	6,682	8,998	7,085	3,173	16,288
Average weight in lbs	23	22½	21½	23½	21½	24½	22½	16	27

LITTLE CASCAPEDIA RIVER.

Number of salmon.....	} Not angled... {	1	3	4	14	4	6	21
Weight, in lbs.....		194	57	120	210	84	200	373
Average weight in lbs		17½	17½	22	15	21	28½	17½

BONAVENTURE RIVER.

Number of salmon.....	60	30	22	15	26	45	21	40	53
Weight in lbs	770	487	366	225	290	622	331½	664	820
Average weight in lbs	13	16	16½	15	11½	14	16	16½	14½

METAPEDIA AND RESTIGOUCHE RIVERS.

JOHN MOWAT, *Overseer.*

Settlers were not very successful in their salmon fishing last season. Three or four had fair returns, but the others did nothing. This, the Overseer attributes to the fact that the fish on their way up the estuary encounter so many nets and get so shy of them, that when they get into clear water they will not mesh in nets parallel to the current. In order to enable the settlers to catch salmon, it might be necessary to allow them to drive stakes and set with pounds and hooks. Mr. Mowat, however, doubts whether this would answer the purpose, as the action of the current against the stakes might frighten the fish and deter them from entering the nets. The first fish to appear last spring were smelts. They came on the 4th of May, and settlers availed themselves of the permission to catch them for their own domestic use. They were very abundant.

Salmon arrived on the 28th May and continued without interruption during the whole season, although not in large schools. The fishing was good. The number of salmon killed with the fly in the several rivers of this division, as far as could be ascertained, was as follows:—

Metapedia River	200 salmon.
Upsalquitch River.....	21 "
Restigouche River, Lower Division	154 "
" Middle " 	450 "
" Upper " 	256 "
Total	1,081 "

According to the reports of guardians parent fish were abundant, especially in the upper parts of the rivers, owing to the height of waters during the season, which allowed the fish to go up without impediment.

QUEBEC AND MONTMORENCY DIVISIONS.

L. P. HUOT, *Overseer.*

The following is a comparative statement of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
No. of Salmon	96	91	82	150	114	60	52	135	100	150
do Shad	1,057	1,100	1,550	1,600	2,250	1,850	2,450	1,500	1,000	500
do Eels.....	19,059	14,728	51,932	9,202	11,856	5,317	8,628	14,676	24,042	17,203
			doz.	brls.						
do Sturgeon.....	1,314	1,882	1,901	88	32½	12	18	14	12	34
do doz. Bar and Whitefish...	1,902	2,126	2,074	447	712	294	338	192	591	797
do brls. Small Fish.....	271	759	412	66	92	40	51	.....	92	125

With the exception of bar-fish, the yield of the fisheries in this division shows a falling off. During the season one party was fined for fishing without a license, and sixty-four night lines were confiscated in Lakes Beauport, St. Charles, Jacques Cartier and Laron.

MURRAY BAY DIVISION.

ULYSSE BHÉREUR, *Overseer.*

ANT. FILION,
JOS. SIMARD, } *Guardians.*
ETIENNE TREMBLAY,

It was found necessary, for the greater efficiency of the service, to dispense with the services of Mr. J. E. Demcules, the former Overseer, and to replace him by Mr. Bhéreur. This officer reports fishing as good, and states that he kept a strict watch, but discovered no illegal fishing during the season.

LAKE ST. JOHN DIVISION.

JOB BILODEAU,
CHARLES POTVIN, } *Guardians.*
R. MALTAIS,

Comparative statement of the yield of Fisheries in this Division :—

	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
No. of Winnonish.....	7,500	9,050	3,000	3,050	4,045	6,715
do doz. of Whitefish	1,162	440	350	286	390	3,503

The above statement shows that fishing was good in this division during the past season. At Roberval, especially, the yield of winnonish and whitefish doubled that of 1878. This increase the guardians attributed to the fact that the population is beginning to understand the necessity of protecting the fisheries, and cheerfully submit to the fishery laws. Only four parties were detected fishing illegally during the close season; they were fined and their fishing apparatus confiscated.

SAGUENAY DIVISION.

JOSEPH RADFORD, *Overseer.*

JOSEPH BOILY, }
JACQUES GIRARD, } *Guardians.*

Yield of salmon net-fishing for the past nine years :—

	Salmon.
1870.....	3,275
1871.....	3,462
1872.....	3,312
1873.....	2,481
1874.....	2,482
1875.....	981
1876.....	2,830
1877.....	2,362
1878.....	2,746
1879.....	1,849

The following is the score of angling in the Saguenay Rivers for the past eight years :—

—	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
River St. Marguerite, N.W. Branch.....	112	125	133	77	25	159	N. ret'rns	51
River St. Marguerite, N.E. Branch.....	53	50	150	55	49	46	63	34
River à Mars.....	3	28	75	28	57	51	28	3
do Aulse St. Jean...	13	39	71	31	25	8	3	9
do Petit Saguenay.	11	N. ret'rns	83	39	14	N. ret'rns	7	16
do Laval.....	N. angl'd	do	N. angl'd	N. angl'd	6	N. angl'd	N. angl'd	N. angl'd
do du Gouffre.....	do	do	do	do	.....	do	7	5
do Murray.....	do	do	do	do	.....	do	8	3

The following appears under the head of this division in last year's report :

"During the course of the season, it was found necessary to dispense with the services of the former Overseer, Mr. Saillant, for inattention to his duties. He was replaced by Mr. Saucier, who does not appear to have done anything. This Department is indebted to Mr. Radford, who has charge of the Tadoussac fish-breeding establishment, for the usual statistics of the yield and value of the fisheries."

Mr. Saucier's services having since been dispensed with, Mr. Radford took charge of the whole division.

GODBOUT DIVISION.

GEORGE L. DUGUAY, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish..... quintals		305	219	38
Herring..... barrels		4	4	20
Mackerel..... do			7	10
Salmon (pickled)..... do	10	1	27	42
do (fresh, in ice)..... lbs.		5,754		258
Trout..... barrels		5½	9	18
Number of Seal Skins.....	190	200	159	405
Seal Oil..... gallons	705	1,000	2,005	2,060
Cod Oil..... do		100	87	9
Porpoise Oil..... do			106	
Fish used as bait and manure..... barrels		115	33	3
do for local consumption..... do		27	26	27

The following is the number of salmon caught with the fly in Godbout River for the past nine years :—

	Salmon.
1870.....	390
1871.....	509
1872.....	275
1873.....	130
1874.....	273
1875.....	210
1876.....	213
1877.....	411
1878.....	239
1879.....	223

PENTECOST AND SEVEN ISLANDS DIVISIONS.

J. O. BELANGER, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish..... qutls.	960	1,865	2,150	1,939	300	612	3,307	3,082	1,627
Herring..... brls.		150		96	10	791	277	46	2
Mackerel..... do	64	200	3	10				3,528	88
Salmon (pickled)..... do	44	80	26	31	20	95		112	84
do (fresh, in ice)..... lbs.							4,037		
Trout..... brls.						18½	61½	23	4
Number of Seal Skins.....						44	114	258	234
Cod Oil..... galls.	430	1,346	880	545	297	678	1,342	1,995	1,515
Seal Oil..... do			300		570	264	767	1,548	1,404
Fish used for bait and manure..... brls.							2,404	611	208
do local consumption... do							111	143	141

MOISIE DIVISION.

G. MATHURIN, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1869.	1870	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish..... qntls.	1,830	5,131	5,151	4,030	2,250	3,783	2,414	4,064	6,958	3,192	4,753
Salmon (pickled) brls	822	1,104	704	855	146	12	29	47	31	41	30
do (fresh, in ice) lbs.					204,000	60,200	102,400	105,335	135,711	319,000	267,109
do (smoked) boxes											1,200
Cod Oil..... galls.	1,563	2,720	1,985	3,580	1,949	1,700	1,500	3,826	3,892	2,620	2,500
Halibut..... brls.									42	26	16
Herring..... do									395	315	608
Mackerel..... do										214	54
Trout..... do									26½	5	3
Cod Tongues and Sounds... do									1		6
No. of Seal Skins									20	60	40
Seal Oil..... galls.									47	335	164
Fish used as bait and manure... brls.									1,464	1,457	604
Fish used for local consumption..... do									94	100	105

Moisie River was not angled during the past season.

MINGAN DIVISION.

DONALD B. MCGIE, *Overseer*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish..... qntls.	22,785	50,317	40,361	30,000	16,790	17,283	23,160	28,339	32,003	43,820
Herring..... brls...	3,057	3,431	4,600	4,579	5,710	6,240	1,463	3,992	892	265
Salmon (pickled).... do	727	426	364	217	16	196	320	398	551	119
do (fresh, in ice) lbs....				59,489	55,876	3,910				35,170
No. of Seal Skins		5,000	4,242	3,987	5,520	5,002	1,395	2,971	11,090	830
Cod Oil..... galls.	22,006	24,252	7,128	9,247	13,995	21,341	20,621	23,515	20,704	36,600
Seal Oil..... do		34,702	28,390	12,570	22,710	21,878	6,467	12,273	44,235	3,000
Halibut..... brls...								20	32	15
Trout..... do								15	7	6
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... do								3	33	2
Fish used as bait and manure..... do								13,139	9,710	13,570
Fish used for local consumption..... do								350	600	700

NATASHQUAN DIVISION.

T. MIGNAULT, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish.....	qntls. 4,766	5,794	3,657	3,615	1,250	4,340	4,004	2,870	6,550
Herring.....	brls. 114	654	403	420	125	203	821	56	262
Salmon (pickled).....	do 298	605	150	404	398	400	504	476	248
do (preserved).....	lbs.....		113,727	50,000	90,000				
do (fresh, on ice).....	do.....						245		7,347
Mackerel.....	brls.....						7	69	40
Trout.....	do.....						6½	8	3
Tunny.....	do.....						2		
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	do.....						2	2	4
Number of Seal Skins.....			1,085	1,213	1,330	122	421	4,983	52
Cod Oil.....	galls. 2,118	1,674	1,781	2,494	1,800	3,876	2,991	1,042	2,151
Seal Oil.....	do 18,030	3,891	2,380	2,947	6,820	450	1,063	17,792	161
Fish used as bait and manure.....	brls.....						513	289	726
do for local consumption. do.....							47	29	56

WASHEECOTAI DIVISION.

WM. McLEOD, *Overseer*.

This division, comprised of the Rivers Kegashca, Musquaro, Washeecotai and Romaine or Olomanosheeboo was, last season, placed under Mr. McLeod's charge.

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries :—

	1878.	1879.
Codfish.....	465 quintals.	862 quintals.
Salmon, pickled.....	80 barrels.	66 barrels.
Seal Skins.....	142 pieces.	
Cod Oil.....	260 gallons.	750 gallons.
Seal Oil.....	435 do	

WATSHESHOO DIVISION.

P. C. GOBEIL, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish.....		380	560	110	865	389	318	732
Salmon.....	29	52	33	25	30	45	22	35
do fresh, in ice.....						28		
Trout.....		4	2	2	2	2	2	
Number of Seal Skins.....		809	967	519	840	163	764	185
Herring.....		1	329			250½	3	
Mackerel.....	do.....						3	
Halibut.....	do.....					½	1	
Seal Oil.....	gallons..					284	3,041	308
Cod Oil.....	do.....					245	168	226
Fish used as bait and manure.....	barrels..					21	1,393	70
Fish used for local consumption.....	do.....					10½	49	4

PACACHOO DIVISION.

J. LEGOUVÉ, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish.....	qntls. 2,655	3,760	844	1,560	1,969	2,375	4,529
Halbut.....	brls. 200			426			
Salmon.....	do 180	955	206	485	353½	504	150
Trout.....	do 8	2	37	35	22½		28
Number of Seal Skins.....	1,444	248	173	310	779	2,074	1,422
Cod Oil.....	galls. 1,574	2,954	590	1,127	1,901	1,822	3,700
Seal Oil.....	do 9,526	1,745	1,238	751	4,306	10,568	11,131
Whale Oil.....	do 400						
Herring.....	brls.		2,301	426	49	118	83
Mackerel.....	do				169½	195	349
Fish used as bait and manure.....	do				2,388	478	793
Fish used for local consumption..	do				32	17	27

BONNE ESPERANCE DIVISION.

W. H. WHITELY, *Guardian*.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish.....	qntls. 4,960	7,710	5,062	61,800	85,975	116,005	152,849
Salmon.....	brls. 172	136	118	312	201	266	107
Trout.....	do					21	
Herring.....	do 250				240		1,000
Mackerel.....	do				12		90
Number of Seal Skins.....				3,027	3,230	605	152,849
Cod Oil.....	galls. 6,170	5,060	4,357	8,085	85,975	10,005	
Seal Oil.....	do 1,160	2,630	5,660	20,700	22,060	3,800	
Whale Oil.....	do		1,500				
Fish used as bait and manure.....	brls.				105,050	47,340	91,000
Fish used for local consumption..	do				4,500	2,580	1,600
Lobsters, fresh.....	lbs.				5,000		

MAGDALEN ISLANDS DIVISION.

J. J. Fox, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish..... quin.	20,032	17,048	13,840	13,035	10,957	11,179	16,051	19,458
Herring..... brls.	2,956	4,847	15,138	49,951	77,443	28,231	5,261	23,889
Mackerel..... do	1,172	5,494	6,569	6,449	4,969	4,912	3,012	5,677
Seal Skins..... No.	1,713	5,590	4,555	16,417	3,529	4,838	6,039	25,257
Cod Oil..... galls.	9,306	6,050	7,395	8,527	4,630	10,705	7,315	9,350
Seal Oil..... do	8,040	19,635	21,915	63,024	17,730	15,799	27,178	92,154
Whale Oil..... do	2,162			975			480	
Lobsters..... lbs.					124,000	277,104	390,048	376,641
Mackerel, preserved..... do						960	5,136	
Fish used as bait and manure..... brls.						1,923	1,844	1,186
Fish used for local consumption..... do						1,767	4,708	1,229

ANTICOSTI DIVISION.

A. MALOUIN, }
THOMAS GAGNÉ, } *Guardians.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of Fisheries in this Division.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Codfish..... quin.	6,806	8,303	6,922	12,299
Herring..... brls.	4,410	16,214	17,003	5,999
Mackerel..... do		18	67	112
Halibut..... do	94	164	122	157
Salmon, pickled..... do	72	75½	97	42
Trout..... do	14	14	9	17
Eel..... do	1	2		3
Cod Tongues and Sounds..... do	8	35	8	11
Seal Skins..... pieces	145	356	288	382
Seal Oil..... galls.	318	811	894	920
Whale Oil..... do	250	2,840		
Cod Oil..... do	5,081	4,935	3,249	6,141
Fish used as bait and manure..... brls.		3,636	2,632	3,139
do for local consumption..... do		469	1,780	301

ST. FRANCIS AND LAKE MEGANTIC DIVISIONS.

W. C. WILLIS, }
J. B. McDONALD, } *Overseers.*

J. F. PICOTIN, *Guardian.*

Overseer Willis reports the catch of fish in his division during the last season as very satisfactory. This, he attributes, to the prohibition of net-fishing. He also reports the run of salmon in the St. Francis as large. At Scotstown, fifty salmon were seen to ascend the fishway in one day. The new fishway at that place proved successful. Poachers made several attempts to violate the law, but were frightened off. Eleven nets, one jack-light, two spears and three boats were seized and confiscated. Four parties were also fined, two for catching salmon and the others for illegally fishing for trout with nets.

Overseer McDonald, who has charge of Lake Megantic, reports having seized and confiscated seven nets and one spear, and destroyed one boat, for illegal fishing and spearing. He also succeeded in having two parties fined for the same offence.

Mr. Picotin reports a marked falling off in the number of fish frequenting St. Francis River; this he attributes to excessive seining at the mouth of the river in previous years.

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG DIVISION.

S. F. COPP, *Overseer.*

The catch of fish was small in this division last season, owing partly to the low prices offered for this commodity, and to the fact that only one license was granted for net-fishing. Permission to catch fresh water herring was also given late in the season, when this kind of fish had mostly left the shoals, so that only a few could be caught. The Overseer reports that, although the catch was smaller than in previous years, the fish seemed to be plentiful, and he is of opinion that they came on the shoals in greater numbers than usual.

MISSISQUOI BAY DIVISION.

P. E. LUKE, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Value of fishing boats and nets.....	778 00	442 00	530 00	438 00
do Stad	267 00	256 00	366 20	400 00
do Pickerel	450 00	960 00	1,670 00	480 00
do Mixed fish.....	60 00	250 00	270 00	136 00
	1,555 00	1,778 00	2,836 20	1,454 90

IBERVILLE DIVISION.

J. B. CHEVALIER, *Overseer.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division.

		1877.	1878.	1879.
Eels.....	number.	41,135	46,355	38,144
Sturgeons.....	barrels.	32	16	...
Pickrel.....	do	841	915	117
Bass.....	do	1,308	1,474	139
Mixed fish.....	do	477	560	288

CHAMBLY DIVISION.

H. W. AUSTIN, *Overseer.*

This officer reports fishing in his division as remarkably good, and the fishery laws as having been well observed.

BERTHIER AND SOREL DIVISIONS.

PIERRE LATRAVERSE, }
OLIVIER LAFLÈCHE, } *Guardians.*

Fishing in this division appears to have been better than last year. The Guardians perform their duties in a satisfactory manner, and the result of their work is shown in an increase of fish and strict compliance with the law and regulations made for the special benefit of fishermen in this district.

Comparative Statement of the yield of the Fisheries in this Division:—

		1878.	1879.
Shad.....	number.	1,000	2,440
Eels.....	do	7,500	9,030
Sturgeon.....	barrels.	25	67
Whitefish.....	dozen.	30	50
Maskinongé.....	number.	60	60
Bass.....	barrels.	18	70
Pickrel.....	do	20	136
Pike.....	do	60	6
Mixed Fish.....	do	20	165

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. MAURICE DIVISION.

J. B. GERIN LAJOIE, *Overseer.*

The services of this officer were dispensed with for inefficiency and neglect of duty. He appears to have absolutely done nothing. Trout fishing during the close season was openly carried on without any endeavours by the Overseer to put a stop to it.

MONTREAL DIVISION.

JOHN MORRIS, *Overseer*.

It being deemed necessary to appoint an officer for this district, residing on the spot, who could watch the city markets and the several fishing localities, Mr. Morris, of St. Lambert, was chosen to fulfil these difficult and responsible duties, which he did to the satisfaction of this Department and the public. He seized, during the course of last season, 700 pounds of bass and pickerel caught during the close season, and large quantities of speckled trout caught before the legal time in the lakes on the Rouge River. In accordance with the practice followed by this Department, these fish were distributed among charitable institutions.

HUNTINGDON AND CHATEAUGUAY DIVISIONS.

WM. CLYDE,
ANDREW WATT,
J. D. McMILLAN, } *Overseers*.

Fish are reported as being numerous in the waters of this division. The catch with nets is reported as having been very good until the middle of August, when low prices on the Montreal markets discouraged most of the fishermen, who gave up fishing.

LAKE TWO MOUNTAINS DIVISION.

JOSEPH I. LAMOUREUX, } *Overseers*.
ROBT. W. JONES,

Mr. Chaurette, the former Overseer, having resigned, this district was arranged so as to form two divisions. Mr. Jones has charge of the north shore of Lake Two Mountains and of that portion of the River Ottawa extending to Carillon. Mr. Lamoureux attends to the south side. Both officers had quite a lively time at first, owing to the numerous poachers and lawless characters who were in the habit of resorting to the waters of this division, and which often necessitated the sending of special constables and officers from Ottawa. A better state of things now prevails, and very few violations of the law came under the notice of the officers. Parties fishing with nets or seines are compelled to do so under special licenses, thus enabling this Department to control fishing and efficiently protect the fishermen.

ARGENTEUIL DIVISION.

ALEXANDER BEATON, } *Overseers*.
THOMAS EVANS,

The principal kinds of fish frequenting the waters of this division are the speckled and grey trout, herrings, eels, black bass, &c. The quantities caught during the season are estimated as follows:—

Trout	5,000 lbs.
Herrings.....	20 barrels.
Whitefish.....	100 dozen.
Mixed fish.....	20 barrels.
Eels	7,000 pieces.

These Overseers report the fishery laws as having been well observed, although Overseer Morris detected quite a number of parties fishing illegally in Mr. Beaton's division. These were subsequently found guilty of the offence and fined before Overseer Loranger, as explained in the following paragraph.

TERREBONNE DIVISION.

J. L. LORANGER, *Overseer.*

Several parties were found illegally fishing for trout during the close season, on the lakes at the head of the Rouge, by Overseer Morris, with the assistance of two local Guardians. A large quantity of fish was confiscated. The parties were subsequently brought before Overseer Loranger and dealt with as follows :

Charles Ethier, costs and fine	\$ 9 28
Joseph Bourguignon do	10 48
Isaac Guindon do	10 88
Gonzague Dusablon do	11 28
Fabien Charette do	9 10
J. B. Charette do	9 10
Pierre Groulx do	8 05
F. X. Chalifoux do	8 50
Calixte Viau do	6 95
Basile Longpré do	6 95
Ferdinand Legault do	22 85
Alfred Prevost do	8 05
Paul Meunier do	16 05
\$137 52	

It is to be hoped that these stringent but necessary measures, will, for a time at least, put a stop to such inconsiderate violations of the law. The lakes on the Rouge and North Nation teem with the most delicious kinds of fish, such as speckled trout, bass, pickerel, whitefish, &c., &c., and in the interest of settlers who are now resorting in large numbers to that part of the country, they should be carefully protected in view of the cheap and wholesome article of diet which they afford.

GATINEAU AND OTTAWA DIVISIONS.

{JOSEPH MARION, *Overseer.*

Fishing is reported to have been very good during the past season. Fishermen were unanimous in reporting a large increase of fish in the Ottawa River, as well as in the Gatineau lakes; this result being evidently caused by the protective measures adopted during the past few years. Fourteen nets and several spears were confiscated during the season for illegal fishing.

APPENDIX No. 9.

SCHEDULE of Salmon Angling in the Leased Rivers of the Province of Quebec and New Brunswick, during the Season of 1879.

Names of Rivers.	No. of Salmon.	Total Weight.	Average Weight	Weight of the Largest Fish.	Weight of the Smallest Fish.	Remarks.
Du Gouffre	5	80	16			
Murray.....	3	81	27	31		
Ste. Marguerite, N.E. Branch.....	34	682	20	30	10	
do N.W. do	51					
A Mars	3	38	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	14	12	
Little Saguenay.....	16	206	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Anse St. Jean.....	9	118	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	18	7	
Sault au Cochon.....						Not angled.
Laval						do
Godbout	223	3,067	13 $\frac{1}{2}$			
Trinity	30	411	13 $\frac{3}{4}$	22	5	
Romaine.....						do
Mingan.....						do
Mistassini.....						do
Beccscie.....						do
Manitou						do
Moisie.....						do
Kegashca.....						do
St. John	159	2,425	15 $\frac{1}{2}$	34 $\frac{1}{2}$	6	
Natashquan	120	1,535	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	28	7	
Washeeshoo.....						do
Washeecootai.....						do
Matane.....	22	395	18	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
Little S.W. Bic.....	12	111	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4	
St. Anne des Monts.....	98	1,972	20 $\frac{1}{8}$	36	10	
Magdalen	69	1,035	15			
York.....	100	2,402	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	37	9	
St. John	54	810	15			
Dartmouth.....	11	192	17 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	
Grand.....	74	1,259	17	33	9	
Grand Pabos.....	19	304	16	26	13	
Little Pabos						
Bonaventure.....	58	820	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	28		
Little Cascapedia.....	21	373	17 $\frac{1}{8}$	33		
Grand Cascapedia.....	647	16,288	27	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	9	
Matapedia	200	3,000				
Upsalquitch.....	21	170	8	12	3	
Restigouche, Lower Division.....	154	2,216	14 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	
do Middle do	450	9,576	21 $\frac{3}{8}$	32	11	
do Upper do	256	5,276	20 $\frac{1}{2}$	38	27	
S. W. Miramichi.....	116	1,160	10	13	5	
Nepissiguit						No returns.
do (Rough Waters).....						do
Total.....	3,035	55,954	18 $\frac{1}{2}$	44 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	

APPENDIX No. 10.

REPORT OF W. H. ROGERS, Esq., INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

AMHERST, 31st December, 1879.

SIR,— I have the honour to transmit herewith returns showing the yield and value of the fisheries of the Province of Nova Scotia during the year 1879, which show a decline in the total value, of \$378,563.44. An examination of the various items will show, however, that this whole amount is nearly accounted for by the falling off in the catch of lobsters, which I need scarcely remark was caused by the Order in Council of March extending the close time for these fish,

MACKEREL.

Mackerel were very scarce along the coasts and bays, but abundant at some distance from the shores, where they could not be taken by the appliances used by our fishermen; hence we have to report a decline of some \$292,338 in this item, which is more than made up in the increase of the cod family including the various kinds, which give an increase of \$303,596, not including an increase of \$9,679.25 in oil, which is almost entirely produced from codfish.

ALEWIVES.

The returns also show a very gratifying increase of alewives, as I predicted there would be two or three years ago. I expect a much larger yield next year, for various reasons. The rivers have been better supplied with good fishways during the past three or four years, than ever before, and these fish are finding their way to the lakes and inland waters in greater abundance than usual; and must, as a natural result, be increasing in numbers around the coast. They are very uncertain in their movements, and have not during the past three years entered our rivers in as great numbers as formerly. Still, those that did come found their way to their old favorite haunts much more readily than formerly, for reasons already stated. Commercially these are not a very important fish, yet they always find a ready market in the West Indies at remunerative prices. The quantity caught each year is not large, still they are a very important fish, as supplying bait at certain places and seasons where and when no other can be obtained. Besides, they seem to attract cod, hake, haddock, halibut, etc., near the shores where our boat fishermen can readily catch them. When alewives are plenty, the boat fishermen usually do a good business; hence these fish should receive every possible protection. The present close time from Friday night until Monday morning will be of much advantage to the fishery, still I think it should have been from Thursday night until Monday morning. There are a large number of small rivers, brooks and outlets from lakes around the shores of this Province, which might by the expenditure of a little money be opened for the ascent of these and other fish, such as trout, smelt, etc., to the great advantage of, not only these fish, but also the general coast fishery. This I regard as a matter of the very first importance, and if possible a sum of money

should be voted for this service each year. I am sure no public money could be appropriated, which would yield a more liberal return to the country. I therefore without any hesitation would most respectfully urge the consideration of this matter upon your attention.

SHAD.

There are but few of these fish in our rivers, and these few which ascend with the alewives to spawn, are of a poor quality and little sought after at present. They are of no commercial or domestic value, but could be made so by artificial culture. The Order in Council of May 16, 1879, affords all the close time they require, as they spawn with or at the same time alewives do. The Bay of Fundy shad are a different fish and spawn further south, entering the Bay in consequence of the abundance of food they obtain there, on which they become rapidly very fat and fine flavored, so that, they are very much sought after, and are of much commercial importance, being usually worth \$8.00 per barrel, and find a ready market in the United States. There was an increase in the quantity caught this year of 3,897 brls, worth \$31,175; the total value of the fishery as per returns being \$89,136 showing the very large increase of over fifty per cent in a single year. Of course we cannot expect an annual increase in these fish, still, this goes to show how mistaken some people are in their ideas and theories, as to the cause of the increase and decrease of fish. All that is necessary in regard to this fishery is to see that the modes of fishing are practised in a reasonable and humane way.

SALMON.

Were not so plenty as during the previous year and show a small decline, which is caused no doubt by the more vigorous enforcement of the extended close time effected by the repeal of the Nova Scotia law, which allowed fishing for salmon in salt water until the 20th October, whereas the Fisheries Act prohibits all fishing for these fish after the 15th August, shortening the fishing season nearly two months. In a large portion of the province, salmon do not enter the rivers until the fall rains, hence no salmon are taken in these localities where formerly large numbers were caught and appeared in our returns, where none now appear. A large increase in the yield of these fish may shortly be expected, as the result of Mr. Wilmot's labours, the improved fishways, and protection from indiscriminate illegal destruction, by the vigilance of the officers of your Department.

Trout also have largely increased during the past year.

COD.

The yield of this fishery as is shown by the returns is largely in excess of that of the two previous years, which would go to show that the idea so prevalent among the fishermen, as to the evil effects of trawl fishing, may not be correct after all; yet the opinion very generally prevails. I think the practise of throwing offal into the fishing grounds, has a much more injurious effect upon this fishery than trawling. I do not say, however, that trawling may not be a very destructive mode of fishing.

LOBSTERS.

The very large shrinkage in the production of lobsters during the past year is caused by the extended close time, introduced by the Order in Council of March last, which bore heavily upon many poor fishermen during the past year, still, I believe it will be found quite satisfactory to all concerned, in a year or two more, as it will have the double effect of keeping up the price of the article in the markets, and the supply of good sized fish, during the legal canning season.

The subsequent order allowing these fish to be caught for domestic use during the fall and winter months was a wise and very judicious step; as many poor people use them, and also sell many for domestic consumption, but not in sufficient numbers to have the effect of exhausting the fishery to any visible extent.

OYSTERS.

Do not figure large in the general produce of our fisheries and unless they are afforded better protection from indiscriminate destruction than the present law provides, we shall very soon have none to report. There are tens of thousands of acres of waters along the estuaries and bays, around the Straits of Northumberland, particularly, where these fish could be cultivated in great abundance and at small cost. It is surprising that some enterprising persons do not take hold of this business. Our American neighbours are doing a very large business in this line, amounting to many millions of dollars annually. We have every facility for their cultivation, and a ready market at remunerative prices. Information on the subject among the people is much needed, and I intend in future to turn my attention more to this matter, and if possible induce some enterprising persons to embark in the business; others will soon follow, no doubt, as very little capital is required and the profits are large.

FISHWAYS.

Considerable improvement has been effected in these structures during the past year. Much more would have been accomplished in this line, only in obedience to instructions I had to visit each county in the Province, on other duties, which consumed nearly all my time. It is useless to allow local or inexperienced officers to attend to this work, except, where a man understand his business.

I put one in each of the dams on the Mersey River, Queen's Co., constructed after my newly invented or improved fishway, which renders rivers almost as free and open for the ascent of fish, as if the dams were removed. I also built two on the Jordan and one on the Clyde, in Shelburne Co., after the same plan, and extended those on the Salmon River in Digby Co., up into the pond, and made them in most particulars, after the new model. I have no doubt but that they will work well.

THE NEW FISHWAY

Is the result of many practical efforts to get the fish in this Province over artificial and natural obstructions on our rivers. The one in general use has, when properly built, admitted all the fish that found the entrance to them; but as it ran down stream from the top of the dam, the entrance being usually from 50 to 100 feet below, and the ladder being from necessity placed on one side of the river, and being but about five feet wide, the result was that, especially on wide rivers, very few of the fish found the ladder, but passed up to the dam or wherever there might be any waste water leaking through or running over the dam.

Then it was impossible to provide for a fluctuation of over two feet in the water, with the old ladder, hence, it was often unsupplied with water during a great portion of the year, and consequently useless; being built below the dam it was liable to be carried away by descending ice, logs, trees, stumps during the spring and fall freshets. The head of the ladders being at the dam where the current was strong, drift wood, bark, brush, &c., were continually choking them up. So that, they were by no means a satisfactory mode of passing fish over dams. I have been trying to get at some mode of overcoming all these difficulties, and have at length hit upon a contrivance which most thoroughly and completely overcomes each and all of them as follows.

The new fishway starts from the bed of the river under the dam, extending up stream into the pond with a rise of one foot in ten or any grade desirable. I usually

build them five feet wide; the sides are built high enough to be above the highest freshet, and so tight that no water can enter except at the upper end which is closed in with the exception of an opening of fourteen inches wide from the floor of the fishway to the top, usually about four feet. Thus, when the pond is full there is a stream of water of say three feet by fourteen inches supplied for the fish to ascend; when the water settles in the pond, too low to enter at the upper end the ladder is supplied with gates in the sides at different points, so that fish can ascend at any height of water, consequently at any season of the year. The buckets or breaks on the inside are so constructed that the water passes down in an unbroken slow speed, with a perfectly still pool of water a every five or six feet, where a large number of fish can rest and play as they please. The ladder being thoroughly protected by a wharf or each side, ballasted and bolted down, and being all under water during the time of freshets is not liable to be carried away in the spring and fall; the dam may go, but the fishway will remain. Instead of weakening the dam, they are an important support to it; and as the upper end is some eighty to one hundred feet up stream above the dam, there is no current to cause it to fill up with drift wood &c., besides a pier is built at the upper end to protect it from such.

In building a new dam, this fishway can be placed in the centre of the stream and the dam starting from each side a little below runs out to the lower end of the ladder, and thus the dam would lead the fish to the entrance, while the ladder would act as a keystone to an arch, and support the dam.

One of these fishways ought to be put in each principal dam in the Dominion as soon as practicable. They would cost all the way from \$100.00 to \$400.00 according to local circumstances. But as the mill owners have already in most cases been to the expense of putting in legal ladders under the law, although they do not work as well as is desirable, especially on heavy rivers, I presume it would scarcely be fair to compel them to construct new ones. Still, the improved ladder should be adopted as far and as fast as possible, in the interest of the fisheries. An examination of the model will at once satisfy any person who has any knowledge of such matters, of the value and importance of the invention.

SAWDUST.

In order to obtain all the practical knowledge possible as to the injurious effects of sawdust on our fisheries, in a circular of instructions of the Overseers throughout the Province, I asked for information as follows: "Give all the facts you can obtain as to how and why sawdust injures the fisheries." "On this point give facts coming under your own observation, as far as possible, as well as reliable information from all sources." The opinions and facts given will be found in the reports of the officers, herewith attached. I have no doubt but sawdust or any other foreign substance thrown into rivers frequented by fish, injures them to a certain extent, but to what extent it is difficult to say; there is much to be said on both sides of the subject.

Every effort will be made in this Province during the coming year, to keep sawdust out of the rivers, except in localities exempt from the operation of the law. Very great expense to the mill owners will of course be the result, still the law must take its course, as I now understand it to be the wish of your Department that the law be properly and judiciously enforced.

With the improvements recently effected in the outside staff, and the knowledge acquired by many officers in the service I hope to be able to report a much greater improvement in the fisheries of Nova Scotia in the future than in the past, although much has already been effected.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROGERS,

Inspector of Fisheries, N.S.

TABLE showing the actual decrease and increase of the several productions of the Fisheries in the Province of Nova Scotia compared with 1878.

Articles.	Increase.	Decrease.
Salmon	barrels.	16
do	in ice.	78,498
do	smoked.	
do	946	37,432
Mackerel.	in cans.	28,139
do	barrels.	43,875
do	in cans.	
Herrings	barrels.	456
do	boxes.	
Alewives	25,675	
Cod	barrels.	
Tongues and Sounds.	3,671	
Pollack	cwt.	48,461
Hake	barrels.	
Haddock	cwt.	119
Halibut	do	6,498
Shad	do	
Bass	2,928	
Trout	do	
Smelt	25,675	
Eels	lbs.	224,684
Oysters	barrels.	3,897
Lobsters	lbs.	2,400
Fish Oil	do	10,455
Fish Guano	barrels.	107,185
Fish used as manure	do	288
	cans.	2,391,816
	gals.	
	21,045	
	tons.	
	251	
	barrels.	
	2,620	

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS of value of the Fisheries in each County of the Province of Nova Scotia, for the years 1878 and 1879.

Counties.	1878.	1879.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Annapolis.....	58,939 25	138,734 50	79,795 25	
Antigonish.....	63,464 40	43,737 75		19,726 65
Cumberland.....	40,483 75	34,554 55		5,929 25
Colchester.....	52,596 65	70,898 25	18,301 60	
Cape Breton.....	240,179 65	247,966 35	7,786 70	
Digby.....	421,905 60	346,675 85		75,229 75
Guysborough.....	464,091 74	358,702 10		105,392 64
Halifax.....	966,955 70	778,161 20		188,794 50
Hants.....	8,701 25	23,603 80	14,902 55	
Inverness.....	395,971 27	388,052 25		7,919 02
Kings.....	89,494 75	89,709 00	214 25	
Lunenburg.....	961,096 60	1,129,431 65	168,335 05	
Pictou.....	23,952 95	22,586 25		1,366 70
Queens.....	312,558 78	261,897 35		50,661 43
Richmond.....	360,816 80	331,945 95		28,870 85
Shelburne.....	863,257 35	752,098 20		111,159 15
Victoria.....	133,034 50	139,483 50	6,449 00	
Yarmouth.....	674,095 65	594,697 70		79,397 95
Total.....	6,131,599 64	5,752,936 20	295,784 40	674,447 84 295,784 40
Decrease.....				378,663 44

No 11.

the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of in the County of Annapolis, Province of Nova Scotia, for the Year 1879.

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRO- DUCTS.		VALUE.		WHERE MARKETED.				
Alewives, brls., at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls., at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs , at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$9.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.	\$	cts.
200	100	11000	200	250	300	2000	5	1500	...	...	...	...	...	300	200	45,530	00	00
200	100	250	300	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	300	8,735	00	00
100	30	250	200	1250	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	150	14,515	00	00
200	...	250	250	1000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	150	10,925	00	00
200	50	200	100	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	260	14,715	00	00
200	100	250	400	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	400	100	6,425	00	00
225	150	600	800	3000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	800	9,466	25	00
500	100	900	1050	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	575	900	12,963	75	00
200	100	250	1000	300	500	6,630	00	00	...	...	...	...	...	300	500	6,630	00	00
500	230	570	580	8000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	200	8,185	00	00
20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	112	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	525	00
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	50
20	2525	960	3270	14930	26250	5	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	5475	3560	138,734	50	00

ANNAPOLIS.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Hake	3,270 cwt.	3 50	11,445 00
Haddock	14,930 "	3 50	52,255 00
Halibut	26,250 lbs.	6	1,575 00
Shad	5 brls.	8 00	40 00
Bass	1,500 lbs.	6	90 00
Fish Oil	5,475 gals.	65	3,558 75
Fish used as manure	3,560 brls.	50	1,780 00
Total			138,734 50

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and value of Vessels

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.													
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.											
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs., at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	Herrings, brls., at \$4.	Herrings, smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.	
<i>Antigonish.</i>			\$		\$				\$		\$									
Antigonish.....					20	400	60	2580	4140			13500				95			10	
Arisaig.....					32	640	70	3490	5090			17800				84			69	
Morristown	1	23	600	5	45	900	110	3980	6580			11700				145			196	
Tracadie.....	2	84		17	60	1500	140	5980	3580			3160			2640	275			908	
Total... ..	3	107	1940	22	157	3440	380	16030	19390			46160			2640	599			1183	

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh in ice.....	46,160 lbs. at	15	6,924 00
do in cans.....	2,640 cans ".....	15	396 00
Mackerel.....	599 brls. ".....	10 00	5,990 00
Herrings.....	1,183 " ".....	4 00	4,752 00
Cod.....	145 cwt. ".....	4 25	616 25
Hake.....	1,338 " ".....	3 50	4683 00
Haddock.....	65 " ".....	3 50	227 50
Bass.....	1,000 lbs. ".....	06	60 00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, etc.—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
Alewives, brls., at \$3.50.										Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.		Cod Tongues & Sounds, barrels, at \$7.		Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.		Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.		Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.		Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.		Shad, barrels, at \$8.		Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.		Trust, lbs., at 6 cts.		Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.		Eels, barrels, at \$9.		Oysters, barrels, at \$3.		Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.		Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.		Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.		Fish used as manure, at 50 cts.		VALUE.		WHERE MARKETED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
..	15	30	15	1000	80	100	50	4,348	75																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							

ANTIGONISH.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Smelt.....	1,000 lbs. at.....	06	60 00
Eels.....	95 brls. ".....	9 00	855 00
Oysters.....	150 " ".....	3 00	450 00
Lobsters.....	119,760 cans ".....	15	17,964 00
Fish Oil.....	1,200 gals. ".....	65	780 00
Total.....	.....	.....	\$43,737 75

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs. at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.
<i>Cumberland.</i>		\$			\$				\$		\$					
Fort Lawrence.....							8	175	125				50			
Amherst.....							16	400	300				800			
Manudie.....							11	600	525				500			
Apple River.....				1	40		3	100	50				100			
Advocate.....				3	120		10	300	150							
Spence's Island.....				3	180		10	250	125	1	75				10	200
Port Greville.....				5	250		15			3	80		300		5	50 1600
Parsborough.....				3	150		10			2	50		150			400
Sun Islands.....							8			6	300		200			150
Tidnish.....				6	200		12	180	120							275 300
Shinnimicas.....															10	50
Goose River.....				3	75		6	100	75			3				
Toney Bay.....				2	60		4	60	45						10	15
River Philip.....	2	50	1200	8								4				12
Pugwash.....					10	250	20								20	15
Wallace.....	1	18	500	5	6	210	12								10	40
Wallace River.....																
Total.....	3	68	1700	13	42	1535	145	2165	1515	12	505	7	2100		82	1307 1900

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Salmon.....	7 brls. at.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
do fresh in ice.....	2,100 lbs. ".....	15 00	105 00
Mackerel.....	82 brls. ".....	15	315 00
Herrings.....	1,307 ".....	10 00	820 00
do Smoked.....	1,900 boxes ".....	4 00	5,238 00
Alewives.....	1,030 brls. ".....	25	475 00
Cod.....	660 cwt. ".....	3 50	3,605 00
Pollack.....	455 ".....	4 25	2,805 00
Hake.....	340 ".....	3 50	1,592 50
Halibut.....	8,350 lbs. ".....	3 50	1,190 00
Shad.....	1,030 brls. ".....	06	501 00
		8 00	8,240 00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
Alwives, barrels, at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels, at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$8.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.		
25							80		200					10			\$ cts.	
100							300		300					20			753 50	
75							400		100	4500				35			2,901 00	
	20		25	40		400			250					12			3,836 25	
	75		40	50		500								60	5		774 30	
	40		35	50		5000								50	3		1,677 75	
	300		200	100		250			150					100	15		1,495 00	
	75		80	60		1200			600					30	8		4,334 00	
	50		75	40		1000	245		100					80	6		1,678 75	
20																	3,988 00	
160										2000		8	3000				814 00	
																	725 00	
																	180 00	
																	148 00	
500							5		500	3000	3	10					2,117 00	
30								600				100					701 00	
120	100											44,400					7,765 00	
							300				2	200					636 00	
1030	660	....	455	340	...	8350	1030	900	2200	9500	5	318	47,400	397	37	....	\$34,554 55

CUMBERLAND.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Bass	900 lbs. at	06	54 00
Trout	2,200 " "	06	132 00
Smelt	9,500 " "	06	570 00
Eels	5 brls. " "	9 00	45 00
Oysters	318 " "	3 00	954 00
Lobsters	47,400 cans. " "	15	7,110 00
Fish Oil	397 gals. " "	65	258 05
Fish Guano	37 tons " "	15 00	555 00
Total			\$34,554 55

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls., at \$10.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, at 15 c.	Salmon, smoked, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs. at 15 cts.	Mackerel, brls. at \$10 at 15 cts.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	Herrings, barrels, at \$4.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.							
<i>Colchester.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$							
Mass Town.....					5	150	10	1250	300			4	500					
Debert.....					2	65	4	500	120			2	150					
Folleigh.....					2	70	4	500	130			1	200					
Little Dyke.....					5	100	10	1000	250			3	250					
Great Village.....					2	80	4	500	90			1	100					
G. Village Point.....					4	120	8	1600	200			2	300					
Highland Village.....					3	90	7	900	180	1	200	2	200					
Portapique.....							5			4	700							
Five Houses.....					2	80	8	600	120	3	600		300					
Birch Hill.....					3	120	8	1000	180	1	800		400					
Bass River.....					3	130	8	900	150	2	600		300					
Little Bass River.....					4	120	10	1200	250	2	400		400					6
Upper Economy.....					11	350	30	3850	770	5	1800	3	600					10
Economy Point.....							12			6	6000							15
Central Economy.....					2	60	14	500	100	6	4000							75
Lower Economy.....							8			5	800							38
Five Islands.....					7	200	20		300	10	1000							100
Clifton.....					4	65	8	780	100				400					
Black Rock & Prin- ceport.....					5	160	10	1890	245				800					
Lower Stewiake.....					12	60	12	100	72				375					
Forest Glen.....					4	20	4	33	24				210					
Middle Stewiake.....					4	20	4	33	24				275					
Stirling.....					23	616	30	150	62				1500			5		75
Total.....					107	2676	238	16686	3667	45	16900	18	7260			5		319

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....	18 brls. at.....	15 00	270 00
do fresh, in ice.....	7,260 lbs ".....	0 15	1,089 00
Mackerel.....	5 brls. ".....	10 00	50 00
Herrings.....	319 ".....	4 00	1,276 00
do smoked.....	610 boxes ".....	0 25	152 50
Alewives.....	20 brls. ".....	3 50	70 00
Cod.....	250 cwt. ".....	4 25	1,062 50

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														34 PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Herrings, smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts. Alewives, brls., at \$3.50. Cod, cwt., at \$4.25. Cod Tongues and Soules, brls., at \$7 Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50. Hake, cwt., at \$3.50. Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50. Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts. Shad, barrels, at \$8. Bass, lbs., at 6 cts. Trut, lbs., at 6 cts. Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts. Eels, brls., at \$9. Oysters, brls., at \$3. Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts. Fish Oil, gallons, at- 65 cts. Fish Guano, tons, at \$15. Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								

COLCHESTER.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pollack.....	10 cwt.	at.....	3 50	35 00
Haddock.....	50 "	"	3 50	175 00
Shad.....	5,458 brls.	"	8 00	43,664 00
Trout.....	1,000 lbs.	"	0 06	60 00
Smelt.....	7,100 "	"	0 06	426 00
Lobster.....	150,000 cans	"	0 15	22,500 00
Fish Oil.....	105 gals.	"	0 65	68 25
Total.....		.....	.....	70,898 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15c.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lb., at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	Herrings, barrels, \$4.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.								
<i>Cape Breton.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$							
Sydney Forks.....					7	96	14	150	48									
Coxheath.....					7	60	14	240	60									7
S. side of N. W. Arm.....					16	120	30	580	180							11		41
Point Edward.....					12	140	24	560	184							12		8
Albert Bridge.....					8	80	8	500	120			300						12
Mira River.....					5	180	11	300	130			1 800						13
Mira Gut.....	1	21	300	4	14	425	30	520	140			6 1200						20
Round Island.....	1	10	200	4	8	64	8	960	280			200 2400			3			90
False Bay Beach.....					12	168	15	630	222			550			18			32
Wadden's Cove.....					11	175	14	870	267						64			37
South Cow Bay.....					15	856	40	1600	450						80			100
Black Brook.....	1	36	1500	10	1	12	2	260	84			14			26			4
North Cow Bay.....					12	520	28	320	96						17			19
Long Beach.....					12	84	24	300	120									5
Big Glace Bay.....					26	200	52	1500	550			4			7			104
Little Glace Bay.....					16	750	30	1220	455									
Bridgeport.....					18	270	36	600	210						42			130
Lingan Barachois.....					15	600	35	600	175						8			107
Low Point Shore.....															32			85
South Bar.....	1	18	500	5	16	162	32	720	216						30			60
Salmon River.....					37	467	60	2770	1095			3 2100						
N.W. Brook & Grand Lake.....					4	40	4	80	20						72			122
Kilkenny Lake.....							15	270	60						2			3
Black Brook.....																		
Total.....	4	85	2500	23	272	5469	526	15550	5162			28 5150	2400		432			999

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.					
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.	Alewives, barrels, at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sands, brls., at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, lbs., at \$3.50 cwt.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad brls., at \$6.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, brls., at \$9.	Oysters, brls., at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cents.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish, Guano, at \$15.	Fish used as manure, brls., at 50 cts.	VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	800	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	206 00	Home consumption.
.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	131 50	do
.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	2	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	428 50	do
.....	24	40	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	750	1000	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	242 60	do
.....	105	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	200	.....	.....	.....	1000	4	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	543 00	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	8	4	.....	50	.....	.....	954 25	Home and Halifax.
.....	10	460	.....	.....	.....	15	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	230	.....	.....	2686 00	do
.....	2	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	1537 60	do
.....	.....	389	.....	.....	.....	9	850	.....	.....	200	600	15	.....	.....	199	1	.....	2453 60	do
.....	.....	475	.....	.....	.....	36	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	.....	.....	3206 80	do
.....	.....	850	.....	.....	.....	40	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	425	6	.....	6128 75	do
.....	.....	412	.....	.....	.....	30	3200	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	206	.....	.....	2469 90	Cow Bay and Halifax.
.....	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	10	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	1744 50	do
.....	.....	84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42	.....	.....	404 30	do
.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	3000	10	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	1218 00	Home and Halifax.
.....	.....	560	.....	.....	.....	25	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	280	8	.....	3853 50	do
.....	.....	163	.....	.....	.....	6	2000	.....	.....	.....	800	26	.....	.....	82	.....	.....	1677 05	do
.....	.....	380	.....	.....	.....	12	2400	.....	.....	.....	400	20	.....	.....	190	1	.....	2803 50	Home & North Sydney.
.....	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	10	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	12	.....	1970 75	North & South Sydney.
.....	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	40	200	.....	.....	.....	3000	20	.....	.....	165	.....	.....	3589 75	Sydney and Halifax.
.....	5	15	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	2	.....	400	4000	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	433 45	Home.
.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	187 00	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 00	do
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00	do
.....	101	5087	.....	.....	12	248	27450	2	.....	3650	17400	129	4	.....	2543	28	.....	38923 70	

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls, at \$15. Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs, at 15.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs, at 5 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	Herrings, brls., at \$4.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.							Value.	
Brought forward...	4	85	2500	23	272	5469	526	15550	562			28	5150	2400		442		999
N. East Bay																		
Long Island.....																		
George's River.....																		
Little Bras d'Or.....	15	450	4500	105	8	160	16	1035	450							100		500
Point Aconi.....				6	120	12	6	270	180							50		100
Mill Pond.....				2	40	4		90	60									49
Fife's Mill.....																		
Little Pond.....				3	60	6		135	90			300						50
Big Pond.....				4	80	8		180	120			950						100
Lloyd's Cove.....				2	40	4		90	60			500						30
North Bar.....	2	30	300	6				90	60									100
North West Arm.....				8	80	16		360	240			60						200
Leeche's Creek				2	20	4		60	40									15
Ball's Bridge.....				4	40	8		120	80			200						50
Belfrey.....				12	680	36		720	360							50		130
Gabarus.....	1	50	2000	10	86	2600	256	7600	3800							1050		600
Kennington Cove.....				9	225	25		400	250							45		54
Louisburg.....				62	2400	180		3200	1700			1	100			650		775
Big Loraine.....				46	1840	130		5660	2330			8				575		304
Little Loraine.....				20	800	50		2750	1375			18				630		130
Baulin.....				13	520	40		950	475			12				140		65
Main à Dieu and Scattarie.....				37	1110	100		4400	2300			9				463		805
Mira Bay and Chate- lone.....				50	1500	109		4600	2300			19				408		1610
Mira River & Lewis Bay.....				24	300	50		450	275					100				20
East Bayard and Big Pond.....				20	200	40		600	300							5		150
Total.....	22	615	9300	144	690	17284	1610	49310	22007			95	7260	2500		4598		6927

RECAPITULATION—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Salmon.....	95 brls at	\$ 15 00	1,425 00
do fresh, in ice.....	7,260 " "	0 15	1,089 00
do smoked.....	2,500 lbs "	0 15	375 00
Mackerel.....	4,598 brls "	10 00	45,980 00
Herrings.....	6,927 " "	4 00	27,708 00
Alewives.....	142 " "	3 50	497 00
Cod.....	30,572 cwt "	4 25	129,931 00
Hake.....	262 " "	3 50	917 00
Haddock.....	5,662 " "	3 50	19,817 00
Halibut.....	46,040 lbs "	0 06	2,762 40

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCE.		VALUE.	WHERE MARKED.
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.	Alewives, brls., at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues & Sounds, brls., at \$7.	Pollock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, brls., at \$8.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, brls., at \$9.	Oysters, brls., at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 5 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.		
101	5087	12	248	27450	2	3650	17400	129	4	2543	28	16	38933	70			
																	18 00
	50									300							264 90
	100									200		10					502 40
	1800									150		5					11778 75
	300																2329 80
	100																679 40
5										200							20 50
	150									50							996 30
	150											3					1296 80
	50											4					417 90
	100																865 90
																	809 00
5										40		2					97 90
5										60		4					287 10
	650										2000						4311 00
	6600										100						46789 05
	68																1254 25
	3102																29932 50
	3000										90						23498 90
	1900																23023 25
	228																3769 60
	2569																21985 75
	4290																31427 50
16	150									250	2000	5					1048 75
10	130									100	600	30	20				1637 45
142	30572									5090	22100	182	34				247966 35

CAPE BRETON.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Shad	4 brls at.....	\$ 8 cts.	32 00
Trout	5,090 lbs. ".....	0 06	305 40
Smelt	22,100 " ".....	0 06	1,326 00
Eels	182 brls ".....	9 00	1,638 00
Oysters	34 ".....	3 00	102 00
Fish Oil	20,987 galls. at.....	0 65	13,641 55
Fish Guano	28 tons. at.....	15 00	420 00
Total			247,966 35

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs., at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	Herrings, barrels, at \$4.	Herrings, smoked, boxes, at 25 cts.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.								
Digby.						\$			\$		\$								
Digby.....	6	300	5500	54	24	550	48	700	700	5	800					40		420	
Digby Gut.....					21	400	42	620	550									375	
Gulliver's Cove.....					27	550	54	750	500									360	
Centerville.....	2	50	1200	20	36	1050	72	500	500							200		800	
Sandy & Mink Cove.....	4	80	1500	24	22	450	44	800	700	4	800		3000			250		100	
Little River.....					28	1000	56	675	600							300		300	
Sea Wall.....					10	200	20									325			
St. Mary's.....					60	1800	120			3	600								
Weymouth.....					30	900	60	500	400	4	850					1000		300	500
Hillsburg.....	2	95	3500	16	12	240	24	275	250							200		60	
Cove.....	1	10	250	5	25	500	50	350	200	10	1000					200			500
Griffen's Cove.....					8	160	16			1	200					300			
Beliveau's Cove.....	2	40	800	12	22	750	44	420	250	2	400					120		60	
Grosses Coques.....					5	100	10	75	40	1	200					200		75	
Church Point.....	2	75	1500	16	21	800	42	420	240	1	200								
Saulnierville.....					10	400	20	200	150										
Meteghan.....	5	150	300	30	33	1060	66	3000	2000									30	
Cape St. Mary's.....	8	245	5300	62	21	975	42	3000	2000									35	
Salmon River.....					8	300	16	150	100										
Westport.....	42	700	20500	200	80	2100	160	3500	1750				300	75		80		300	2000
Freeport.....	8	180	5000	50	90	1400	180	3000	1500	1	200		184		75		200		
Tiverton.....	4	106	4000	40	30	600	60	1600	800						6			2900	
Total.....	86	2031	52050	529	242	16385	1246	20535	13230	40	7250	3484	75	3296	3415	5900			

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRO- DUCTS.		VALUR.	WHERE MARKETED.	
Alewives, barrels, at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls, at \$7.	Pollock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, barrels, at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at 8 cts.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.		
...	1700	5	1580	800	1000	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1000	...	200	\$	cts.
...	530	2	350	300	200	2500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	100	22,010	00
...	525	1	300	1000	100	1800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	800	...	75	7,526	50
...	3000	8	600	3000	2000	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	400	9,243	75
...	500	2	450	600	500	1800	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	300	39,226	00
...	400	1	300	600	500	1700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	250	11,757	00
...	175	1	125	300	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	900	...	250	11,619	00
...	...	...	25	...	30	...	45	...	3000	5000	...	...	...	500	...	200	6,613	25
...	...	...	200	...	230	...	...	...	5000	10000	13	...	...	75	...	...	12,406	25
...	1000	3	...	75	100	2500	...	...	1500	...	2	...	...	100	...	50	4,852	00
...	100	...	25	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600	...	...	5,531	50
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	3,817	50
...	30	...	50	...	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,000	00
...	...	...	25	...	...	...	...	...	2000	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	2,267	50
...	...	...	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,552	50
...	50	...	30	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	700	00
60	400	2	50	...	1000	1000	...	...	1000	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	667	50
...	600	2	60	...	1200	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	100	6,304	00
3	60	...	25	...	100	...	...	...	2000	...	22	...	...	600	...	150	8,749	00
...	8552	50	2706	3522	6920	2500	...	...	...	...	...	...	48000	6700	...	100	1,093	50
Hake Sounds, 4,200 lbs., at 65 cts.																	96,969	00
Fresh Fish, 1000 lbs., at 3 cts.																	2,730	00
...	2000	5	1100	2000	5000	500	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2250	...	50	39,980	10
Hake Sounds, 2500 lbs., at 65 cts.																	1,625	00
Fresh Fish, 1000 lbs., at 3 cts.																	30	00
...	3240	...	1300	2510	3950	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2380	...	50	43,407	00
Hake Sounds, 3000 lbs., at 65 cts.																	1,950	00
Fresh Fish, 600 lbs., at 3 cts.																	18	00
63	22862	82	9401	15007	23680	21800	45	...	14500	15000	52	...	48000	20430	...	2025	346,675	85

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

RECAPITULA

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, Fresh, in ice.....	3,481 lbs at.....	0 15	522 60
do Smoked.....	75 do “.....	0 15	11 25
Mackerel.....	3,296 brls. “.....	10 00	32,960 00
Herrings.....	3,415 do “.....	4 00	13,660 00
do Smoked, in boxes.....	5,900 boxes “.....	0 25	1,475 00
Alewives.....	63 brls. “.....	3 50	220 50
Cod.....	22,862 cwt. “.....	4 25	97,163 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	82 brls. “.....	7 00	574 00
Pollack.....	9,401 cwt. “.....	3 50	32,903 50
Hake.....	15,007 do “.....	3 50	52,524 50
Haddock.....	23,680 do “.....	3 50	82,880 00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

TION,—DIGBY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Halibut.....	21,800 lbs. at.....	0	06	1,308	00
Shad.....	45 brls. ".....	8	00	360	00
Trout.....	14,500 lbs. ".....	0	06	870	00
Smelt.....	15,000 do ".....	0	06	900	00
Eels.....	52 brls. ".....	9	00	468	00
Lobsters.....	48,000 cans ".....	0	15	7 200	00
Fish Oil.....	20,430 galls. ".....	0	65	13,279	50
Fish used as Manure.....	2,025 brls. ".....	0	50	1,012	50
Hake Sounds.....	9,700 lbs. ".....	0	65	6,305	00
Fresh Fish.....	2,600 do ".....	0	03	78	00
Total.....				346,675	85

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.								
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, brls, at \$15.00.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs. at 15 cts.	Mackerel, in barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.
<i>Guysborough.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$						
Fisherman's Har- bour to Coddles Harbour.....	3	93	4000	14	111	3750	160	10000	5000	4	650	.....	.....	.....	1920	969	.....
Coddles Harbour and New Harbour.	2	68	2400	16	86	2150	106	8600	4300	2	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	344	.....
Torbay and Char- lo's Cove	1	43	1500	10	194	3880	388	16800	8400	...	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	840	.....
Cole Harbour.....	}	.....	.....	.....	204	4284	204	16320	8160	2	200	20	.....	.....	.....	408	.....
Port Felix																	
White Head.....	}	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shore.																	
Canso and Dover...	8	334	14000	54	164	6840	312	31200	15600	23	4300	35	.....	.....	864	1361	4224
Guysborough.....	2	60	1200	10	105	2850	150	14400	7200	5	700	40	.....	.....	.....	540	.....
North Shore.....	}	.....	.....	.....	95	1750	135	11400	5700	4	400	10	.....	.....	.....	380	.....
Strait of Canso.....																	
	6	226	3300	48	120	2400	180	18000	9000	5	500	.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....
St. Mary's River...	1	40	1000	5	30	420	45	2800	1200	...	.....	6	11500	9675	.....	8	.....
Gegogan Harbour...	3	45	600	12	40	400	45	1680	560	1	150	.....	.....	1000	.....	6	.....
Indian Harbour.....																	
Wine Harbour.....	1	15	200	4	6	100	12	240	120	1	200	4	100	600	.....	12	.....
Bickerton Harbour.	}	.....	.....	.....	25	300	33	1470	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Little Liscombe																	
Harbour.....	}	.....	.....	.....	18	400	45	1200	432	.....	.....	100	400	.....	20	.....
Big Liscombe Har- bour.....																	
Spanish Bay.....	}	.....	.....	.....	15	300	45	800	400	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	10	.....
Marie-Joseph.....																	
Ecum Secum.....	}	.....	.....	.....	20	400	50	1320	550	.....	.....	100	500	.....	50	.....
Holland's Harbour.																	
Indian River.....	}	.....	.....	.....	5	50	9	270	65	.....	.....	200	1200	.....	100	.....
	}	.....	.....	.....	1	15	1	30	15	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	28	949	29200	181	1379	33359	2200	150810	74317	68	12600	136	12400	13375	2784	8179	4224

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

KIND OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	WH F B MARKETS.	
Herrings, brls., at \$4.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.	Alewives, brls., at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels, at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$8.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, brls., at \$9.	Oysters, brls., at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, galls, at 65 cts.			Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish used as manure, brls., at 50 cts.
1409	20	2040	25	255	2550	2550	2550	2000	1000	5	52800	1260	350	2600	337	125	1000	40,730 00	
860	5	1590	86	25	430	8600	8600	1000	5	52800	1260	350	2600	337	125	1000	16,819 50		
1680	10	2520	25	2520	12600	2000	2000	5	52800	1260	350	2600	337	125	1000	44,535 00			
1020	10	2040	5	200	2040	5100	600	10	54720	1000	350	2600	337	125	1000	34,330 00			
480	400	2	300	300	2080	2000	600	10	57600	350	2600	337	125	1000	27,281 50				
662	45	5200	10	100	2080	2000	600	10	84864	2600	337	125	1000	62,133 30					
900	35	450	3	225	450	200	600	10	57600	350	2600	337	125	1000	14,363 55				
950	10	275	8	1000	200	600	10	57600	350	2600	337	125	1000	9,735 00					
3500	10	275	8	1000	200	600	10	57600	350	2600	337	125	1000	36,206 00					
430 barrels Squid, at \$4																	1,720 00		
200	1	425	5	2	80	1500	800	400	5	53200	450	220	200	150	260	14,740 00			
100	5	350	255	5	10	250	500	5	5	53200	450	220	200	150	260	2,383 00			
85	5	255	255	5	30	1000	175	400	5	53200	450	220	200	150	260	1,884 25			
60	5	255	255	5	20	600	400	400	5	53200	450	220	200	150	260	2,087 50			
60	5	520	10	75	1500	1500	400	400	5	53200	450	220	200	150	260	9,986 50			
100	50	925	50	800	600	700	6	33600	800	10,696 25									
20	900	10	300	400	500	10	4000	1000	550	50	4,485 50								
25	250	5	200	400	500	10	4000	1000	550	50	1,420 00								
150	1500	4	50	1500	1000	20	4000	1000	550	50	14,847 00								
70	1150	3	200	500	1000	20	4000	1000	550	50	7,825 00								
15	65	3	9	1000	1000	20	4000	1000	550	50	410 75								
12346	200	21095	57	209	1862	8739	39000	10825	8000	86	516384	13172	358,702 10						

RECAPITULATION.—GUYSBOROUGH.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rates.	Value.
Salmon.....	136 barrels, at	15 00	2,040 00
" Fresh, in ice.....	12,400 lbs., "	15	1,860 00
" Smoked	13,375 " "	15	2,006 25
" in cans	2,784 cans, "	15	417 60
Mackerel	8,179 barrels, "	10 00	81,790 00
" in cans.....	4,224 cans, "	15	633 60
Herrings.....	12,346 barrels, "	4 00	49,384 00
Alewives.....	200 " "	3 50	700 00
Cod.....	21,095 cwt., "	4 25	89,653 75
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	57 barrels. "	7 00	399 00
Pollack.	209 cwt., "	3 50	731 50
Hake.....	1,862 " "	3 50	6,517 00
Haddock.....	8,739 " "	3 50	30,586 50
Halibut.....	39,000 lbs., "	06	2,340 00
Trout	10,825 " "	06	649 50
Smelt	8,000 " "	06	480 00
Eels.....	86 barrels, at	9 00	774 00
Lobsters,	516,384 cans, "	15	77,457 60
Fish Oil.....	13,172 galls., "	65	8,561 80
Squid.....	430 barrels, "	4 00	1,720 00
Total .....	.....	.....	\$258,702 10

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.			KINDS OF FISH.						
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.			Salmon, barrels, at \$13.00.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs. at 15c.	Salmon, smoked, lbs. at 15c.	Salmon, in cans, lbs. at 15c.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15c.	Herrings, barrels, at \$4.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.							
<i>Halifax.</i>	North Shore.....	4	120	.....	200	.....	180	9000	.....	.....	3800	.....	.....	2560	.....	220
	East Margaret's Bay..	4	120	.....	22	190	.....	200	10000	.....	900	.....	.....	3050	.....	700
	Indian Harbour.....	1	30	.....	8	.....	100	4000	.....	.....	3400	.....	.....	2980	.....	620
	Peggy's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	120	16000	.....	.....	6000	.....	.....	450	3000	120
	Dover.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	100	12000	.....	.....	5000	.....	.....	2300	.....	460
	Upper Prospect.....	.....	.....	.....	260	.....	250	4300	.....	.....	10000	.....	.....	5200	.....	1300
	Terrence Bay.....	70	.....	.....	70	.....	110	13000	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	2500	.....	620
	Pennant.....	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	80	6000	.....	.....	2100	.....	.....	780	.....	108
	Sambo.....	7	160	.....	180	.....	120	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	5000	.....
	Ketch Harbour.....	.....	.....	.....	42	110	140	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	.....	800
	Portugese Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	90	.....	110	3500	.....	.....	14200	.....	.....	1140	.....	1200
	Herring Cove.....	16	400	.....	96	115	150	8100	.....	.....	1200	.....	.....	550	.....	150
	Ferguson's Cove.....	5	120	39600	30	66200	90	3500	50520	45	85400	.....	.....	209	.....	160
	Ecum Secum to Beaver Harbour.....	1	25	700	40	46	1474	103	2160	.....	3120	1020	.....	143	.....	260
	Sober Island to Sheet Harbour.....	2	48	800	10	28	815	3390	1960	.....	750	5040	.....	475	.....	480
	Mushaboon to Pope's Harbour.....	11	348	8750	71	76	2637	149	23860	11930	.....	300	.....	1700	.....	3740
	Tangier to Ship Harbour.....	4	101	2100	20	52	2475	114	7400	.....	650	.....	.....	251	.....	1511
	West Side Ship Harbour to Clam Bay.....	5	130	2700	28	54	1212	90	7740	3870	150	1200	.....	440	.....	1960
	East and West Jeddore.....	8	161	5250	51	50	1377	89	3860	1970	250	1200	336	164	.....	69
	Musquodoboit Harbour to East Chezzetcook.....	3	51	1550	14	64	1991	124	4200	2100	1200	2076	1488	125	10176	78
	West Chezzetcook to Lawrencetown.....	8	170	6250	48	108	1291	146	13640	6826	900	.....	.....	444	.....	2897
	Coal Harbour to Eastern Passage.....	1	12	300	5	50	644	85	5440	2724	4	3536	.....	135	.....	806
	Total.....	76	1876	68060	449	2183	80119	2703	240920	88780	472	85400	1824	26137	18176	19535

RECAPITULATION - HALIFAX.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	4 barrels at	15 00	60 00
do fresh in ice	57,856 lbs. "	0 15	8,678 40
do smoked	10,836 " "	0 15	1,625 40
do in cans	1,824 cans "	0 15	273 60
Mackerel	26,137 barrels "	10 00	261,370 00
do in cans	18,176 cans "	0 15	2,726 40
Herrings	19,535 barrels "	4 00	78,140 00
Alewives	912 " "	3 50	3,192 00
Cod	47,961 cwt. "	4 25	203,834 25
Cod Tongues and Sounds	461 barrels "	7 00	3,227 00
Pollack	76 cwt. "	3 50	266 00
Hake	8,670 " "	3 50	30,345 00
Haddock	4,200 " "	3 50	14,700 00
Halibut	326,020 lbs. "	0 06	19,561 20
Trout	11,300 " "	0 06	678 00
Smelt	31,700 " "	0 06	1,902 00
Eels	282 barrels "	9 00	2,538 00
Lobsters	859,844 cans "	0 15	128,976 60
Fish Oil	24,719 gallons "	0 65	16,067 35
Total .....	.....	.....	778,161 20

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.													
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.											
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs., at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15cts.	Herrings, barrels, at \$4.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.	
<i>Hants.</i>						\$			\$		\$									
Maitland.....					6	200	12	1050	320	....			950							
Upper Selma.....					1	55	2	300	50	1	75		215							
Lower Selma.....										1	125		200							
Noel Shore.....										2	250									
Noel.....					3	150	6	700	140	3	200		500							
Burncoat.....					1	40	2	300	50	1	100									
Tennicappe.....					2	85	4	700	125	4	200								50	
Walton.....					6	240	12	1875	440	6	150								210	
Moose Brook.....					1	35	2	400	75	3	250								15	
West Hants.....					17	850	25	4200	1344	4	400								400	
Total.....					37	1655	65	9525	2544	25	1750	....	1865	....					675	....

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice.....	1,865 lbs. at.....	0 15	279 75
Herrings.....	675 brls. ".....	4 00	2,700 00
Cod.....	158 cwt. ".....	4 25	671 50
Haddock.....	82 " ".....	3 25	287 00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

KIRDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.					
Alewives, barrels, at \$3.50.															
Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.															
Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels, at \$7.00.															
Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.															
Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.															
Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.															
Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.															
Shad, barrels, at \$3.															
Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.															
Trout, los, at 6 cts.															
Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.															
Eels, barrels, at \$9.															
Oysters, barrels, at \$3.															
Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.															
Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.															
Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.															
Fish used as manure, brls., at 50 cts.															

HANTS COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shad.....	2,247 brls. at.....	8 00	17,976 00
Bass.....	7,000 lbs. at.....	0 06	420 00
Smelts.....	20,000 " ".....	0 06	1,200 00
Fish Oil.....	107 gals. ".....	0 65	69 55
Total.....	.....	.....	\$23,603 80

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

[illegible]

Lake Outlet and Lake Bain.													
	12	96	24	240	100								
Trout River.....	30	1200	90	1500	750	50	70	66	20	1176	14910	.....	.....
Cheticamp Parish.....	62	2500	186	2500	1250	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Eastern Harbour.....	22	1320	66	1100	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Pond.....	6	300	18	218	109	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Big Cove.....	19	800	75	300	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Black Rock.....	10	337	30	500	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Friar Head.....	6	167	18	600	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dusett's Cove.....	21	500	74	650	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Bay.....	4	50	12	215	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pollet's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N.E. Margaree.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cheticamp.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	12	19030	2081	61435	24384	140	1680	256	3170	483	9981	1176	14910

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, etc.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED
	Alwives, barrels, at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, bbls., at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs, at 6 cts.	Shad, bbls., at \$8.	Trout, lbs., at 6 c.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 c.	Bels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.			Fish used as Manure, barrels, at 50 cts.
Inverness.	200	600	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	600	10	.....	.....	3500	.....	.....	78,001 00
	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	400	12	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1,174 50
	3	70	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	983 30
	6	150	.....	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	.....	.....	2,149 30
	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	2,577 50
	.....	240	.....	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	3,035 50
	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	.....	.....	5,132 50
	.....	5000	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	66,410 00
	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	1,337 50
	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	2,905 00
	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	2,786 50
	.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	4,811 50
	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	940 25
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00
	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,810 00
	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,134 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	324 00
	.....	450	.....	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,679 50
	.....	436	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,398 50
	25	685	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,324 25
	781	1805	.....	.....	.....	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,141 25
	400	50	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,737 30
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 00
	.....	366	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,098 50
	15	340	.....	.....	.....	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,113 50
	.....	220	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,380 00
	.....	2894	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37,403 50
	30	75	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	4500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,570 75

RECAPITULATION—INVERNESS.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.	Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Lake Outlet and Lake Bain.....	150	.....	.....	550	.....	.....	1,003 00
Trout River.....	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	240 00
Cheticamp Parish.....	7500	.....	.....	.....	4400	.....	36,185 00
Eastern Harbour.....	8750	.....	.....	.....	3760	.....	41,754 50
Big Pond.....	200	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....	10,264 00
Big Cove.....	600	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	2,745 00
Black Rock.....	900	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	4,059 00
Friar Head.....	800	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	4,570 00
Dusets Cove.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	300	.....	2,910 00
Pleasant Bay.....	200	.....	.....	.....	700	.....	6,830 00
Polley's Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	915 00
N.E. Margaree.....	200	.....	.....	3500	.....	.....	360 00
Cheticamp.....	1001	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,388 25
Totals.....	2800	39377	15	11950	9500	212	388,052 25

Totals.....

39377

15

388,052 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.	Weirs.										
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs. at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	Herrings, barrels, at \$4.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.
<i>Kings.</i>		\$			\$		\$		\$									
Starr's Point.....					40	3000	800											
Wolfville.....				6	12	1200	350											
Medford.....					30			7	700								25	930
Pereaux.....					36			9	900								364	6000
Oak Island.....					8	1500	300											
Hall's Harbour.....	6	150	2400	25	300	40	1400	420	5	500		6000			25		2000	
Chipman Brook.....				8	160	12	250	75	2	200							500	
Black Rock.....				12	240	25			2	200							400	600
Harbourville.....	1	12	300	16	320	80	800	250	8	800		500					1500	
Morden Bay.....									2	200							400	
Baxter's Harbour.....	17	425	6800	22	260	100	1500	300	2	200							1800	
Scot's Bay.....					40	2000	1000											4200
Porter's Point.....					14	800	200											
Little Island.....					6	900	300											
Gaspereaux.....												400						
Aylesford.....												500						
Cornwallis.....																		
Total.....	24	587	9500	89	1280	443	13350	4035	37	3700	7400				25		6989	11730

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Salmon, fresh, in ice.....	7,400 lbs. at.....	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mackerel.....	25 bbls. ".....	0 15	1,110 00
Herring, in bbls.....	6,989 " ".....	10 00	250 00
do Smoked.....	11,730 boxes ".....	4 00	27,956 00
Ood.....	2,640 cwt. ".....	0 25	2,932 50
Pollack.....	1,870 " ".....	4 25	11,220 00
Haddock.....	4,700 " ".....	3 50	6,545 00
		3 50	16,450 00

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
Alewives, brls., at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels, at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$8.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, galls., at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.			Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	4,900 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	612 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	517 50	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250	3,641 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	652 50	
.....	500	.....	.....	.....	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	1000	20,825 00	
.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160	75	2,821 50	
.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	100	2,450 00	
.....	300	.....	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	100	7,595 00	
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	30	2,105 00	
.....	1500	.....	1800	.....	2300	.....	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	1000	29,725 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	9,250 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	1,015 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	2,930 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	99 00	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	6000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	
... 2640	.....	.....	1870	.....	4700	.....	2330	...	900	8000	.....	.....	.....	3660	3385	\$89,709 00	

KINGS.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Shad.....	2,330 bbls. at.....	8 00	18,640 00
Trout.....	900 lbs. ".....	0 06	54 00
Smelt.....	8,000 " ".....	0 06	480 00
Fish Oil.....	3,660 gals. ".....	0 65	2,379 00
Fish Manure.....	3,385 bbls. ".....	0 50	1,692 50
Total.....			\$89,709 00

Blandford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	65	975	130	6000	3000	9	1800	.....	250	.....	.....	1300	.....	600	.....
Little Tanook.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	375	50	1250	625	8	1600	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	900	.....
Big Tanook.....	1	38	1700	.....	90	1350	180	1700	850	12	2400	.....	900	.....	.....	1500	.....	1900	.....
Deep Cove.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	375	50	800	400	8	1600	.....	752	.....	.....	1600	.....	.....	.....
Iron Bound.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	300	40	200	100	4	1200	.....	120	.....	.....	1400	.....	1000	.....
Total	140	8453	449500	1808	1538	41330	3176	75450	81028	102	21700	.....	16665	1040	.....	25022	4300	19655	.....

[illegible]

RECAPITULATION—LUNENBURG COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice.	16,665 lbs.	at.....	2,499 75
" " smoked.	1,040 "	".....	0 15
Mackerel	25,022 barrels	".....	156 00
" " in cans	4,300 cans	".....	250,220 00
Herrings	19,655 barrels	".....	645 00
Alewives	406 "	".....	78,620 00
Cod	128,675 cwt.	".....	1,421 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	115 barrels	".....	546,868 75
Pollack	11,060 cwt.	".....	805 00
Hake	8,402 "	".....	38,675 00
Haddock.	21,675 "	".....	29,407 00
Halibut.	214,000 lbs.	".....	75,862 50
Shad	23 barrels	".....	12,840 00
Trout	14,560 lbs.	".....	184 00
Smelt	11,600 "	".....	873 60
Eels	220 barrels	".....	636 00
Fish Oil	95,087 gallons	".....	1,930 00
Lobsters	152,000 cans	".....	61,813 05
Fish Guano	150 tons	".....	22,800 00
Fish as manure	1,630 barrels	".....	2,250 00
		".....	815 00
Total.			1,129,431 65

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs, at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15c.	Herrings, barrels, at \$4.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.									Value.
<i>Pictou.</i>		\$			\$			\$										
Pictou.....	2 55	1000		15 8	160	20	100	120							60		40	
Cariboo.....				11	185	23	165	190				900					60	
Toney River.....				4	80	9	140	165				700					55	
Cape John.....				10	175	25	300	349							10		105	
Pictou Island.....				15	380	34	700	265				1500			5		245	
Little Harbour.....				14	265	20	1680	980				17500					50	
Chance Harbour.....				10	100	14	1100	700				11000						
Big Island.....				7	105	12	1975	2300				21100			3		4	
North Beach.....				4	60	6	630	600				6200						
Ponds.....				6	70	14	1070	1450				9850			26		11	
Linsmore.....				7	85	18	1030	1400				9750			8		5	
Total.,	2 55	1000		15 96	1665	195	8890	8510	...	.....		78500	.....		112	.....	575	.....

RECAPITULATION—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh, in ice.....	78,500 lbs. at.....	0 15	11,775 00
Mackerel.....	112 brls. ".....	10 00	1,120 00
Herrings.....	575 " ".....	4 00	2,300 00
Cod.....	1,378 cwt ".....	4 25	5,856 50
Hake.....	238 " ".....	3 50	833 00
Haddock.....	35 " ".....	3 50	122 50

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.											FISH PRODUCTS.			VALU.	WHERE MARKETED.		
Alewives, barrels, at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels, at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$8.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.			Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish, used as manure, brls., at 50 cts.
860				60	35					620				145			4,878 95
55				40								20					808 75
40				25													582 50
65				11													834 75
320				35										45			2,766 75
10									200	400	2						2,921 50
										350	3						1,698 00
3											1			2			3,234 05
											2						948 00
15				45					400	200	6			45			2,122 00
10				22					250	1200	1			20			1,791 00
1378				238	35				850	2770	15	20		257			22,586 25

PICTOU COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Trout	850 lbs. at	0 06	51 00
Smelt	2,770 " "	0 06	166 20
Eels	15 brls. " "	9 00	135 00
Oysters	20 " " "	3 00	60 00
Fish Oil	257 galls. " "	0 95	167 05
Total			22,586 25

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.							
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs , at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.
Queens.		\$			\$			\$		\$							
Liverpool.....	14	377	20365	91	37	1100	110	3850	2750	...	...	...	4328	...	...	1296	...
Port Medway.....	14	562	31000	120	31	731	62	2240	1208	...	...	...	4971	...	...	156	...
Port Mouton.....	8	240	9600	64	163	2452	240	3600	1800	...	...	...		...	...	747	300
Port Jolly.....					48	1800	72	100	50	...	...	...		...	...
Port LeBert.....	1	30	900	8	19	460	22	120	60	...	...	...		...	...
Coffin Island.....					14	235	30	740	365	...	...	...		...	...	100	...
Brooklyn.....					30	600	50	1400	700	...	...	...	2912	...	...	100	...
Eagle Head.....					12	240	24	440	160	...	...	...		...	...	12	...
Blue Berry.....					12	264	20	960	384	...	...	...		...	...	92	...
Pudding Pan.....					11	230	20	880	352	...	...	...		...	...	150	...
Mill's Village.....					67	421	62	1058	551	...	...	...	4500	...	...		...
Ponhook.....					10	100	20			...	...	...	1425	...	...		...
Milton.....					6	75	12	140	80	...	...	...	480	...	...		...
Western Head.....					53	960	80	4000	1950	...	...	...		...	...	460	...
Moose Harbour.....					4	80	8	400	200	...	...	...		...	...	80	...
Black Point.....					12	240	24	600	260	...	...	...		...	...	40	...
Hunt's Point.....	1	15	500	5	16	720	31	640	320	...	...	...		...	...	40	...
Somerville.....					12	850	21	140	70	...	...	...		...	...	15	...
White Point.....					9	132	18	440	220	...	...	...		...	...	16	...
Total.....	38	1224	62365	288	566	11690	926	21748	11480	...	...	...	18616	...	...	3304	300

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, fresh ; in ice.....	18,616 lbs., at.....	15	2,792 40
Mackerel.....	3,304 barrels, ".....	10 00	33,040 00
".....	300 cans, ".....	15	45 00
Herrings.....	9,986 barrels, ".....	4 00	39,944 00
Alewives.....	882 ".....	3 50	3,087 00
Cod.....	29,229 cwt., ".....	4 25	124,223 25
Pollack.....	351 ".....	3 50	1,228 50
Hake.....	430 ".....	3 50	1,505 00
Haddock.....	3,667 ".....	3 50	12,834 50
Halibut.....	24,100 lbs., ".....	06	1,446 00
Smelt.....	2,000 ".....	06	120 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Herrings, barrels, at \$4.		Herrings smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.		Alewives, barrels, at \$3.50.		Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.		Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels, at \$7.		Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.		Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.		Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.		Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.		Shad, barrels, at \$8.		Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.		Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.		Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.		Eels, barrels, at \$9.		Oysters, barrels, at \$3.		Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.		Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.		Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.		Fish used as manure, brls., at 50 cts.		VALUE.		WHERE MARKETING.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
1925	50	7150	50	140	1678	1500																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											

QUEENS COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Eels	80 barrels, at	\$ 9 00	\$ 720 00
Lobsters	148,680 cans, "	15	22,302 00
Fish Oil	19,508 gallons, "	65	12,680 20
Fish Guano	56 tons, "	15 00	840 00
Fish used as manure	325 barrels, "	50	162 50
Clams	350 " "	4 00	1,400 00
Albicore	393 " "	4 00	1,572 00
Fish sold fresh for bait			1,955 00
Total			261,897 35

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MA- TERIAL.								
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.	Weirs.	Salmon, brls., at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs., at 15 cts	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms							Value.
<i>Richmond.</i>			\$			\$			\$	\$					
Fourchie	2	120	3600	18	70	2800	200	7000	2100					400	
Framboise					17	306	40	2380	595					78	
St. Esprit					8	320	18	1920	480					90	
Larcherique					13	520	30	3640	1092					170	
Grand River					30	1200	70	8400	2940					440	
Point Machew					13	260	39	2600	1040					410	
L'Ardoise	2	92	2000	13	138	3000	300	9550	4400		25			2370	
St. Peter's Island					31	480	40	1480	780				10000	200	
St. Peters	6	190	4750	40	46	700	92	8000	2000		10			1050	
River Bourgeoise	25	700	1500	180	10	150	20	1500	500					55	
Arichat	4	95	400	25	81	1600	150	4000	2000					400	
Arichat West					90	1500	200	5000	2100					250	
Petit de Grat	5	170	3100	35	80	1650	200	6000	2100		30	300		200	
Cape Hogan					50	1000	80	3400	1300		15			20	
Port Royal					12	240	24	800	400					30	
Descousse	13	500	7500	110	10	400	20	2000	1000					150	
Lower Descousse	6	240	2400	50	5	100	10	1000	500					100	
Polimand	4	130	2800	30	2	40	4	750	675					20	
Port Richmond	1	25	600	5	15	200	20	3000	1500		250			100	
Cape Le Rond					30	900	60	6000	3000					100	
Locky Bay					31	930	62	4000	2000			300		200	
Little Antz					36	1080	80	2500	1200					150	
Gros Nez					70	1300	140	5000	2500		15			200	
Rivière Inhabitants and Basin	2	80	1600	10	40	700	60	8000	4000		10			250	
Black River	1	30	1200	6	21	126	21	800	400						
Martinique and Len- nox Passage	1	30	400	5	3	100	6	600	300						
Total	72	2402	45350	527	952	21602	1986	99320	40902		355	600	10000	7433	

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Salmon	355 brls. at	\$ 15 00	5,325 00
do fresh, in ice	600 lbs. "	0 15	90 00
do in cans	10,000 cans "	0 15	1 500 00
Mackerel	7,433 brls. "	10 00	74,330 00
Herrings	7,459 " "	4 00	29,836 00
Alewives	357 " "	3 50	1,249 50
Cod	28,875 cwt. "	4 25	122,718 75
Cod Tongues and Sounds	123 brls. "	7 00	861 00
Pollack	2 cwt. "	3 50	7 00
Hake	223 " "	3 50	780 50

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH															FISH PRODUCTS.					
Herring, brls., at \$4.	Herring, smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.	Alewives, brls., at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds brls., at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, lbs., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$8.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oyster, barrels, at \$3.	Lobster, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.	VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
400			3200												76000	1610			31,646 50	Halifax
150			320													153			2,839 45	"
250			170													80			2,674 50	"
274			275													130			4,049 25	"
920			200													90			8,988 50	"
310	10	410				15	310									200			8,385 00	"
1000	7	1200				8	4800									1900			51,262 50	"
170	15	320				50	520							10		97000	120		22,305 50	"
165			1910				310							20			850		21,125 00	"
55	25	7100	50				510	2200						10			2500		35,014 50	"
800	10	5000					1000							4		70080	1200		43,277 00	"
300	10	400					1000										250		9,273 50	"
400	20	2000	1			100	1600										1500		19,597 00	"
250		400					400										250		4,687 50	"
40	40	50					150					1000	20				150		1,675 00	"
100		4000	50				200									48000	400		27,410 00	"
125		1000	15					900									300		6,104 00	"
30		200	5				50	300						4			50		1,466 50	"
50	20	100		2	20		50	200						2			40		5,753 00	"
250		100					50							2			25		2,634 25	"
500		200	2		20		400										200		6,509 00	"
520		109					30										50		4,112 50	"
150	50	50					200										10		3,919 00	"
150	100	20				10	150				500	2000	10				20		4,858 00	"
50		50									400	1000	20						676 50	"
50	10	100					3				200	500	20						892 50	"
											Whale Oil						1200		780 00	"
7459	357	28875	123	2	223	11733	3600		1100	4500	142	20	291080	13278					331,945 95	

Halifax	Quebec, United States and South America.
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RICHMOND.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Haddock	11,733 cwt. at	\$ cts. 3 50	\$ cts. 41,065 50
Halibut	3,600 lbs. "	0 06	216 00
Trout	1,100 lbs. "	0 06	66 00
Smelt	4,500 "	0 06	270 00
Eels	142 brls. "	9 00	1,278 00
Oysters	20 " "	3 00	60 00
Lobsters	291,080 cans "	0 15	43,662 00
Fish Oil	13,278 gals. "	0 65	8,630 70
Total			331,945 95

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs. at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs. at 15 c.	Salmon, in cans, lbs., at 15 c.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	Herrings, barrels, at \$4.
<i>Shelburne.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$							
Jordan Bay.....	1	87	5000	16	20	1300	34	2500	800							100		200
West Side, Jordan Ferry.....	2	129	5000	27	25	750	70	2000	450			2				50		200
Wood's Harbour.....	6	205	5400	53	90	1000	110	3000	1000	5	4500					600		100
Shag Harbour.....	6	210	5500	60	50	1200	60	5000	1200							200		150
Bear Point.....	4	135	5800	42	30	600	50	4200	1500							100		200
West Barrington...	20	484	12500	136	8	160	14	1800	600							40		40
Port Latour and Baccaro.....	2	100	5000	20	155	2600	158	8000	2800	1	1500					250		1000
Cape Island.....	16	720	2400	180	100	6500	200	4000	1400	12	1000					130		300
Upper Port Latour.	8	309	13800	71	50	1250	90	3000	900							130		350
Cape Negro and Blanche.....	3	140	4200	29	55	1500	110	3500	1200	2	2500					40		200
Port Clyde.....	2	120	24000	20	15	750	30	900	360							40		100
North-West Harb'r.	4	203	8000	49	8	280	24	480	160							10		50
North-East Harb'our and Cape Negro Island...	1	30	700	7	13	530	25	1100	390	2	1200					30		50
Black Point and Red Head.....	1	45	1000	7	23	920	69	2900	830							20		200
Roseway and McNair's Isl'd.					25	1800	75	2500	800							10		100
West Shelburne.....	1	59	2300	12	13	600	30	1560	500							20		100
East Shelburne.....	12	585	18800	128	24	670	50	4000	1400							25		500
Lockeport.....	23	1550	85000	290	38	3000	90	3000	1800							600		2500
																4000		
Total.....	112	5111	204400	1157	742	25390	1289	53440	18090	22	19700	2				6395		6340

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Salmon	2 brls	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Mackerel	6,395 "	15 00	30 00
Herrings	6,340 "	10 00	63,950 00
Alewives	260 "	4 00	25,360 00
Cod	115,578 cwt.....	3 50	910 00
Cod Tongues and Sounds	10 brls	4 25	491,206 50
Pollack	10 brls	7 00	70 00
	3,320 cwt	3 50	11,620 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.	
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.	Alewives, barrels, at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls., at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$8.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 5 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.			Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.
		3100				200									1000			\$ cts.
30	4500					150						5			1200			16,325 00
	1200	100				180							21200		300			21,910 00
	3000	25				50									600			15,855 00
	2500	500				300								9400	1000			16,002 50
100	6800	180				200									2000			29,975 00
30	3500	2000				1000									2500			32,440 00
	12500	200				800							158128		4000			33,605 00
	7100	200				300									4200			85,441 20
	600	90				1350								52000	3200			37,355 00
	2900					200									1200			28,870 00
	2500					1000									1200			14,605 00
																		15,205 00
	514					400									250			4,247 00
	1262					860									1350			10,251 00
	1800	25				600									1050			11,020 00
100	1500					150									500			8,175 00
	12902	10				400							50000		3400			68,263 50
	45000				150	30000							75000		2800			239,550 00
Commissions in general account.....																		40,000 00
Amount of fish consumed in County.....																		23,000 00
260	115578	10	3320	150	8290	30000						5	450328	56950				752,098 20

SHELburne COUNTY.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
Hake.....	150 cwt.....	\$ 3 50	\$ 525 00
Haddock.....	8,290 "	3 50	29,015 00
Halibut.....	30,000 lbs.....	0 06	1,800 00
Eels.....	5 brls.....	9 00	45 00
Lobsters.....	450,328 cans.....	0 15	67,549 20
Fish Oil.....	56,950 gals.....	0 65	37,017 50
Amount of Fish consumed in County.....	.....	.....	23,000 00
Total.....	.....	.....	752,098 20

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.												
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15 c.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs., at 15 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15 cts.	Herrings, barrels, at \$4.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 2 c.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.									Value.
Victoria.		\$			\$			\$		\$									
New Campbellton...	4	90	1200	16	25	500	50	800	400	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	200	...
Great Bras d'Or.....	1	12	150	4	30	600	60	870	435	...	...	6	...	...	...	20	...	200	...
Boularderie.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
French River.....	...	...	...	...	13	260	26	300	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	...	...	...
North Shore.....	...	...	...	...	12	240	24	300	150	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	...	90	...
English Town.....	1	50	400	6	90	1800	180	4000	2200	...	...	11	...	...	...	300	...	64	...
Grand Narrows.....	...	...	...	...	14	280	28	240	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100	...
North River.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wreck Cove.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...
St. Ann's Bay.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	...	...	150	...
Baddeck.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bay St. Lawrence...	...	...	...	...	23	460	46	1290	387	...	...	13	...	...	...	45	...	82	...
Aspy Bay.....	1	18	800	5	14	220	28	870	348	...	...	20	...	...	...	4	...	62	...
White Point.....	...	...	...	...	43	1254	86	1530	459	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	40	...
New Haven.....	...	...	...	...	14	280	28	1500	450	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	...
Neil's Harbour.....	...	...	...	...	28	560	56	1610	483	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	100	...
South Bay.....	1	15	400	5	60	1200	120	3920	1568	...	...	45	...	...	...	260	...	60	...
Green Cove.....	...	...	...	...	15	300	30	1350	540	...	...	26	...	...	...	80	...	100	...
Ingonish.....	2	30	1200	11	48	1200	96	2880	1312	...	...	36	...	...	...	180	...	100	...
Total.....	10	215	4150	47	429	9154	858	21460	9002	...	...	218	...	...	...	1045	...	1383	...

RECAPITULATION.—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.			Rate.	Value.
				\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon	218	lbs.,	at.....	15 09	3,270 09
Mackerel.....	1,045	"	"	10 00	10,450 09
Herrings.....	1,384	"	"	4 00	5,532 00
Cod	24,032	cwt.	"	4 25	102,136 00

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, etc.—Nova Scotia.—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRO- DUCTS.					
Alewives, barrels, at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$1.25.	Cod Tongues and Sound, brls., at \$7.	Pollock, cwt., at \$1.50.	Hake, cwt., at 3.50	Haddock, lbs., at \$1.50.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$3.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts	Smelt, lbs., at 6 c.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish used as man- ure, brls., at 50 cts.	VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.	
	1060	2			258									500			\$ cts.		
	950				250									250			7,247 00	Halifax, N.S.	
																	6,165 00	do	
	800				100									120			150 00	do	
	260				100									100			3,978 00	do	
	991				221									300			2,030 00	do	
	374													100			8,601 25	do	
																	2,054 50	do	
	400				50									100			90 00	do	
					50									50			2,050 00	do	
														300			1,272 50	do	
	2060				84									1883			285 00	do	
	450				24									200			11,245 95	do	
	2010				125									1874			2,714 50	do	
	2100				75									1782			10,478 10	do	
	2577				100									2337			10,485 80	do	
	4900				175									3500			13,621 30	do	
	1200				150									694			27,227 50	do	
	3900				208									3120			7,666 10	do	
																	22,071 00		
24032	2			1970										17210			139,483 50	Halifax and Sydney.	

VICTORIA.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Cod Tongues and Sounds	2 brls. at	7 00	14 00
Haddock	1,970 cwt. "	3 50	6,895 00
Fish Oil	17,210 gals. "	0 65	11,186 50
Total .....	.....	.....	139,483 50

Return showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.			KINDS OF FISH.											
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.	Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 c.	Salmon, in cans, lbs., at 25 cts.	Mackerel, barrels, at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, lbs., at 15 c.	Herrings, lbs. at \$4.	Herrings, Smo'd, in box's, lbs.	Alewives, barrels, at \$3 50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels, at \$7.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Value.	No.												Value.
Yarmouth.																					
1 Bay Shore to Yarmouth Town...	12	178	8850	72	50	5000	160	12000	8000	*15	30000	...	...	1780	...	1735	...	50	4170	43
2 Yarmouth Town...	39	1500	63000	420	22	5500	84	3000	1800	*7	14000	...	...	337	...	135	...	...	24390	78
3 Chebogue...	...	...	...	...	16	1000	42	1200	800	*1	2000	...	...	118	...	94	...	...	320	...
4 Little River...	2	40	900	12	26	300	50	320	75	...	...	...	...	60	...	142	...	10	284	3
5 Tusket Wedge...	14	687	31000	199	20	900	68	5000	3000	*4	2800	...	...	1316	...	938	...	40	9830	32
6 Salmon River...	1	30	800	4	40	250	50	4500	1750	...	...	...	...	...	...	1550	...	580	75	2
7 Tusket...	2	82	3500	30	140	2000	160	16000	6000	...	...	...	...	80	...	2860	...	924	1200	4
8 East River...	...	...	...	...	70	500	90	4000	2400	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	...	183	...	...
9 East Lake and East Brook...	2	65	2000	19	50	350	50	3000	1500	...	...	...	...	...	...	150	...	300	800	4
10 Argyle...	5	248	9000	56	28	300	90	1600	800	...	...	...	...	180	...	220	...	180	2700	6
11 Argyle Sound...	3	140	8650	50	...	...	...	...	...	*1	2000	...	...	900	...	250	...	...	3100	6
12 East and West Pubnico...	34	1794	114000	738	40	2000	90	8000	3200	*3	6000	...	...	900	...	650	...	50	332.0	65
Total.....	105	4744	241700	1400	502	18100	934	58620	29325	32	56800	...	...	5271	...	4374	...	2317	80089	246

* Traps.

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.

DISTRICT.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	WHERE MARKETED.
	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Haddock, lbs., at 6 cts.	Halibut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$8.	Bass, lbs., at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Bels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.	Lobsters, cans, at 15 cts.	Fish Oil, gallons, at 65 cts.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15 cts.			Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.
Yarmouth.															
1 Bay Shore to Yarmouth Town.....	2715	250	2575	42000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5375	600	.....	77,342 25 Yarmouth and United States.
2 Yarmouth Town.....	1450	200	2615	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9820	100	.....	130,919 00 United States and West Indies.
3 Cheboque.....	.....	.....	200	1200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48000	150	20	.....	11,285 50 Yarmouth and Halifax.
4 Little River.....	50	.....	77	600	.....	.....	.....	200	5	.....	130000	142	1800	.....	23,460 80 do
5 Tusket Wedge.....	1255	.....	1985	6340	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6260	.....	.....	75,075 40 Yarmouth and West Indies.
6 Salmon River.....	25	.....	370	.....	.....	.....	.....	8000	20	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	3,313 25 Yarmouth.
7 Tusket.....	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20000	60	.....	.....	700	.....	.....	13,869 00 do
8 East River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775 50 do
9 East Lake and East Brook..	80	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	775 50 do
10 Argyle.....	300	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,288 75 do
11 Argyle Sound.....	.....	.....	700	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32,200 75 do
12 East and West Pubnico.....	1310	.....	6045	120000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,472 00 do
Total.....	7315	350	15147	176140	.....	.....	2800	28200	355	.....	264400	28517	820	1800	\$594,697 70

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia—Continued.
 RECAPITULATION.—YARMOUTH.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cis.	\$ cis.
Salmon, fresh, in ice.	6,070 lbs.	at.....	
Mackerel.....	5,271 barrels "	0 15	910 50
Herrings.....	4,374 "	10 00	52,710 00
Alewives.....	2,317 "	4 00	17,496 00
Cod.....	80,089 cwt.	3 50	8,409 50
Cod Tongues and Sounds	246 barrels "	4 25	340,278 25
Pollack.....	7,315 cwt.	7 00	1,722 00
Hake.....	350 "	3 50	25,602 50
Haddock.....	15,147 "	3 50	1,225 00
Halibut.....	176,140 lbs.	3 50	53,014 50
Trout.....	2,800 "	0 06	10,568 40
Smelt.....	28,200 "	0 16	1,680 00
Eels.....	355 barrels "	0 06	1,692 00
Lobsters.....	264,400 cans	9 00	3,195 00
Fish Oil.....	38,517 gallons "	0 15	39,660 00
Fish Guano.....	820 tons	0 65	25,046 05
Fish used as manure.....	1,800 barrels	15 00	12,300 00
Total.....		0 50	900 00
			\$594,697 70

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, Quantity and Value of Fishing Material, Kinds and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed, etc., in the Province of Nova Scotia, for the year 1879.

No.	COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.					FISHING MATERIAL.				Kinds of Fish.									
		Vessels.		Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels, at \$15.	Salmon, fresh, in ice, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs., at 15 cts.	Salmon, in cans, lbs., at 15 cts.	Mackerel, brls., at \$10.	Mackerel, in cans, at 15c.	Herrings, brls., at \$4.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes, at 25 cts.		
		Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.									Value.	
1	Annapolis	13	242	7450	79	225	3861	418	16130	34	2150	2430	46160	.....	2640	75	.....	12385	12700
2	Antigonish	3	107	1940	22	157	3440	380	16030	.....	.....	7	2100	.....	2640	599	.....	1183	.....
3	Cumberland	2	50	12	8	40	1445	141	2165	12	505	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	1307	1900
4	Colchester	3	.....	.....	.....	107	2676	238	16686	45	16900	18	7260	.....	.....	5	.....	319	610
5	Cape Breton	22	615	9300	144	690	17384	1610	49310	22007	.....	95	7260	2500	.....	4598	.....	6927	.....
6	Digby	86	2031	52050	529	242	16385	1246	20535	40	7250	3484	75	.....	.....	3296	.....	3415	5900
7	Guyshoro'	28	949	29200	181	1379	33359	2200	108610	74317	12600	136	12400	13375	2784	8179	4224	12346	.....
8	Halifax	76	1876	69000	449	2183	80119	2703	240920	86780	472	85400	4	57856	10836	1824	26137	1846	19535	
9	Hants .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	1655	65	9525	2544	1750	.....	1865	.....	.....	.....	.....	675	.....
10	Inverness	12	255	4260	67	732	29030	2081	61435	24381	140	1680	256	3170	.....	9981	.....	14910	.....
11	Kings	24	587	9500	.....	89	1280	443	13350	4035	37	3700	7400	.....	.....	25	.....	6989	11730
12	Lunenburg	140	8483	449500	1808	1538	41330	3176	76450	81028	102	21700	.....	16665	1040	.....	25022	4300	19655
13	Pictou	2	55	1000	15	96	1665	195	8890	8510	.....	.....	.....	78500	.....	.....	112	.....	575
14	Queens	38	1224	62365	288	566	11690	926	21748	11480	.....	.....	18616	.....	.....	3304	300	9986	.....
15	Richmond	72	2402	45350	527	852	21602	1986	99320	40902	.....	355	600	.....	10000	7433	.....	7459	.....
16	Shelburne	112	5111	204400	1157	742	25390	1289	53440	1890	19700	2	.....	.....	.....	6395	.....	6340	.....
17	Victoria	10	215	4150	47	429	9154	858	21460	9002	.....	218	.....	.....	.....	1045	.....	1383	.....
18	Yarmouth	105	4744	241700	1400	502	18100	934	58620	29325	32	56800	6070	.....	.....	5271	.....	4374	.....
Total		745	28916	1190177	6721	10746	309465	20889	935524	458291	1029	230135	1091	271836	27826	17248	101559	27000	120763	32840

RECAPITULATION showing the Total Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Nova Scotia.—*Concluded.*

No.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.										FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.				
		Alwives, brls., at \$3.50.	Cod, cwt., at \$4.25.	Cod Tongues and Sounds barrels at \$7.	Pollack, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hake, cwt., at \$3.50.	Had dock, cwt., at \$3.50.	Hallbut, lbs., at 6 cts.	Shad, barrels, at \$8.	Ba, , at 6 cts.	Trout, lbs., at 6 cts.	Smelt, lbs., at 6 cts.	Eels, barrels, at \$9.	Oysters, barrels, at \$3.		Lobsters, cans, at 15c.	Fish Oil, galls., at 65c.	Fish Guano, tons, at \$15.	Fish used as manure, barrels, at 50 cts.
1	Annapolis	20	2525	.....	960	3270	14930	26250	5	1500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5175	.....	3560	138,734 50
2	Antigonish	.....	145	.....	.....	1338	65	.....	.....	1000	.....	1000	95	150	119760	1200	.....	.....	43,737 75
3	Cumberland	1030	660	.....	453	340	.....	8350	1030	900	2200	9500	5	318	47400	397	37	.....	34,554 55
4	Colchester	20	250	.....	10	.....	50	.....	5458	.....	1000	7100	.....	.....	150000	105	.....	.....	70,898 25
5	Cape Breton	142	30572	.....	262	5662	40040	4	.....	.....	5090	23100	182	34	.....	20987	28	.....	247 36 35
6	Digby	63	22862	82	9401	15007	23680	21800	45	.....	14500	15000	52	.....	48000	20430	.....	2025	340 292 85
7	Guy'sboro'	200	21095	57	209	1862	8739	39000	.....	.....	10825	8000	86	.....	51638 1/2	13172	.....	.....	6,383 00
8	Halifax	712	47961	461	76	8670	4200	326020	.....	.....	11300	31700	282	.....	859844	24719	.....	.....	356,382 10
9	Hants	.....	158	.....	.....	.....	82	.....	2247	7000	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	778,161 20
10	Inverness	2800	39377	15	.....	652	1917	2250	.....	.....	11950	9500	212	525	134400	19960	.....	.....	23,603 80
11	Kings	.....	2640	.....	1870	.....	4700	.....	2330	.....	900	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	388,052 25
12	Lunenburg	406	128675	115	11050	8402	21675	214000	23	.....	14560	11600	220	15	152000	95097	150	1630	89,709 00
13	Pictou	.....	1378	.....	238	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	850	2770	15	20	.....	257	.....	.....	1,129,431 65
14	Queens	882	29229	.....	351	430	3687	24100	.....	.....	.....	2000	80	.....	148680	19508	56	325	22,186 25
15	Richmond	357	28875	123	2	223	Fresh Fish sold for bait, \$1,955; 393 brls. Albicore, \$1,572; 350 brls. Clams, \$1,400	.....	.....	.....	1100	4500	142	20	291080	13278	.....	.....	256,970 35
16	Shelburne	260	115578	10	3320	150	8290	30000	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,927 00
17	Victoria	.....	24032	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	331,945 95
18	Yarmouth	2317	80089	246	7315	350	15147	176140	.....	.....	2800	28200	356	.....	264400	38517	820	1800	729,198 20
	Total	9409	576101	1111	35019	41194	126542	917556	11142	10400	77075	180970	1732	1067	3182276	351029	1091	12735	5,752,936 20

GENERAL RECAPITULATION.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon.....	1,091 brls., at.....	15 00	16,365 00
do Fresh, in ice.....	271,836 lbs., ".....	0 15	40,775 40
do Smoked.....	27,826 " ".....	0 15	4,173 90
do in cans.....	17,248 cans, ".....	0 15	2,587 20
Mackerel.....	101,559 brls., ".....	10 00	1,015,590 00
do in cans.....	27,000 cans, ".....	0 15	4,050 00
Herrings.....	129,763 brls., ".....	4 00	519,052 00
do Smoked, in boxes.....	32,840 boxes, ".....	0 25	8,210 00
Alewives.....	9,409 brls., ".....	3 50	32,931 50
Cod.....	576,101 cwt., ".....	4 25	2,448,429 25
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	1,111 brls., ".....	7 00	7,777 00
Pollack.....	35,019 cwt., ".....	3 50	122,566 59
Hake.....	41,194 " ".....	3 50	144,179 00
Haddock.....	126,542 " ".....	3 50	442,897 00
Halibut.....	917,550 lbs., ".....	0 06	55,053 00
Shad.....	11,142 brls., ".....	8 00	89,136 00
Bass.....	10,400 lbs., ".....	0 06	624 00
Trout.....	77,075 " ".....	0 06	4,624 50
Smelt.....	180,970 " ".....	0 06	10,858 20
Eels.....	1,732 brls., ".....	9 00	15,588 00
Oysters.....	1,067 " ".....	3 00	3,201 00
Lobsters.....	3,182,276 cans, ".....	0 15	477,341 40
Fish Oil.....	351,029 galls., ".....	0 65	228,168 85
Fish Guano.....	1,091 tons, ".....	15 00	16,365 00
Fish used as Manure.....	12,735 brls., ".....	0 50	6,362 50
Hake Sounds and Fresh Fish in Digby Co.....			6,383 90
Fresh Fish, Albicore and Clams, in Queens Co.....			4,927 00
Fish used in in Shelburne Co.....			23,000 00
Squid, Guysboro' Co.....			1,720 00
Total.....			5,752,936 20

APPENDIX No. 12.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE OF
NOVA SCOTIA, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

ANNAPOLIS COUNTY.

W. T. CARTY, *Overseer.*

No report received from this officer.

ANTIGONISH.

JOHN McDONALD, *Overseer.*

I herewith beg to make my report for the County of Antigonish, concerning the fishing season just terminated.

As regards the quantity of fish caught, compared with the preceeding year, I regret to say that there has been a large decrease. My returns show an increase of salmon; but yet I know that the increase is only apparent, as all the fishermen have assured me that they caught less this year than last.

The falling off in the catch of hake and cod is due to fewer vessels being engaged in the fishery, and also, in the opinion of the fishermen, to the system of trawling which has been very much practiced of late years. The hake and cod seemed to avoid the trawls, as they never before had to be sought in such deep water. The mackerel were abundant, but of such an inferior quality that the fishermen did not consider it profitable to catch many more than sufficed for bait.

In reference to abuses, I have little to report. Attempts were made to catch salmon during the close season, but the parties being masked, it was impossible to identify them. I received information that lobsters were being caught at Tracadie and Harbour Bouche during close season, but on visiting those places failed to establish the truth of it.

The wardens, I have found zealous and efficient, with one exception that occurred on Lower South River. From information received I believe the warden there was not sufficiently vigilant. I visited him and charged him with remissness, on the strength of the information received, and in reply received no satisfactory explanation.

During July I made a general inspection of the County and found all the fishways in good condition, except the one at Fraser's Mills, S. River.

The E. E. Railway crosses the South River at its junction with Antigonish Harbour; on account of this the river at that spot has been contracted to very narrow limits, so that, one net there might easily destroy the entire fishery on that river. I therefore recommend that a person be appointed to guard this place, as it is not within the district of any of the present wardens.

As to sawdust injuring the fisheries, I believe it is only imaginary. Some conceive that it does, but I seldom meet any who can give any tangible reasons. I know that, years ago, when saw-mills were far more numerous on our streams than now, and much greater quantities of sawdust were deposited into them, the fish were very plentiful—much more so, indeed, than at present.

Immediately after my appointment as overseer I was called upon to settle some disputes about salmon fishing berths, between parties at Lakevale. Although these disputes had been existing for some years back, I am happy to say that I succeeded in effecting a satisfactory arrangement.

Owing to the absence of the usual fall-freshets, less fish than common have been observed ascending the rivers the past season, although great numbers had been seen in the estuaries.

CAPE BRETON COUNTY.

ALEX. McDONALD, *Overseer.*

I have to state that the yield of fish in my district is greater than that of last year, although there was a falling off in two branches of the industry, viz: the herring and salmon. The cause of the decrease in these branches, was their scarcity on the coast.

There would have been more codfish taken in some sections of the district, but for the scarcity of bait in the early part of the season. Herring are the earliest bait, that can be obtained on this coast, so that their failure was felt very much in the use of bait.

The lobster factories that were in operation for the last few years, in this district, are closed up this season, thereby throwing many hands out of employment, who would, otherwise, have been engaged.

There are no fish ladders in any part of my district, from the fact that there are mills on any important rivers, that fish frequent.

The only abuse that exists in this district is among the salmon fishermen. When they understand that they must obtain licences hereafter, for salmon fishing, on the coast, as well as in the bays, they contend that the injuries they receive from the storms of the Atlantic, &c, which often end in the destruction of their salmon fishing gear, is enough to stand without imposing any further rental on them. Therefore they decline applying for any license until such time as I would be able to name to them the fee.

FRANCIS QUINAN, *Overseer.*

In submitting my report for the season just closing, I regret in having to say that the sum total, as shewn in statistics, falls short of that of last year.

The decrease for the past year, owes itself entirely to the failure on our shores of herring and salmon. Our cod fisheries have been prosecuted with more than usual vigor, many having engaged in that line of business owing to the depression in our coal trade.

In regard to our salmon fisheries, many of our fishermen, who formerly devoted a great portion of their time to it, have not prosecuted it this year, having found out that it entailed considerable expense, and very little profit. More of their time is now taken up in the cod fisheries.

The abuse which formerly existed, and does yet to a certain extent, is the throwing of offal overboard. I am happy to say that during the past season, the abuse has been more keenly watched, which has tended, in a great measure, to have the law respected in that regard. I would earnestly recommend that a warden be appointed in Glace and Cow Bays, in order that the law may be strictly enforced.

In regard to the close season, I am happy to state, that the law in that respect has been closely observed.

In respect to the ill effects of saw-dust in our rivers, I may say, from information gained from those interested in the salmon fisheries, that it is the prevailing opinion that where sawdust is allowed to gather, it prevents the fish from ascending, and, consequently, they are prevented from getting to their natural spawning ground.

I have made it a constant practice to attend to our mills and fish ladders, and feel a pleasure in saying that no such sawdust obstruction exists.

COLCHESTER.

R. J. POLLACK, *Overseer.*

The smelts, our earliest fish, put in their appearance on the 25th April, the river was very low for the season, and not so many were caught as usual—about 100 bushels, which were principally used for home consumption.

Salmon were very scarce, the first of the season, about 150 is all I can learn of being caught, which is a small increase over last year. The causes of the small catch of early salmon are, in my opinion, a less vigorous prosecution of the fishing, the low water, and the great quantity of mud. As soon as high water comes, there is always the appearance of abundance of salmon. The close season has been well observed, with one exception, the party is convicted and will be dealt with according to law.

There is but one fishway in my district, at Graham's Mill, on Little River. Mr. Graham tells me the salmon go through it without difficulty, he has seen four and five at the top of this ladder at one time.

I can see no injurious effect from sawdust in Little River—there are no other mills on the rivers in my district.

J. W. DAVIDSON, *Overseer.*

While I have but little that is new or interesting to record, I have the encouraging fact to state that our catch of shad this season has far exceeded that of any previous year during my term of office. This remark applies almost exclusively to the catch by the drift nets, while the number of these was smaller than in some years previous. The catch, per net, was larger, in an average, than ever before known.

There has been quite a falling off in the catch of salmon, compared with 1878, while fully double as many codfish have been taken. I can assign no reason for the falling off in the former. Salmon fishing is not followed in this district, as a business. Those taken are accidentally caught in the shad nets, which are not suited for salmon fishing.

The superior quality of the shad taken, this year, is also worthy of notice. They were much fatter, and better flavored, than for years past. This is generally the case in a year in which the catch is proportionately larger by the drift nets than in the weirs, for the reason that when the fish are of a good quality they keep, as a rule, more in deep water, not requiring to resort to the flats so frequently, which is presumed to be their principal feeding ground; which circumstance gives the boat fishermen a superior chance. Over 3000 brls. were taken this season in the drift nets, while the catch in the weirs was considered a fair one, exceeding 2000 brls.

I consider it a good indication that an unusually large number of small shad appeared this season, which, if allowed to escape, would, no doubt, favourably effect the catch for the incoming year, but I regret to state that immense quantities of them are annually destroyed, and in some instances have been carted up, and used as manure; a circumstance very much to be deplored, as the shad is the principal fish caught in our waters.

This destruction of small fish is occasioned by the use of brush weirs. Some have proposed a remedy for this in the shape of a net placed in the bosom of the weir. This, however, would only be a partial cure, as the shad, being a very sly fish would keep at a distance from the net until the water became shoal, when the large fish would soon fill up the meshes, preventing the escape of the smaller ones. The nets, for sweeping the weirs, might be so constructed as to allow quite a number of small shad to pass through. This, however, would be of no benefit in cases where the weirs are left dry at low water, which often occurs in high tides. It is a question whether these brush weirs should be allowed to exist without some further restrictions. It would, doubtless, be a severe hardship to have them abolished. The owners

would feel greatly aggrieved at such a course, as they have enjoyed the privilege for over half a century and it is highly valued, as no cash expenditure is required for them, while they are the source of considerable wealth. The returns shew a large increase in the number of weirs this year, there being ten more than reported in 1878, in all forty five (45), aggregating, in length, about 27 miles, being about 6 miles more than last year. This will serve to show the propriety of allowing the weirs to increase, is questionable : as, eventually, they will almost entirely prevent the fish from frequenting the flats to feed.

I have estimated that the home consumption of fish, in this district, is about as follows : shad, 30,000 lbs. ; salmon, 3,000 lbs. ; codfish, 20,000 ; herring, 10,000 lbs.

There are seven fish ladders in this district, one of which was built during the past summer, on Economy River. Two of the old ones have been repaired, one on Economy River, and the other on East River, Five Islands ; all of which have been kept open during the season.

In reference to the effect of sawdust, on our river fisheries, I think it not out of place to remark that I do not believe that it does any injury in rapid running streams, such as we have throughout this district. I have never seen nor heard of its being found about any salmon. Such a thing as water thick with sawdust and rubbish is never seen here as the rapid current keeps the streams clear. The salmon generally head up stream, and the current meeting them, together with the construction of their gills, makes it highly improbable if not impossible that any sawdust could adhere to them.

HENDERSON GASS, *Overseer.*

I have reason to believe that salmon have not been as plentiful in our rivers this season as last, but I would not like to venture a statement, at present, as to what may have led to this.

For the first time fishermen have set in our bay previous to the 15th August, and although late in commencing, their success was, to say the least of it, encouraging, and I have no doubt will be followed up with better results, in future.

I find the fish ladder on, Waugh's River, in good order, and from enquiring, learn that quite a number of salmon ascend the river above the Balfour mill dam, but whether they do not fall an easier prey to poachers, and less of their spawn matures, after getting up into the small streams, is a question upon which I will be better able to give an opinion next season.

No cases of violation of the law have come under my notice since the receipt of my commission, although I am aware that spearing is still carried on in Waugh's River, from the fact that salmon have been found on the shore, in the neighbourhood of this village, evidently having died from spear wounds.

There is one lobster factory in this district, which I visited a few days ago and received the statements which will be found in my return.

There are a number of boats, belonging to this district occasionally engaged in the cod and herring fishing, but without any very great result—the catch being exclusively for home consumption.

HENRY BLAIR, *Overseer.*

Shad have been very fine and very plentiful in the Bay of Fundy, a large increase over last year. Salmon have been very scarce and small. After the nets were done drifting in the bay, there were three fine runs of salmon up the North and Salmon Rivers, in September, October and November. The river was in fine condition for them to get up to their spawning beds.

I have no fines to report. I have not found a single violation of the law. There should be a warden up the North River. I spent five nights there and got others to watch.

With regard to sawdust I have been watching the habits of salmon for thirty years and have never seen sawdust lodge where salmon would spawn. Many will tell you, sawdust kills fish; but I have never found any who saw fish killed in that way. If we can keep all other mill rubbish out, (and I think we can) we can get along.

Respecting fishways, there are none in my division, but there should be at least three, one at Green's Creek, on the Shubenacadie River, for alewives, and two on the Salmon River, about which I wrote to the Department, last summer.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

JAMES KING, *Overseer.*

Fishing this season around the head of the bay has been very fair. The shad came, in the early part of the season, very plentiful, then slackened off; later in the season they came again, thus making a very good catch.

Salmon were very scarce until late, when they appeared to be going into the rivers to spawn, in fair quantities, consequently the catch this season is small.

Line fishing was a fair average, this season.

Herring were as plentiful as usual, but owing to damage being done to two large weirs by storm, about the middle of the season, and the owners not rebuilding them, makes a large decrease in the catch.

The fishways are in a fair state of repair, and the streams, leading to spawning grounds, have been well attended to, and alewives have got to their natural spawning grounds in large quantities.

As regards sawdust, as having any injurious effect upon the quality or quantity of fish, all I can say is that I was connected with the fishing, around the head of the Bay of Fundy, from 1839 to 1865; shad, salmon and alewives are the principal fish that frequent these waters; during the last 40 years the sawdust increased 150 p. c., and for the last five years salmon have been more plentiful than in any other such period in the 40 years.

In the year 1840, there were about 400 fathoms of nets set for shad, and the average catch to the fathom, was $1\frac{1}{2}$ brls., since that time the number of fathoms has increased to over 1,100, with a catch of about 800 brls. yearly, making the average about $\frac{2}{3}$ of brl. to the fathom.

Alewives, 10 years ago, were very scarce, having been shut out from their spawning grounds by different obstructions, which, to a great extent, have been removed, within the last few years, under the "Fisheries Act." The catch of the present year shows these fish to be as plentiful as in any year within the last 30.

I have asked the fishermen to report to me any cases of sawdust they could find, either in the gills or intestines of the fish, and only two cases of sawdust in the intestines were reported. In my district, sawdust has largely increased of late years, but is carried out into the Minas Basin, by the current; and for 40 miles on this coast, from the Isle of Hunt to the Five Islands, herrings are as plentiful as ever.

Pollack and hake, have not diminished, for any length of time, on this shore.

Cod, 30 years ago, yielded some 5,000 or 6,000 cwts.; 20 years ago, trawls began to be used, by transient fishermen, who camped on the shore, and threw their offal into the water, which soon reduced the cod fishing to be an unprofitable business, for any party to invest money or labor in: so the trawlers left our shore and our own men had to seek other employment. Within the last 10 years, our men are catching some cod, yet the number of fishermen does not increase with the increase of fish, which is about 20 p. c. All this time sawdust increased in this locality.

Trawlers, in the Basin of Minas, seem to have injured the fishery more than all the sawdust, not by fish which were caught, but the fish and offal that the trawlers threw overboard—fouling the water and driving all kinds of fish from our shores.

N. B. BLAIR, *Overseer.*

There has been a considerable falling off in the catch of most kinds of fish, in this section, from lack of effort to catch them ; but little preparation was made for netting mackerel, those taken were nearly all caught with the hook and line.

The lobster catch was small, owing to the failure in the canning business here, last year. But little trapping has been done this season, and nearly all the lobsters taken were consumed by the catchers. Preparations are being made, in Pugwash, to do a large business in lobster canning next season. Many small oysters were taken from the Pugwash river last year, which accounts for the falling off in the catch this year ; they have not been fished in River Phillip, as formerly, and are increasing there.

Alewives were quite plenty in Tidnish, Shinnimicas, River Phillip and Pugwash Rivers, but are not highly valued for home consumption, those taken were principally marketed in the West Indies.

Large quantities of "frost fish" frequent the Shinnimicas Rivers, those caught are used for manure and feeding fowls, and hogs etc.

Smelts frequent River Phillip and Shinnimicas, in abundance, but little effort is made to catch many.

Some salmon poaching has been done, owing to there being no Overseer in this section during the close season ; the wardens, however, seized some nets and partly broke up the poaching. Young, or small salmon, were seen in the River Phillip, of an unusual quantity, this season, supposed to be the result of Mr. A. B. Wilmot's labours, although he did not take as many here this year as last, yet I believe the fish were more plenty. Just after the fish entered the river, the heavy freshet, apparently, drove them back to the salt water. The freshets disturb the deposits of sawdust, from Spring and Summer sawing, until the water is fairly thickened with it. This is a great hindrance to the fish going up those rivers. If there could be any way provided for the disposal of sawdust, and keep it out of the rivers, there is no doubt but that good would result therefrom.

The new fishway in the dam, at the Oxford Woolen Mills, is a success, some salmon have been known to go through it, but the one at the Thompson Mill, further up the river, is not in good working order.

The fishing done with boats, along the shores, is principally done by farmers, who take but little trouble to fit out properly, and, therefore, attend to it but a small portion of the time. Yet, in some sections, they are well rewarded for their labour, and would feel it keenly, were they deprived of the privilege they now enjoy.

DIGBY COUNTY.

J. H. MOREHOUSE, *Overseer.*

I am glad that, notwithstanding the dense fogs and high winds, with which our fishermen have had to contend, this season, to report a decided increase over last year in our deep sea fisheries.

For many years fish have not been so abundant, on our coast, as during the present season. Prices, too, have ruled higher than for several years ; while all the necessities of life have been abundant, and, consequently cheap.

The mackerel fishery, at St. Mary's Bay, has not yielded as largely as we were led to hope, in the early part of the season, owing to the high winds, and the recklessness of some, who persist in throwing the offal from their fish into the shallow waters of this Bay. I know of no way of preventing this nuisance, but the presence of an armed vessel during the fishing season, say, from the first of July to the last of September. The catch, however, will be a fair one, notwithstanding these adverse circumstances.

The shad fishery, at the head of the Bay, once so valuable, is now well nigh extinct ; as only some forty barrels were taken this season. This fishery seems peculiar,

the fish are taken in salt water, in brush weirs. There is no river, and but two creeks of small size that empty fresh water into the Bay at this locality. While the theory is no doubt true, that the shad of our coasts, are natives of more western waters, facts demonstrate that, here, at least, is an exception. There appears to be two distinct schools of these fish, that enter this Bay, the first in April. These are poor and full of spawn, and during their stay everything to which spawn will adhere, is covered with it. These are succeeded by what appears to be another school, about the middle of June. The latter are very fine, but destitute of spawn. Now it is evident that to destroy the first run of spawn fish, is to destroy this fishery. This fact was early pointed out to me, by an intelligent gentleman, residing at this locality, consequently I have, for several years, recommended the restriction of weir building until after the first of June, in each year, with the object of affording protection to these fish during the spawning season.

The continued failure of the Digby herring fishery, is still a difficult problem to solve. The fishermen believe it to be due to the large quantities of sawdust from the mills of Bear River. They think the water polluted, or in some way rendered obnoxious to these fish, by the dust passing out of Digby Gut to the sea, and, meeting the fish, prevents their entering the Basin. But opinions are only valuable as they are sustained by sound argument, essentials which we fail to see in these opinions. It is notorious that salmon, shad, gaspereaux, trout, and other varieties of fish, not only visit waters polluted by sawdust, but luxuriate in it. I have seen schools of young fish, from two to three inches in length lying on beds of sawdust, covered by about a foot of water. The herring may be an exception: if so, facts should be advanced in proof. That the sawdust does not hinder the entrance of these fish, into the Basin, will be seen by the following indisputable facts.

For several years, prior to that of 1876, the fisheries in the Annapolis part of the Basin were very productive; while at the same time the mills of Bear River were pouring in their usual quantities of sawdust, all of which found its way to the sea, as now. This year I prevailed upon the lumbermen to keep the dust from the river, but so far without any beneficial results to the fisheries. I am, therefore, compelled to look, for this continued cause of failure, in another direction. In my opinion, the cause is sufficiently obvious, in the wholesale destruction of the young fish, which has been practised for years. So blind have the people been to the importance of protecting these, that it is with the greatest difficulty I am able to enforce the law requiring the free passage of fish, during the hours of the Sabbath, while, in the county of Annapolis, I am informed the enforcement of this law has never been attempted. The wonder, therefore, is not that the fishery is destroyed, but that it has continued to exist under this merciless, unceasing war.

Two lobster factories were burned this last spring, in my district, and probably will not be rebuilt; still, about 20,000 of these fish have been taken and sold in the shell, their value is about \$1,000. It is probable this trade will be considerably extended next spring along the line of railway.

A new enterprise was started in Digby, late this season, for canning finnan haddies, which promises to be a paying business. The fish, so prepared, are excellent, and will be transported to any climate. Already two establishments are ready for operation in the spring.

Hake sounds are now forming an important article of trade, 4,500 lbs. of these sounds, were taken this season in this district alone, and sold for \$1 per lb.

It is very difficult to ascertain, with any degree of certainty, the exact amount of fish used for home consumption. The inhabitants of Ceare are large fish consumers, while, among the English inhabitants of the county, much less is used. I think, however, that in my part of the county, fully one seventh part of the catch is used for home consumption.

The fishways at Grand Ruisseau, and I think two or three at Grose Coques, will have to be replaced next season.

GUYSBOROUGH.

JAMES A. TORY, *Overseer.*

In the statistical return, you will see there has been a large deficiency in the total fisheries, when compared with last year. This is owing to the amended regulation in lobster fishing, which has diminished the total value of that fishery from \$143,396 to 51,957. Although the difference of \$91,439, is large, and must have had a material effect upon those engaged in that fishery, I am still of the opinion that, in the end, (if the regulation is continued a few years) the result will prove to be beneficial to both the fishery and the people engaged therein, as it was impossible for that branch of the fishery to withstand the strain that was upon it.

The catch of salmon, herring and alewives is short of last year to a small extent; but mackerel, codfish, haddock, hake and oil have made up that deficiency, and covered the loss on lobsters to the extent of \$64,689, when compared with last year.

The first part of the season bid fair to be a prosperous one in the fisheries, but the latter was broken up by gales of wind, which caused great loss to the fishermen, in boats, nets &c., besides breaking up their voyages, which now leaves many of them in a destitute condition for the Winter.

I would here beg have to call attention to the Order in Council, of the 4th October, respecting the prohibition of the use of trawls, in the waters of Chedabucto Bay. This order, if continued, and carried into effect, (which will be almost impossible to do) will have a tendency to impoverish and finally starve out a number of fishermen, who solely make their living by that mode of fishing, and it is unjust to them to be so deprived, while it allows trawls to be set west and across the entrance of the Bay, thereby forelaying and catching the fish that would enter therein, and be caught by those persons now restricted to the hook and line. That order requires amendment. Trawl fishing should either be general, and open to all, or wholly prohibited, on the coasts of the Dominion. If that could be done, I believe it would be the most productive for good. But can it be done, or would it be judicious to make, or carry out such a regulation, within the shore line, or distance of three miles off the coast, while foreigners and a large portion of our own people can and will, fish with trawls, outside of that limit.

I would also beg leave to bring to your notice that Clam Harbour River and Hughes' Brook, at the Intervale, are both resorted to by salmon and other fish, during the spawning season, but are obstructed by a natural fall, over which fish cannot pass. This can be removed at a small expenditure of about \$100, which would make those streams important in the propagation of young fish. Below those obstructions, the streams pass through cultivated land, which has caused the pools, in which the fish resorted, to fill up, and there is, now, no protection for them. The other portions of the rivers have become much shoaler, and the ice destroys the beds of spawn. If the obstructions were removed, fish would ascend to the several lakes from which those rivers flow, and they, with their production, be preserved, where now it is destroyed.

Mill dams, sawdust, and fishways are scarce articles, in this portion of the county and of so little importance, to the fisheries of the district, that they are scarcely worthy of note; but, at the same time, I must report that I have not heard of any complaints respecting them. I would also inform you that the fishway you built in Chisholm's dam has answered the purpose for which it was built, fish having passed through it. The stream, below the mill, to O'Neil's Lake, should be cleared of its obstructions.

I am at a loss to give an accurate reply to the question "respecting home consumption," but so far as I have obtained information, and my own judgment leads me, I would estimate it at about one eighth of the whole value.

ALLEN McQUARRIE, *Overseer.*

There is a considerable decrease, when compared with 1878, in the value and yield of the products of this year in the district of St. Mary.

The falling off, in lobsters, is very largely owing to the Order in Council, of the 13th March, which makes the close season so much longer that the factories had to close up before they were ready. There will probably be some petitioning this winter, against the Act, but I would recommend that the law continue in force. The great majority approve of it, although a few deeply interested, in the present, may demur.

The catch of herring appears to be only about one third of last year's, but the fishermen and traders, who assisted me in making up the returns, will not admit the decrease to be so great as appears from last year's account. Loud complaints are being made against vessels, from a distance, coming close in on the herring grounds and fishing with net and trawl, Sunday and Monday, as long as the school lasts.

Trout fishing is excellent sport in many places, and when the foul practice of catching them in nets, after night, is entirely stopped, they will increase in size and numbers, as they have many favorite resorts.

The catch of salmon, this season, has fallen far short of the usual average. Fishermen are strongly of the opinion, and so am I, that the lobster factory, at the mouth of St Mary's River, and all the traps scattered promiscuously along the estuary, being continually disturbed and fished, and also what offal and gurry must, unavoidably, get into the water from the factory, have a tendency to drive the fish back, and prevent them from coming into the river as usual. I would recommend that no canning establishments be allowed to be erected at the mouth of any river, frequented by fish, and if it were not so expensive to the owner, I would be much pleased to see this one removed to some more suitable locality.

Other kinds of fish have been about an average catch. The fishing industry is not prosecuted as vigorously as it should be to insure success. I have visited nearly all the fishermen of the district, in connection with the licensing of salmon berths. Many say they will make no application for their berths, and endeavour to convince themselves and others, that the Department has no right to charge a fee for a privilege they always enjoyed; besides, there are a few very choice stations which they want set up at auction. Many of the berths are poor, and will not remunerate the owner for his trouble. It will require some time to reconcile them to the new system.

I have also visited Ecum Secum River, famous for trout and salmon of a superior quality, and I learned, from the best available source, that poaching of the worst kind was practised here with impunity at the head of the tide and still water. I found the dam of an old saw mill in a very forward state of decay, but sufficiently strong to hinder any fish from ascending to the beautiful river and lakes above. After some hesitation, I authorized Mr. Edw. McIntosh, Postmaster, who accompanied me, to clear away a pass, at the east end of the dam, which had partially given way already, and would strongly press the Department to appoint him warden of Ecum Secum, from county line, on the west, to Spanish Bay; as there is no place that I know of that more requires a vigilant officer, because the temptations and facilities for poaching are so very enticing.

The close seasons have been carefully observed in the greater portion of the district, but Ecum Secum was notoriously an exception. The lobster factories paid every attention to the Order in Council of March 13th.

I have visited the fishways at McKeen's Brook, and the head of Indian Harbor Lake, built under the inspection of Mr. Rogers. They are both in good order, and well adapted for their purpose.

Wm. Pride, Esq., warden from Stopper Rock to Wine Harbour, a distance of twelve miles, is not able to undertake all the work for his salary. He is a faithful, diligent, and sharp officer, doing about double the work of any warden in the district,

and ought at least to have twenty dollars more added to his salary. His place will be difficult to fill, should he resign, as he sometimes talks of doing.

I cannot help recommending that a warden be appointed at Indian Harbor, to look after the fishing interests of that district, more especially the brook passing by a narrow channel through a heavy beach, thrown up by storms, between the harbour and the lake above. This stream becomes obstructed with rocks and gravel, from the wash of every heavy storm, from the south, and remains so for weeks, until the water rises five or six feet in the lake above and forces a passage through, in the meantime the connection, between the waters, is entirely cut off, and fish can neither pass nor repass making all the other machinery of protection unoperative for a time.

I have no fines or forfeitures to remit, and no violations to report, except as above.

HALIFAX COUNTY.

WM. ANDERSON, *Overseer.*

I have much pleasure in being able to report a slight increase in the catch of fish the past season. I regret the price has not met the expectations of the fishermen. Still with the exception of a few who are not able to procure outfits, and have been depending on late lobster fishing, there is very little to find fault with.

The trap net, at Beaver Harbour, has proved a failure, the parties only caught three hundred and twenty-three barrels of mackerel, and seventeen of herring; they do not intend to renew their application.

The fishway at Mooseland Mills, on the Tangier River, is a grand success, constructed entirely of wood, under the mill, and runs up over thirty feet into the dam. Quite a number of persons were present, and witnessed the ascent of salmon, on the first rise of water. I have letters, and have seen some of the parties, who say the salmon passed through the upper gate, in the presence of quite a number of witnesses, at the rate of one a second, and continued for several hours. I superintended and paid for part of the work. I also found spikes and nails, as you will see by my diary account, rather than enter into litigation with the proprietors, who are very poor. They had built two, previous to this: the last, or second one, by a model and specification supplied by me, but it went with the freshet. The present, however, will not, unless the mill goes with it. I made, through the solid rock, two curves in the fishway at Musquodoboit Harbour, one at the entrance, the other at the outlet. No more crying out about the fishway here. They are all perfectly satisfied that fish, of any kind, can freely pass, when there is water, but no fish could enter any of our rivers in July and August, it was so dry.

The lobster close season has been strictly observed. The only trouble I have to complain of is dipping for salmon in West Sheet Harbour River, and alewives in Ship Harbour. Both wardens, Hall at Sheet Harbour, and Blakely at Ship Harbour, have reported some half a dozen cases each.

I have again to call the attention of the Department to the Sheet Harbour, West River. As I have stated, in all my former reports, there are several reefs cross the river, forming pools between them in which salmon and trout lay waiting the rise of water. It seems impossible to stop poaching here, \$150, or \$200, would do more here than half a dozen wardens.

I have added \$17,923 for fish used, and small lots taken and not accounted for, in this district.

The fishways are in good order, except that of Ship Harbour, which does not do its work; it is wrongly located. Just the place to put one of your new patents in. Have it done. The one I built at Mooseland, is on your plan, it commences at the water-wheel and extends about thirty feet into the dam, has gates for all heights of water, and works first rate.

About the sawdust, the East River, Sheet Harbor, and Ship Harbor Mills, do not save sawdust. You are aware that proceedings against them are suspended. West Sheet Harbor save all, at considerable expense.

JOHN FITZGERALD, *Overseer.*

There has been a considerable falling off in the catch, in this district, during the past year, especially in mackerel and herring. This has not been owing to a less vigorous prosecution of the fishery, nor to the absence of the fish; but to the fact that they did not come near to the shore, but remained in the deep water, where the fishermen could not reach them.

There was not more than one half the catch of lobsters. This was owing, partly, to the length of the close season, and partly to the fact that they have been over-fished.

The several close seasons, have, as a rule, been well observed; and I have found the fishermen disposed to carry out my instructions as far as they could.

There are ten fishways in this district, and they are all in good order. Last year the one in Harbour's River was out of order, but Mr. Rogers has had a new one put in, which works very well.

As regards saw dust and mill rubbish, my opinion is, that the emptying of them into the rivers, is very injurious to the fisheries. When the mill owners are sawing all summer, there must, necessarily, be a large quantity of rubbish falling into the rivers, which lodges into the eddies, and as most of our rivers are narrow, of course this must obstruct the stream, and the passage of the fish.

The value of the fish used for home consumption, including what was sold in the Halifax fish market, is about \$30,000.

There are no trap nets used in my district.

The only abuse I have to report, in this district, is the practice of setting nets, above the bridge, in the Nine Miles River, Shad Bay,—which I recommend should be forbidden.

I have no fines to report.

HANTS COUNTY.

TIMOTHY O'BRIEN *Overseer.*

I am pleased to be able to report a great increase in the catch of shad, this season, a larger number having been taken than in any previous year, on this shore. There has also been a large increase in the catch of herring; but a decrease in that of salmon. Other varieties average about the same as last season.

The number of boats and nets employed, about equalled that of last year. But the labor of the fishermen, owing to the increased catch, proved much more remunerative. Some of them use nets which are small in the mesh, and, as a result, fish of small size are taken, which should not be permitted. To obviate this difficulty only a certain sized mesh for shad nets should be used; none smaller than four and seven eighths inches.

Again, I would direct your attention to the destruction of small shad, by the weirs, a large number of which, not being worth curing, are permitted to go to loss. Such a large destruction of small shad is of great injury to this industry. I believe the weirs should be so constructed that the fish would collect at a certain point, at which point, a piece of net, with mesh of a certain size, should be inserted, in such a way that it could be easily removed from Saturday evening until Monday morning, as the law requires. Owing to the way that most of the weirs are constructed, a small opening is of no service. Some of the fishermen declare they cannot be constructed so as to cause the fish to collect at a certain point. I declared I know better, and proved them in the wrong, by getting some, who were more reasonable, to construct them after the manner I prescribed, in which a small gate was inserted, which could be opened during the time the law demanded.

I have nothing to report in regard to mills and sawdust rubbish. I have got along very smoothly this season. The majority of owners have made proper arrangements for the care of the rubbish that accumulates about the mills.

J. B. COLTER, *Overseer.*

The close season for salmon fishing, has been strictly observed, both in the years 1878 and 1879. In the years '76 and '77, there was great destruction made of the young salmon. Parties made small nets and no attention was paid to the close season. But when I went into office, in June, 1878, I put a stop to the fishing of small salmon, and confined them to the close season.

In the month of June, last, I examined the river from Grand Lake down, and had every obstruction possible removed, including a number of fish brakes, put there for the purpose of catching alewives.

The locks in the Shubenacadie canal will have to be attended to, drift stuff, coming down the rivers, gets in, and fills them up. The one at Elmsdale was completely filled with brush, logs, and whole trees; four men were employed nearly all day, clearing it out.

O. S. BURNHAM, *Overseer.*

In forwarding you my annual report of the fisheries of West Hants, I am very happy to be able to state that the quantity of shad, taken in the Avon River, during the past season, by drift nets, was never greater, and of a quality never surpassed.

Herring, this year struck, in more plentiful than ever before.

Salmon, in the Avon River, were never known so scarce, but we hope when the young ones, which were deposited in the West branch, as well as Kennetcook and Meander rivers, return, to be able to report a successful catch of this fish.

Smelts were taken in larger quantities than ever before.

I am happy to say that the South Branch of the Avon River, is now entirely clear, a hole having been made in Mr. Hobart's mill dam. The West Branch is, also, entirely clear of obstructions.

I find the Meander River clear, for five miles, from salt water to Parker's mill. I cannot see much use for a ladder over his dam, for two miles above the dam is a natural fall, so that fish could not get over it, unless there was a ladder and, even; then, it would only let fish up to be destroyed, as there is very little water.

INVERNESS COUNTY.

DAVID ROSS, *Overseer.*

My appointment as overseer dates September 15th, hence my report is not so full as it would have been, had I received my appointment earlier.

The catch of codfish was as large as last year, although my returns show a decrease from last year's return, yet the number of cwts. marked in my return is correct, as far as I can ascertain.

The catch of mackerel and herring was a failure. Very few of those fish made their appearance on the fishing ground.

The catch of salmon shows a decrease from that of last year, owing to the scarcity of the fish. Trout were very plentiful, exceeding the catch of former years.

Several violations of the Fishery Act occurred, before I was appointed overseer, but no abuse has come under my notice since then.

The close seasons, as far as I can judge, have been observed pretty well.

No fishways exist in my district.

D. F. McLEAN, *Overseer.*

Shortly after my appointment to the office of overseer of fisheries, in September last, I examined the different streams and rivers, as well as the coast in the "Western division" of this county, and gave instructions to the wardens to use all vigilance in protecting the river and coast fisheries, in accordance with the Fisheries Act and Orders in Council passed during the current year.

The Indians living, at Whycocomah Bâ, were under the impression that they had the privilege of spearing salmon, until my first official visit to that place. I then warned them of the danger of taking fish in contravention of the Act. I am happy to state that they have ever since abandoned salmon fishing.

A few nets were seized at River Inhabitants, but so far I have been unable to get a clue to the owners. No other infractions of the law were reported to me.

I take the following extracts from the returns of the present and past year.

Salmon in brls.,	Salmon fresh in ice, lbs.	Mackerel in brls.
1878..... 0	0	2,112
1879..... 6	700	7,108
Increase. 6	Increase..... 700	Increase. 4,996
Cod Tongues & Sounds, brls.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, cwt.
1878..... 2	860	450
1879..... 10	350	657
Increase. 8	Decrease..... 510	Increase. 207
Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.
1878 . . . 0	0	0
1879..... 3,500	50,000	162
Increase. 3,500	Increase.... 5,000	Increase. 162
Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, Cans.	Fish Oil, galls.
1878..... 0	0	700
1879.... 525	134,400	6,464
Increase. 525	Increase. 134,400	Increase. 5,767

These figures show a comparatively large increase, but, in reality, such is not the case. In the first 9 districts, named in the return, for this year, said districts being on the coast waters of the Strait of Canso and Gulf of St. Lawrence, I am informed, on good authority, that there has been a decrease in the quantity of fish taken, on account of the stormy weather, of the past season, except in the lobster fishery at Port Hood. In the last named 8 districts which are on the waters of the Bras d'Or Lake, there has been an increase. The only reason I can assign to the great difference, which the enclosed return shows, in favor of this year, is that the return of last year was not accurately filled, in by my predecessor in office.

I have recently visited all the districts named in this year's return, and received my information from the most reliable source possible.

The value of this year's products, in this division, is \$178,752.35. Of this amount, I have estimated that the quantity used for home consumption may be valued at \$30,496.50.

On the whole, there has been an increase in the fisheries in this division, but to what extent I am not in a position to give a definite statement, for the reason already given.

In the majority of districts, named in the return for this year, there has been a more vigorous prosecution of the fishery than during the year 1878.

The principal abuses which exist here, are mills and mill dams. I would recommend that the law be enforced so as to compel all mill owners to prevent sawdust and all other mill rubbish from going down the rivers or streams, on which their mills and dams are constructed, as such must prove more or less injurious to fishery interests on any stream.

There are no fishways in this division.

All the wardens in my district are active and intelligent men, who take an interest in doing their duty.

PETER COADY, *Overseer.*

There has been 7,311 qtls., of codfish taken in my division this year, including 2,714 qtls. for home consumption, which is an increase of about 278 qtls. over last year.

There has been an increase in mackerel of 529 brls. Alewives show an increase of 669 brls. In salmon there has been a decrease of 125 brls. The causes which brought about this unfavorable result are principally on account of the season for salmon fishing being unusually stormy, along these shores, and the circular issued by the Department compelling salmon fishermen to pay licenses or, in default thereof, take up their nets.

The quantity of herrings caught, this year, is 3,231 brls., showing an increase of 171 brls. over 1878. A large quantity of this fish is consumed at home, in my division, viz: 2,700 barrels.

There has been a decrease of 15 qtls. in the quantity of hake caught this year.

In trout and smelts there has been a decided increase, although no reliable figures could be obtained, with regard to the actual number of pounds, yet all admit of a large increase along the whole line.

With regard to abuses, I may state that alewives generally return from their spawning grounds, about four weeks after arriving there; that these fish never go down stream in the day time; that the stream (in my division) is small, and that, notwithstanding the activity or vigilance of the wardens, many of the fish are destroyed, on their return trip, by persons living near the banks of the stream.

The value of the fish used for home consumption is about \$36,359.

There are several streams, in my division, which flow into the main river, and upon which saw mills have been built. To my own knowledge, trout have completely abandoned such streams. The sawdust is permitted to go with the stream, and is very liable to lodge in the pools of the main river. I think I should have authority to compel the owners of such mills to keep the dust out of the streams.

KINGS COUNTY.

J. E. STARR, *Overseer.*

I enclose a return of fish for this county, this year, which is the largest yet made, being \$214.75 more than in 1878. Shad have been abundant and of excellent quality.

The fishing in the Gaspereaux River has not amounted to much; it is evident that something is needed to restock that river. The opinion prevails that the dam, at Colder's mills has destroyed that fishery, but having paid particular attention to that river, and most especially to the fish pass, at the dam in question, I am convinced that the dam is not necessarily an obstruction to the fish, and that the pass (if carefully attended to during the fish season) will afford ample means for the fish to ascend the river. I am also quite positive, that any neglect, or inattention, may easily render the pass entirely useless. I cannot say that the dam has never been an obstruction to the fish, but I am sure that it was not last season. I am very much inclined to think that the facilities for catching alewives the whole length of the river (the law permitting nets to be set every two hundred and fifty yards for ten miles or more), has had more to do with the decline in this fishery, than all the other causes combined; and yet this is the last reason fishermen in this vicinity are willing to assign. One fact, however, all will admit, the fishery is now worthless, or nearly so, and I would recommend that fishing be prohibited for a year or two, and see if something cannot be done towards restoring this once valuable fishery.

I visited the head waters of the Annapolis River, and find but few salmon have been taken. Many think that the dam at Lawrence Town, in Annapolis Co. prevents

fish getting up. There are ten saw mills in Aylsford, on the streams and tributaries of this river, all of which save their sawdust. And I wish distinctly to state that the statement, published, by P. S. Hamilton, that "all the saw mills in the Province allowed their sawdust to go into the streams" is not true, as regards this county. There is not a single instance where sawdust is allowed to pollute the streams frequented by fish. A steam mill was built at Scot's Bay, and commenced sawing after the fishing season was over, but some of the fishermen were jealous of the sawdust, (although all the waters of the bay of Fundy washed the shores) and complained. I went to the spot, and conferred with the mill owners, who assured me they would so alter their furnaces, so as to burn all the sawdust, before commencing operations in the spring.

LUNENBURG COUNTY.

H. S. Jost, *Overseer.*

I have to report a small increase in value, in this, the western division, of Lunenburg County, this year. The total value, \$877,350.00, being an increase of \$78,801.00 beyond the amount in 1878.

The bank and bay fishing was very good; also Labrador, with the exception of two or three large vessels, which returned something short of a full fare.

The lobster fishery shews returns of less amount than half of last year; caused, no doubt, by the fact of the extension of the close time, as well as of there being fewer factories at work than formerly, and with less efficiency. The general run of lobsters was an improvement in size, on those of the two or three previous years; caused in a great measure, we may suppose, by the regulations and restrictions imposed, in reference to the taking of them. The close seasons have been generally well observed. One lobster packer undertook to disregard the regulations made, in that respect, but was promptly fined, when he closed up his factory.

There are two fish ladders placed in Davidson's first dam, above Bridgewater, one in his second dam, half a mile further up the river, and one in Benjamin's dam about a mile further up. These four are all the modern fish ladders; there are, of course, quite a number of fish passes or fishways, as they are called in all the fish rivers, but they are of the kinds formerly in use.

The quantity of fish used for home consumption, fresh, is estimated at \$11,400, a low estimate enough, and comprises about 2,000 brls. mackerel and herrings, 4,000 cwt. codfish, haddock, hake, pollack and some halibut, with about 20,000 lobsters. The prices are calculated at what they cost fresh, and added in the columns, to show just that value in the return.

The trap net was a failure; the yield being less than last year.

With respect to the question of sawdust injuring the fisheries, I have no facts to give. As a general thing I do not think that sawdust, as we see it on our rivers, injures the fishery. If the "Summerside Gang Mill" dropped their sawdust in the cove, where the mill is situated, it would, no doubt, destroy any fishery there might be up that river or brook, or in the cove; but it would, at the same time, destroy the mill itself, as a mill. It would be buried in sawdust. Where there is a broad stream and plenty of water to carry away the sawdust as it falls on the surface and occupies so small a space in so much water, I do not think it would deter a salmon from ascending or coming down stream. I recollect many years ago, a rather pious old gentleman, who lived near, and had a saw mill, on one of our smaller rivers, situated about 8 or 10 miles from the shore, was accused catching salmon unlawfully in a trap under his mill. It turned out that some distance below the mill he managed to divide the stream, so that the salmon more naturally turned in the way of the mill and sawdust, and finally reached his box under the mill, where he secured them by shutting down a board. He had seventy salmon that season. Those salmon it would appear did not fear sawdust. If salmon had free passage, otherwise, up and down rivers, I believe what sawdust there is would not trouble them.

GEORGE REDDEN, *Overseer.*

The statement below shows the increase and decrease of the different kinds of fish caught in this division, the present year as compared with 1878.

COMPARATIVE statement of yield of the fisheries, Eastern division, Lunenburg County, for years 1878 and 1879:—

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities 1878.	Quantities 1879.	and Decrease.
Salmon, fresh.....	15,200 lbs.....	13,955 lbs.....	Decrease.
do smoked.....	200 ".....	540 ".....	Increase.
Mackerel.....	10,200 brls.....	18,012 brls.....	do
do in cans.....	.....	4,000 cans.....	do
Herrings.....	870 ".....	5,255 brls.....	do
Alewives.....	223 ".....	249 ".....	do
Cod.....	3,932 cwt.....	7,175 cwt.....	do
Cod Tongues and Sounds.....	5 brls.....	12 brls.....	do
Hake.....	100 cwt.....	302 cwt.....	do
Haddock.....	1,114 ".....	775 ".....	Decrease.
Trout.....	200 lbs.....	300 lbs.....	Increase.
Smelt.....	.....	2,200 ".....	do
Lobsters.....	170,000 cans.....	68,000 cans.....	Decrease.
Fish Oil.....	2,100 gals.....	3,505 gals.....	Increase.
Fish used as Manure.....	40 brls.....	640 brls.....	do

The fresh fish used in this division, as near as I can ascertain, for the year, are about 1,500 brls. herrings and mackerel; 3,000 lbs. salmon; 500 cwt. cod; 300 cwt. haddock; 100 brls. alewives, 2,200 lbs. smelts, and 300 lbs. trout.

The decrease in the catch of salmon was mainly caused by fishermen taking up their salmon nets earlier in the season than last year to prosecute the mackerel fishery, which fish visited our shores and harbours in large quantities. The decrease in haddock was caused by less vigorous prosecution of that branch of fishery than last year. The falling off in the catch of lobsters is mainly due to the overfishing of previous years, and to the short season now allowed by the Department for taking these fish. The new regulation, respecting close time for lobsters has not been in force sufficiently long to enable me to report the effect it may have on this fishery.

Smelt were quite scarce for years, but visited our shores in considerable quantities this year.

The mackerel fishery has been vigorously prosecuted this year and resulted in a large increase in the catch.

The increase in the quantity of cod is owing to our vessels having secured better fares on the banks and at Labrador; this also led to an increase in the quantity of Oil.

The rivers in this division are in good order, excepting Middle River Branch, which needs a fishway as reported last year.

Sawdust has no injurious effect in this district, in my opinion; there being but a few small saw mills on each river.

I have no fines to report this year, no breach of the law having come to my notice. A number of disputes arose among fishermen, but I succeeded in settling these.

The close times have been well observed.

The fishermen of this division are beginning to appreciate that the "fisheries laws" and regulations are made with a view to their benefit, by affording protection, tending to increase the quantity of fish in the future.

PICTOU COUNTY.

A. C. PRITCHARD, *Overseer.*

You will observe that the catch of salmon on the coast is somewhat below the average of former years. I can only attribute this to the destruction that has been going on by poaching in the river, and the inefficiency of the wardens in time past.

With reference to the abuses that exist, I beg to state that as the three principal rivers of this district, the East, West and Middle are in close proximity to the Stellarton, Westville, Drummond and the Vale collieries—poaching is only a natural consequence. During the past three months, I believe every effort on the part of the fishery officers has (with one or two exceptions) been put forth, to meet the emergency, and I have no doubt that with due vigilance in the future, your views of protecting the fisheries can be fully carried into effect.

During the spawning season a few nets were captured. One man was arrested, and three others, whom I detected poaching, and who absconded may yet be brought to justice.

The fishways on the East and Middle rivers are in a tolerable state of repair and are open during the winter, some trifling repairs may be required in the spring. I would suggest that the one at Gray's dam, Hopewell, be lengthened, as the rush of water appears to be too great to admit of the fish ascending it.

For the better enforcement of the law I need hardly suggest the necessity of an efficient staff of wardens; one man has lately been dismissed and I would recommend one or two other changes.

The quantity and value of fish, for home consumption, as nearly as I can ascertain, is \$6,000 lbs., value \$900.

In conclusion I beg to add that the information contained in the return of fishing material, &c., I have obtained from the fishermen on the coast, and other reliable sources.

CHAS. E. HENRY, *Overseer.*

The limits of my district having been defined by the Department, I continued to visit the different rivers and sections of the same until I received notice from Mr. Rogers that Mr. Richard had been appointed to the central district of the county.

There were but two or three attempts to violate the law, and the parties were driven away, without obtaining any fish.

With regard to fishways, all in my district are in good order, having been thoroughly repaired, but I have failed to discover that any fish have ascended the ladder on the River John. Some change is necessary in order that they may prove more efficient.

Mr. Weir has built a rolling dam, and if an annual grant of twenty dollars was made for a fish ladder I think there would be no trouble to get the fish up.

With regard to the gaspereaux and smelt fishery, we need additional legislation. I would recommend a close season from 15th April until 15th June.

D. G. McDONALD, *Overseer.*

On my acceptance of the office of Fishery Overseer for the eastern district of Pictou on the first July last, I found the salmon fishery, along the Gulfshore in course of vigorous prosecution, which, however, was not attended with corresponding results. The catch was then under the average and so continued throughout the season. No satisfactory cause, that I am aware of, can be assigned for the falling off. The weather was not unusually boisterous, the fishing apparatus and appliances were not, to say the least, defective as compared with those of former years. Hence it is likely that no better reason can be alleged, for the deficiency in returns, than the uncertain habits of the fish themselves.

There were reports to the effect that sweeping for trout was practised at the French River; but on as full an investigation as was possible, in the circumstances, I failed to discover any certain grounds for the supposition, which would justify me in using further precautions than those which Mr. Foote, the warden of the place, well known to be an efficient officer, had, after consultation with me, exercised. In every case, I feel quite convinced that the abuse if it existed was of short duration and will scarcely be repeated.

The lateness of the fall freshets again made the spawning season short for salmon ascending the river; and for the same reason, abbreviated the period during which poachers usually ply their work. Mr. McDonald, warden at Sutherland's River, seized one net, but could not trace its owner. On the other streams, I do not believe that there was any netting at all, nor could I find evidence of torching and spearing. The wardens and myself spent night after night, in the localities which were of poaching repute, without detecting any violation of the law. Neighbours and others have made no complaints, or even circulated rumors. The state of public feeling has been healthily aroused against poaching of all kinds; and, for this result, I am anxious that much credit be awarded to my predecessor, John McDonald, Esq., who was indefatigable in enforcing the observance of the law. In this connection, however, I would state that, owing to a storm on the 13th, a few salmon nets were left set in the Gulf, after the 15th August, but only until the weather calmed down sufficiently to admit of their being taken ashore. Besides the shattered state of the various appliances, as now arranged in a salmon net, made it certain that no fish would be caught. I did not institute any proceedings for what, at most, would be a violation of the letter, but not of the spirit of the law.

I would also remark that at Pointe Bette Island, in the mouth of Merigomish Harbour, there is a retired insular point jutting out almost to the channel, which is narrow at the place indicated. The island itself is not easily accessible, except from the Big Island, lying in a north eastern direction. Now at this retired point, preparations have been made by some parties to fish of nights, during the beginning of the close season, simply because salmon, there, begin to enter the harbour waters preparatory to an ascent up the rivers at a later period. I have reason to believe that next year, short nets may be run out across the channel, there for a night, occasionally, and much injury done. Hence, with a view of this circumstance, I would recommend that a warden be appointed for Merigomish Harbour.

There are no fishways in my district. I would not recommend the erection of any. There is only one place where it might be deemed advisable to erect one, namely, at Dewar's mills, West Branch, Barney's River. However, there are some ten miles of spawning grounds, below the dam; and above it the river is so narrow that it would be impossible to prevent the slaughter of the fish in the day time by the most primitive, if no better means would be called into requisition.

Beyond the suggestion already made as to an additional warden at Point Bette I do not know that any thing else is just now necessary to secure the future enforcement of the law.

The fish used for home consumption, as nearly as I can estimate, would be valued at \$1,457.00.

In this district salmon fishing, so far, has only been followed for the purpose of making money by its sale, the other species of the finny tribe have been mainly captured by farmers and others, not professional fishermen, merely for the purpose of domestic consumption, and at times, when the ordinary duties of usual labor did not press. It is quite probable, however, that, before very long, fishing as an avocation, exclusively followed, will become more general than it is.

I express, in conclusion, my satisfaction with such officials as I have had communication with. The wardens in my district have fulfilled their duties with every reasonable diligence.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

S. T. N. SELLON, *Overseer.*

Salmon were not as abundant as was expected, on the opening of the fishing season, for quite a number were taken on the Medway river, amongst the drift ice, from the 29th January to the middle of February, by Indians with rod and line. Storms and much ice for the remainder of February, and part of March, prevented line fishing, and nets could not be set amongst the drift; but there is much reason to believe that a good run of salmon went up, at this early date, and as spring opened, adverse winds and weather, apparently, kept these fish from coming. That the Medway is free from obstruction is proven by this statement and the increase of alewives.

Alewives were taken well up the river as far as Ponhook Lake, Martin's mill, and other tributaries of the river, and gave quite an unusual and almost an ample supply of fish food to the many families of farmers and lumbermen in this section of the county. The young fish came down to the sea in good numbers, which is very satisfactory, for this fish is of more value to the people than salmon.

Lobsters have not been in good supply and many of them small, this is caused by the overcatch of former years, and for the want of a sufficient close time—before your last "lobster law" came into force. So unremunerative was the catch, that many lobster fishermen changed to line fishing. I am sorry to say that some of the factories do not discourage illegal lobster fishing, and will buy small ones, and as these factories are widely separated, and the fishing is on a long coast, it requires an officer to use much time and outlay to enforce the law.

Trap fishing has now become a want or necessity for line fishing. Our boats and vessels depend on them for bait; and the demand by American fishermen is greater than the supply. Some of them return two or three times in the fishing season for a resupply, and always report profitable fares, for the bait they get, which keeps sound from two to three weeks in ice. I might remark that 7 American vessels were in the Harbour at one time for bait, wanting from 15 to 30 brls. each, and got a partial supply, after trying the various fishing harbours on our coast, without success, and certainly the American vessels are largely benefited by the privilege they enjoy.

It is the general opinion that sawdust is not an important injury to fish ascending the rivers. I hold that view, because it did not injure, or lessen the quantity of fish, in years gone by when the lumber made, at our many mills, was far in excess of what it is at present; the logs are now not only few but small, and getting less every year. This is the great reason for less opposition by mill owners, and their increased interest for the protection and increase of fish.

Mackerel have acted strangely, in their migration, during the season. They, in the spring, went to the eastward in great abundance, running from one headland to another. This gave us reason to believe that the fall fishing, on their return west, would be good, but few came into our harbours, and these did not go into our nets or traps, or only in small quantities, although they were seen alongside of them. This, I presume, was partly owing to the water being very clear and calm, and lobster pots set by thousands in our harbour, containing impure bait.

Herrings were not in good supply in shore, for net fishing. We believe large bodies of them came in to spawn, but settled on the bottom in deep water, and remained so, for want of a good rattling wind, with sea to stir them up. This is a common occurrence known to old fishermen, as well as myself. After they had spawned they were very poor and very large, but not profitable for salting. I am satisfied a profitable business could be made at herring fishing, if we gave up our old ideas of waiting for the fish to come to our doors, and, as is the custom in England, go off our shore from 2 to 10 miles, were we know that there are great quantities of herring, on our inshore banks, of a superior kind, from the middle of May to July. These fish are equal to Labrador herring, and are in full supply, but it requires the will and labor to go where they resort.

JOHN FITZGERALD, *Overseer.*

There is a decrease in the catch of salmon as compared with last year.

Alewives have been plentiful on the Medway River this season, there have been more taken than for some years previous. At Greenfield, I have been informed, that the catch was not so large for thirty years.

Smelts were in abundance last spring, and supply the spring market with plenty of fish.

Eels are not quite so plenty this season as last. They are eagerly caught and used by many in our community.

Frost fish are quite numerous, and a fine pan fish, for a few weeks in the winter season.

The three latter kinds are used chiefly for home consumption.

The three mill dams in this district, on the Medway, have each a good fishway. I pay particular attention to keeping the way clear for the fish, on their upward movements to the spawning beds, and also for the young fish to get to the sea.

The mill owners here, are, generally, respectors of the law, and careful to keep all rubbish from the river, the sawdust being the only thing passing into the water.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

FRANCIS MARMEAU, *Overseer.*

A large decrease will be observed in the yield of the fisheries in my district the present year, when compared with that of the past.

Mackerel shows a falling off of nearly two-thirds. There has been large bodies of small ones schooling in the bays, and along the shores, but prices were so low that they were not actively sought after. The fall catch, (the most important one) was nearly a failure.

Herring also shows a decrease. Fishermen attribute this to the prevailing strong easterly winds, and to several fish traps in Chedabucto Bay, near Canso.

The decrease, in the yield of codfish, is supposed to arise from the use of trawls the previous years.

DUNCAN CAMERON, *Overseer.*

In the report I had the honour of laying before you last year, a material decrease in the catch of all kinds of fish, within my district, was noted, but this year it is gratifying to find that the quantity of fish, of all kinds caught has been in many instances, double that of last year, and well up to what might be called an average catch.

In preparing the statistics, I added for home consumption a quantity of all kinds valued at \$6,054.00.

In my district, there are no brooks nor rivers into which sawdust is allowed, and hence, I cannot give any facts or information as to its injurious effects upon the fish.

I have to report no infringement of the fishery laws.

A new departure in the fishing industry, and for this place a most novel one was made here last spring, by the capturing of a real live whale, by parties in the Bras d'Or Lake. The mode of capturing was certainly not on the Greenland or South Sea principle. His whaleship having ventured up the Lake, to within two miles of St. Peter's, and being apparently asleep, was attacked by parties from shore, armed with all the sharp edged farming tools procurable improvised into *quasi* harpoons, when he pulled for the shore, got stranded and had to succumb to superior numbers. Twelve hundred gallons of oil and a quantity of whale bone, which netted a considerable sum, rewarded the lucky parties. Two other whales were seen on the lake about the same time, but not being of the sleepy kind, their capture was deemed a fool-hardy undertaking, without better appliances than those which were successful with the one taken.

The fishermen, as a whole, within my district prosecute their precarious calling very industriously and all, with rare exceptions, make a comfortable living.

SHELBURNE COUNTY.

WM. J. MCGILL, *Overseer.*

There are twelve vessels less in the fishing business than reported last year. The catch has been much larger, showing an increase of 11,606 quintals of cod, and also, 2,720 quintals of haddock. The increase is due to our "bankers," who returned with large fares, while our boat fishing has been almost a total failure. There has been a falling off in the catch of pollack, by 1,430 quintals; mackerel, by 8,757 barrels; herrings, by 8,351 barrels; and I would also state the falling off in the lobster fishery, by 748,696 cans, less than was reported last year. This is accounted for by the order passed which prohibited their catching to cann, after the first of August.

There has been a falling off in the net fishery. The cause may be attributed to fish offal and refuse from fish traps, viz., small fish which are not made use of, and albicore which are left to decay on the bottom near the traps. Trap fishing has been almost a failure this season.

There has been a fair run of alewives in Roseway River, and quite a number ascended to their spawning grounds; as a large quantity of young fish were seen returning.

The old passage way around the dam will answer for another season with a little attention. The water was very low in the fall, and young fish were reported having no chance to return. I spent two days up the river, examining fish-ways, and making new passage-ways for them to return.

I found quite a number of eel-weirs which had a tendency to destroy young fish. Some of them I destroyed, others were removed by their owners. I find strict attention must be given to this matter next season in order to protect our river fisheries.

The warden at Birch Town reports a good catch of alewives taken last spring. He made great improvements last summer around the mill dam at his own expense. The mill owners tried to turn the course of the river above the mills. After considerable discussion, we succeeded in having the obstruction removed.

It is estimated that \$23,000 worth of fish was consumed in the county. The close season for lobsters was strictly observed.

In regard to sawdust I failed to reply, not being sufficiently acquainted with it. Warden Rye and I have visited about all the mills in Roseway River and notified them concerning sawdust. We insist on all the refuse and sawdust being saved and we are determined that our request shall be complied with. It is the general opinion that sawdust injures the fisheries, but how and to what extent I am not prepared to answer.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

DONALD McRAE, jr., *Overseer.*

I have nothing particular to note in the yield of fisheries in this district. The returns show a small increase in the total value over last year. This is owing to a more accurate account got this year of the quantity used for home consumption, which is 550 brls. herring, 550 cwt. cod, 350 cwt. haddock and about 80 brls. mackerel.

I find in every district that a general complaint is a scarcity of fish, although in the early part of the season there were fair prospects for a good summer fishing. Still the Fall fishery has proved to be almost a complete failure.

The close season was pretty well observed as far as I can ascertain, except in two cases, in one of which the parties were under age. These cases are now under consideration and will be dealt with as the law directs.

As we have had a change of wardens, I feel satisfied that the rivers will be protected with considerable less trouble than we have experienced, in the past. Warden McGregor who lately received his appointment will no doubt prove a great benefit in assisting warden McRae, who has had considerable trouble with the people near by McGregor's district.

I believe the fishermen are beginning to appreciate the benefits resulting from the carrying out of the regulations, in regard to the preservation of fish in the rivers, so that I feel satisfied that I shall have less trouble in enforcing the laws in future than I have in the past.

J. W. BURKE, *Overseer.*

This season was below an average one in my district. Cod were as good as last year. In the spring, they were very plentiful, when we had a fine catch; but during mid-summer and fall they were scarce. If it were not for the spring catch, some of our fishermen would have been in a very poor condition, and would have felt the need of them or their proceeds during the winter.

Mackerel were in abundance along our shores but so small it would not pay to cure them. Later in the fall they were larger, but the weather proved so stormy it was but seldom the boats could get out, still a few were taken. About one hundred and fifty barrels were used for home consumption. Herrings were almost a failure, five hundred barrels used for home consumption, also 1,300 qtls. cod.

Salmon were more plentiful than last year. As usual, I gave attendance to the rivers, and, in a short time, those who intended to intrude gave up the idea.

YARMOUTH COUNTY.

ENOS GARDNER, *Overseer.*

I herewith enclose returns of fishery for this county, for the year 1879, which includes fish used for home consumption, to the value of about sixty thousand dollars. The total amount does not figure up as much as last year, which is entirely owing to the failure of the mackerel fishery. Large and expensive preparations were made for this fishery, and thirty two trap net licenses were paid for, and twenty-eight trap nets were put down in the county. Some of them did not get a fish. Several of them caught more than enough to pay working expenses, but most of them did not. Mackerel were plenty in the bay, but did not come inshore near enough to get in the traps. As they have the trap nets on hand, and have made other expensive outlay in connection with this fishery, no doubt they will apply to have their licenses renewed in hopes of better luck next year.

The bank and shore fishermen have all made extra good fares, but the price of all kinds of fish is very low, and in consequence, the fishermen all appear to be poorly off this fall, as most of them go on shares. After expenses are paid they have very little left.

On account of the lobster regulations, there was not so many put up this year. There was some dissatisfaction expressed by the lobster fishermen, but the packers are satisfied that the regulation will be a benefit to them, as there will not likely be an over production, and prices will be better. I conversed with them at all the establishments in this county and that appeared to be their opinion and feeling about the matter. The law and regulations were strictly observed by all the lobster factories, and they closed at the time required. The persons in charge are well disposed and willing to observe the law. Lobsters were very plenty and of good size this season. The offal was carefully taken away and used as manure.

The river fishery for salmon and alewives has been a poor one. Salmon were very scarce and the catch is over one third less than last year. The alewife fishery, at Eel Lake and Herring Brook was good, they were mostly taken in nets in Eel Lake, and the catch is double what it was last year. The warden there, Joseph M.

White, is a very attentive officer and keeps Herring Brook open during the fishing season, and generally looks well after the interest of that fishery. On the other rivers the catch was not as good as last year. The first run of alewives had a good chance up the rivers, as the freshet was good in the spring, and the young fish have had a good passage this autumn, as the weather has been open, and the freshet good. I trust next year to be able to give a better account of the river fishery.

I visited the mill dams on the several rivers, they were all opened as are required by the regulations, and the streams looked free from mill rubbish and sawdust; except at Carlton mills where they have a fish ladder and keep the dam closed the whole year. There was considerable sawdust on the edge of the lake, below the mills. I called their attention to it, and they have promised to make the floor more tight and secure and keep the sawdust from drifting in the river. The fish ladder at Carlton has been kept in good repair, and several disinterested parties there informed me that the fish went up. The alewives and salmon, however, were not as plenty on that river this season as in the other rivers. On my last visit there, I saw some young fish coming down and was told that considerable quantities had come down this autumn.

The reef at Lower Tuskett Falls (Reynards), was filled in as by your direction and has not since been disturbed. The estate of Edward Reynard has been sold and purchased by John K. Ryerson, Esq. Mr. Ryerson informs me that the old grant covers the reef, and that fishery officers have no right to interfere with it. He said he should go to Ottawa this winter and offer his title to the Government, and if they would not purchase it, he would put the fishery officers at defiance, and build out the works at Reynard's fishery as they were when taken out by your direction in 1876. I told Mr. Ryerson if he attempted anything of the kind he would be prosecuted, which would settle the question of his title.

APPENDIX No. 13.

REPORT OF W. H. VENNING, Esq., INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

FISHERIES OFFICE, ST. JOHN,
31st December, 1879.

Hon. JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my annual report on the Fisheries of New Brunswick, during the year now ending.

SALMON.

The returns of this fishery show a decrease [compared with those of last year, although it has been prosecuted with even increased vigor. In some localities, no doubt, this has been owing to unfavorable weather, which disturbed and damaged the nets; in others, to the prevalence of unfavorable winds, which kept the fish off shore.

In the Miramichi and St. John rivers there can be no doubt that over-fishing is rapidly decreasing the stock of parent fish, and that, year by year, the progeny is becoming less.

In Restigouche and its estuary this evil is every year increasing, and if not now checked, will certainly be followed by a serious falling off in the catch of coming years.

BASS.

In the St. John River Counties and Gloucester County, where this fishing is pursued principally by hook and line, and where the young are not destroyed by bag nets, the catch continues to increase.

But in Northumberland and Kent, where the smelt bag nets kill immense numbers of young bass, the decrease in the catch is steady and persistent. In the Miramichi River, where the smelt nets are most destructive, the winter fishing is pursued to an extent so excessive that it threatens the extermination of the species.

The remarks on the bass fishery of this river, made in my last annual report, are still true, and, as a measure of prudence, I would suggest for your consideration the necessity of limiting net fishing for bass in the Miramichi and its tributaries to the months of November, December, January and February. In other months, bass fishing to be done only with hook and line. Even with this measure of protection, I fear that the destruction of the young by bag nets and excessive winter fishing through the ice, will slowly but surely exhaust this now valuable fishery.

SHAD.

As stated in my last and previous reports this fishery continues to decline. The cause is excessive fishing. The additional close time, provided by Order in Council in May last, will, I hope, have a beneficial effect; but, of course, no marked results can be looked for immediately.

GASPEREAUX.

The catch of this fish was somewhat better than that of last year. But the causes assigned in my last report for the serious decline in this fishery are still at work, and no reasonable hope can be entertained that the fishery will ever again yield any great returns.

The additional close time may avert its speedy destruction ; but, in my opinion, this species is doomed to extinction in all the rivers of this Province.

HERRING.

The returns from this fishery show about an average catch, owing to the increased quantity of small herrings put up as "sardines". The quantity caught, suitable for smoking and salting, falls below that of former years. At the present time winter herrings are very plentiful in the waters of Charlotte County, and large quantities are being caught and sold at good prices.

SMELT.

This fishery still continues to be pursued in a reckless and wasteful manner. Vast quantities have been caught in the Counties of Gloucester, Northumberland, Kent and Westmoreland, and markets have been so glutted that the prices obtained have left but a small margin for fishermen and shippers. Were this business pursued with less greed by fishermen, and shipments made with more judgment by dealers, no branch of our fisheries would yield better profits.

LOBSTERS.

The excessive over production of canned lobsters still continues, in consequence of which prices remain at so low a figure that but small returns are made for the quantities handled. Still the number of factories is increasing, and the production will be lessened only by the exhaustion of the supply. Efforts have been made, and are still being made, by grasping operators, to get the close time relaxed, but any measure which will curtail the present over-production will conduce to the ultimate benefit of all engaged in the business.

OYSTERS.

Year by year this fishery is dwindling away. I can only repeat the remarks made in my last report, for which I crave your serious consideration. Many of the once valuable beds are now extinct. Those which remain yield but small returns for excessive and laborious raking. This yield is every year becoming less, and the size smaller. The close time affords no adequate protection, because the constant raking of the beds prevents the growth of the young. There is no system, no care, no thought for the future. Nothing but blind and ignorant labor, year after year, in raking the nearly exhausted beds. As no effort at artificial culture has yet been made in this Province, and as none of the beds are allowed the rest necessary for their recuperation, the total extinction of all is inevitable and not far distant. The only protective measure I can now suggest is a compulsory rest of several years, and, after that, stringent regulations for the proper working of the beds in such rotation as will permit the fish to multiply and the young to attain maturity.

ST. JOHN HARBOR.

Again I beg to call your attention to the whole subject of the Harbor fisheries, and the manner in which they are conducted. As long as the pernicious and illegal

practice of drifting for salmon is allowed outside the harbor, there can be no hope of improving the salmon fishery of the river. As long as the weirs destroy young shad and gaspereau, there can be no possible hope of these fisheries recuperating.

The following is a synopsis of the reports received from the County Overseers, to which is appended, in tabular form, the returns from all the fishing districts in the Province.

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

OVERSEER MOWAT, of the upper division, reports that the catch of salmon was not so good as last year, which was a somewhat exceptional season. He finds it very difficult to obtain correct returns, as there are no means of compelling fishermen to make accurate statement. He believes that if correct returns could be got from every fisherman, the catch of the whole Bay Chaleur, would not fall short of that reported last year. As a rule, he had but little trouble with netters, and the law was well observed. Mr. Mowat alludes to the great pressure brought by parties to obtain new fishing stations, and intimates that he has more fully expressed his convictions in special reports on the subject, in which he has given his reasons for thinking that it is not wise, just, nor expedient to allow any increase over the present number. He reports the angling catch as nearly equal to that of last year, and considers the expenditure made by anglers on the river of great benefit to that part of the county. He states that the number of parent salmon now in the river falls far short of that which reached their spawning beds last year. Mr. Mowat makes special reports on fishing by settlers above tide water and on the guardians of the river. These contain many valuable suggestions, based on his knowledge of the upper waters, and on his long experience as an officer. I ask for these reports your favorable consideration.

OVERSEER FERGUSON, of the Coast division, reports that navigation opened rather sooner than usual, and salmon made their appearance early in May. The Bay being clear of ice, and fishermen having their preparations made, got the benefit of the first run and the fishing promised well. But this did not continue long. The month of June came in very stormy and continued so for three weeks, causing great damage to the nets and serious loss to the fishermen. Notwithstanding this discouragement, they made good average fishing, and received good prices and prompt payment for their fish. He thinks the salmon were as plentiful as last year, and that, if the weather had not been so unfavorable in June, the catch would have been even greater. He reports that the weekly close time was well observed when practicable. Owing to the cold and stormy season, the lobster fishing in this division was not remunerative. Mackerel and cod were plentiful in the Bay, but the fishermen in his division do not pursue these branches of the business. Spring herring were very scarce, and but few were caught.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

OVERSEER HICKSON, the intelligent and active overseer of this county, has sent the following report. —

"After so much time, labor and money has been expended on the Nepisiguit River, it is very discouraging to have to report a further falling off in its salmon fishery. I attribute the great scarcity of fish which has marked the season, to the heavy freshets which destroyed the spawning beds in 1876, as stated in my report of that year. Also to the constant strain of fishing which the river has sustained, for so many years, without any assistance from the Hatching Houses. The river is so small, the pools so numerous and so admirably adapted for angling, and the nets so thickly set in its approach, that without assistance from the Breeding House, the stock cannot possibly be kept up. The coast fishery is, of course, governed by the

numbers bred in the river, and as these have largely diminished, owing to the causes pointed out, it follows that the catch on the coast has been very small this season. From experience and observation, I am convinced that, while our catch of salmon is yearly diminishing, the catch on the Restigouche is increasing. Above the mouth of our river, Gloucester fishermen, in favorable seasons, get a small share of Restigouche fish, for then they strike in along the shore from Bathurst to Belledune Point. The catch on that part of the Gloucester Coast during the past season was very fair. As the Restigouche has to stand as much fishing, in proportion to its size, as the Nepisiguit, I can attribute the increase in the catch of salmon on that river, only to the help it receives from the Deeside Hatching House. I would strongly urge that the Department give our river a portion of the young fish yearly hatched in the Restigouche and Miramichi Houses. No other measure, that I can suggest, will save the Nepisiguit from the fate which, without that assistance, inevitably awaits it. There have been two great runs of ice over the spawning beds this fall, which will, I have no doubt, destroy many of them, and still further reduce the stock of fish, and thus cause a repetition of this year's failure to both river and coast fishermen. I am convinced that a few years' trial of my suggestion will satisfy the Department that the course I recommend is a wise one. From my returns, you will see that the other fisheries of this county during the past year show, at least, an average catch. Our coast is now dotted with Lobster Canning Establishments, all doing a good business.

"I will merely mention the new business of shipping fresh salmon to England. Some few lots were sent from Gloucester county, and I learn that the venture turned out fairly successful. I understand that next season this business will be largely extended."

OVERSEER LANDRY, of Pokemouche, reports that all kinds of fishing in his district has been good. The take of gaspereau, though small, was better than marked last year, while the catch of mackerel shows a considerable increase. The lobster fishery has grown into large proportions, and this business is one of the most important in the county. At the present time the smelt fishery is being pursued to some extent, but the low price in American markets does not leave much margin for fishermen or shippers.

OVERSEER SAVOY, of Tracadie district, reports that all kinds of fishing were good. Cod gave more than an average catch and mackerel were abundant, but the size and quality were not so good as could be desired. The catch of lobsters was large, but that of herring rather under an average. He reports that good prices have been obtained in Montreal and Halifax for codfish, herring and alewives.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

OVERSEER WILLISTON, of Bay du Vin, reports a falling off in the catch of his district. He does not attribute this to any scarcity of fish, but rather to the prevalence of heavy gales and boisterous weather, which, he thinks, scattered the fish and caused them to keep the deep water. In Black River and Bay du Vin River, he reports a plentiful stock of salmon in the fall, which were unmolested by poachers. He had a great deal of trouble to prevent fishermen setting salmon nets ostensibly to catch bass after the close season, and he was obliged to make a large number of seizures, which were duly reported to the Department. I know of no means to put an effectual stop to this illegal work, except to confine all bass fishing in the fall to hook and line, until the ice forms. The excessive overfishing for bass in the Miramichi, and the great destruction of young bass by bag nets, which threaten the extinction of this valuable fish, to say nothing of the salmon caught out of season, are strong reasons why this should be done.

OVERSEER ROBICHAUX, of Néguaac, reports that, like last year, the herring fishing was poor, and the size smaller than usual. Cod was plentiful during May, June and July, but in August, September and October, he reports a poor catch, owing

to stormy weather. The salmon fishery was interfered with by easterly winds and unfavorable weather. Mackerel appeared early and in greater numbers than usual, but being small and poor, there was no demand for them, and fishermen caught only for their home consumption. Bass fishing with hook and line was good during the summer, and considerable numbers were caught, mostly for home consumption, but the fall fishing was poor.

OVERSEER STYMAST, of Tabusintac, reports that salmon were not so plenty as last season, but that large numbers of gaspereau were caught. He states that a great many young bass are caught in smelt nets, and that preparations for smelt fishing are being made on a larger scale than ever before.

OVERSEER RUSSELL, of Portage Island, and Burnt Church district, reports a serious decrease in the catch of salmon, principally in Portage Island. But the catch at Grand Downs exceeded that of last year, while at Oak Point and Lower Newcastle it was about the same. The short catch at Portage Island he attributes to heavy storms, which damaged the nets. Mackerel were plentiful in the Bay, and were caught principally for home consumption. Alewives were very scarce and but few were caught. The catch of bass was also poor, which he attributes to the fish having passed up river before the season opened. The smelt season had not commenced when Mr. Russell made his report, but subsequent advices inform me that it is pursued in the same wasteful way described in his last report, and even on a more extensive scale.

OVERSEER WYSE, of Chatham district, reports that on his return to office, he found a spirit of lawlessness, that made it very difficult to enforce the regulations. Numerous seizures of nets were made, and a large number of fines imposed, none of which yet remain unpaid. He reports that the salmon fishery in his district did not yield an average number. In the month of July the fish appeared to have left their old course entirely, which he attributes to the increasing traffic on the river, and especially to the constant passage up and down of steamers and tugs. The catch of gaspereau in the main river was so small that this fishery may be said to be practically exhausted. In Napan, however, where the stock did not suffer so much from seining in former years, a comparatively good catch was made. Every year's experience only strengthens my conviction that nothing will, now, save this species in the Miramichi River, but an absolute cessation from fishing for at least five years. Mr. Wyse reports that the new smelt regulations are working well, and that fewer young bass are killed by the bag nets; but yet the evil is a very serious one. The lobster fishery on the coast, and about Cape Escuminac, has been very good, and nearly a million of the crustaceans have been taken within the County bounds, this year.

OVERSEER HOGAN, of Newcastle and North Esk districts, reports about an average catch of salmon; but bass, shad and gaspereau continue to get scarcer every year. Considering the vast numbers of young bass that have been destroyed by bag nets the last three winters, and the very considerable numbers that are being killed this winter, it is folly to expect that any improvement can take place in the bass fishery, while it is almost certain that every succeeding year will now show a smaller catch. The seine has effectually destroyed both shad and gaspereau, over fishing and bag nets are now rapidly exterminating the bass.

OVERSEER PARKER, of Upper Nelson and Derby districts, reports that when he went on the river after his appointment, in May, he found it in a very bad state; nets fishing in the middle of the river, off bars, and in many places prohibited by law. After much difficulty and opposition he succeeded in getting the nets into proper positions, and, by unceasing vigilance, has been able to keep them there. The catch of salmon all through the month of June was excellent. But from July until the close of the season the catch was small, and he thinks the fall run of fish was much smaller than in former years. The freshets were heavy all the fall, and this, with the scarcity of fish, prevented poaching to a large extent.

OVERSEER HOLTS, the new officer of Blackville district, reports that when he first went among the fishermen he found great irregularities and serious breaches of the law. He was compelled to make seizures and impose some fines, and at length he succeeded in bringing about some approach to order. In the early part of the season, the fishing was good, but towards the close, the falling off was very great. He urges the appointment of a good warden at Campbell's Bar, where the facilities for sweeping are great. The place is so distant from him, that he cannot give it the attention it needs to prevent illegal fishing.

OVERSEER TAYLOR, of Blissfield, reports but a poor catch of salmon this year, and still complains of the opposition he meets from lawless fishermen, who resort to every ingenious device to elude his vigilance and violate the law.

OVERSEER FREEZE, of Doaktown, reports a good catch of salmon, in June, but a very poor one in July and August. Mr. Freeze finds it very difficult to enforce the law, and protect the fish from poachers. When the water is low the fish can be seen from the bank, and in a very few minutes the sweep net has done its work, is put out of sight, and the owners are ready for either more salmon or the officer. He describes the poachers in his district as the "independent poor," who have nothing to seize to pay a fine, when it is imposed. The following is a graphic description of one instance that occurred during the season. "I found one Sam Price, and another person, unknown to me, pulling an illegal net off the pickets. I was on the opposite side of the river on horseback. The unknown person took a part of the net and ran into the woods as soon as I came in sight. Price, who was either bolder, or more independent, remained until he had removed the balance of the net. While I was fording the river, he ran up the bank, but I overtook him. He refused to give up the net and threatened violence. I prosecuted him and imposed a fine of \$5, which he would not pay. I then sent constables to take him to jail. When he saw them, he ran off to the woods, and could not be found. The second time they went to his lodgings, about three o'clock in the morning, expecting to find him in bed. But he had been careful enough to change his quarters, and they could not find him. At length, fearing arrest and imprisonment, he went off to the States, and left me to pay all the costs." This is a very fair example of the troubles of a Fishery Officer. Mr. Freeze says, "there is a part of my district where the people club together; some of them are detailed to keep watch on every possible approach an officer can make, while the rest stop the channel with their nets. They play this so fine now, that it is impossible to catch them, and I must request some assistance to break up this combination."

OVERSEER CAMERON, of the upper district of the South West, reports that gaspereau are almost extinct in his district, not a barrel was caught during the whole season. In a part of the river that once teemed with them, he says "a good catch of salmon was made in June, while the logs prevented the setting of nets in the lower parts of the river; but after these nets were put out, no more fish were seen until after the close time commenced, when they again ascended in good numbers. But they were hard to protect, as I never saw a more determined disposition to evade the law."

In every report I have made for years past, I have called attention to the outrage of allowing salmon to be netted on their spawning beds, as is done on this river. There is no limit above which netting is prohibited. From the mouth of the river to its source, nets are allowed to be set, and I know of no other river where this is allowed. In my last annual report, I called your attention to this piece of vandalism in terms which I beg to repeat, for I cannot make them stronger:—"In concluding my observations on the fisheries of this county, I can only repeat to your Honor what I have endeavoured to enforce upon your predecessors in office, that in no other river in the civilized world, so far as I am informed, are salmon allowed to be netted on their spawning beds, after escaping the toils of innumerable nets from the mouth of the river along a course of over a hundred miles. The comparatively few fish that succeed in reaching these spawning beds, after running the gauntlet of

a perfect maze of nets, should be allowed to propagate undisturbed. In all my former reports I have felt it my duty to give expression to this conviction. Every year's experience not only strengthens it, but proves beyond dispute, that if the breeding fish are systematically destroyed year after year, the fishery must in time—and that time is fast approaching—most certainly be destroyed."

KENT COUNTY.

OVERSEER SUTHERLAND, of the upper division, reports an improved catch of gaspereau, which was mostly used for home consumption. The lobster fishery has been pursued with even more vigor than formerly, and a much larger quantity has been put up for export. The catch of salmon, cod, mackerel and herring, was about the same as last year. Cod, hake and herring are all used in home consumption. The smelt fishery has grown into considerable importance, and large quantities are sent to American markets. Mr. Sutherland states that the close seasons have been well observed, and there have been no flagrant violations of the law in his district.

OVERSEER GIROUARD, of Buctouche district, reports that the catch of mackerel largely exceeds that of previous years. Lobster fishing continues to increase, and is now the most important fishery in the county. The mackerel, eels, trout and bass caught in this district are all used in home consumption. He states that the close seasons and the law generally have been well observed.

OVERSEER CORMIER, of Cocagne and the lower district, reports a large increase of canned lobsters. A new establishment was opened in Cocagne the last season. An increased catch of mackerel was secured of a fair quality. The smelt fishery in this district has fallen off, in consequence of low prices. But a small catch of bass was made principally by hook and line. Mr. Cormier states the law has been well observed in his district.

WESTMORELAND COUNTY.

OVERSEER DEACON, of Shediac division, reports that the catch of all kinds of fish in his district was very good this season. Mackerel, although of a small size, were very plentiful. Bass are also becoming plentiful. There were ten lobster establishments in operation, and, although the season was curtailed, by the new close time, nearly as many lobsters were canned this year as last. The low price of smelts in the American markets last winter, caused a less active pursuit of this fishery, and the catch was much less than usual. Salmon are increasing in the Shediac River, and quite a number have been taken along the coast, outside the Harbour, during the past summer. The fry deposited by Mr. Sheasgreen, in June last, were in fine condition, and Mr. Deacon expects to see the Shediac a good salmon river in a few years more. Having been informed last June that quantities of oysters were being smuggled into Moncton during the close season, and there being no Fishery Officer near, I instructed Overseer Deacon to visit that town occasionally and put a stop to the illicit trade. The following is his account of the result: "Under your instructions in June last, I visited Moncton several times, and found that quantities of oysters were smuggled in there during the close season and sold. I managed to detect the parties engaged in the business, and brought an action against Tenus Gallant and fined him. I hope to prevent any infringement of the law in future." Mr. Deacon expresses his regret that no action has been taken to resuscitate the once valuable oyster beds of Shediac, upon which he has so often reported, and adds that they are now almost extinct, and he recommends that they be leased to some person who will undertake practical oyster culture. Considering that they are now useless to anyone, I can see no reasonable objection to this course.

OVERSEER D. T. CORMIER, of Dorchester Bay district, reports that the catch of shad was very good both in quality and quantity, from the last week in June till the last week in July. From that date until 1st October they were very scarce, after which for one week they were again plentiful and a large catch was made. Two small vessels and six boats were engaged in cod and herring fishing, and all made good fares.

ALBERT COUNTY.

OVERSEER AKERLEY reports a small increase over that of last year in the catch of shad, which were of good quality. While the net fishermen did well the weirs were very unsuccessful. Gaspereaux were more plentiful than last year, and smelts abundant in the spring months. These fish are caught only for home consumption. Line fishing was not so good as last season, and but little was done in this business. He reports a falling off in the catch of salmon for several years past and attributes it to the extension of lumbering and milling operations. He reports that the fish ways are kept open, and the law generally well observed.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

OVERSEER McCLOSKEY reports as follows: "I am pleased to be able to state that salmon fishing has been good, compared with previous years. The returns fall short of the catch, for the fishermen will not give full returns, under some mistaken notion that it will lead to their being taxed. I find it exceedingly difficult to persuade the settlers on the Tobique River to procure nets, take license, and fish legally. They, and the Indians, have always been accustomed to use the spear, and it is difficult to induce them to leave off their old habits. Indeed, nothing but stringent measures will succeed in doing so. The present staff of officers is quite insufficient to guard the river effectually. In former reports, I have expressed my conviction that two special officers are needed, who should spend their whole time on the river, from June until October, and I am now more fully satisfied that until such men are employed, who should have no connection or sympathies with the settlers, but little real good will be accomplished." In the month of September last I crossed the portage between Nepisiguit Lake and Victor Lake, the head waters of one branch of the Tobique River. Overseer McCloskey met me at the portage, and, in company, we descended the river to its mouth, a distance of about 125 miles. He pointed out to me all the peculiarities of the river, and directed my attention to the localities which most required to be protected from the spears of settlers and Indians. For intervals of many miles there are no settlers at all, and what few we found are scattered long distances apart, so that with the best efforts the few wardens could make, it would be impossible for them to prevent illegal fishing, except in their own immediate neighborhood.

CARLETON COUNTY.

OVERSEER BURT, the officer appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of late overseer Harrison, reports that very few salmon were taken in the county. He says:—"The continual throwing into the river of the debris from the mills (of which there are thirty-six along the river and on its tributaries), must entirely destroy the fisheries of the St. John. My predecessor in office, in the discharge of his duty, prosecuted thirteen of the most open and flagrant violators of the law, secured convictions and fined the offenders; but, through some influence, the Minister of the day was induced to remit the fines, and stop any further legal proceedings. The consequence has been, that the work of destruction has been continued ever since, more openly and more defiantly than ever. Under these circumstances, I have felt considerable delicacy in enforcing the law in this respect, until I received some special orders in reference to the matter."

YORK COUNTY.

OVERSEER ORR, reports as follows:—"Owing to my recent appointment, I am unable to make any statement as to the increase or decrease of salmon the present season as compared with last. The abuses I find in the district are illegal netting, spearing, and the throwing of sawdust and mill refuse into the rivers. The sawdust from the Pokiok and Nashwaak mills has been particularly injurious, as the quantity was very large. There is but one fish-way in my district and this needs repairing. It has not been kept open during the season. There is no close time for white fish, and large numbers are killed in my district when on the point of spawning. This is a very valuable fish and should be allowed to increase. I would recommend that a close season be provided to cover the spawning time, say from the 1st November to 1st January."

The reports of wardens Brown and Campbell state that the catch of salmon was larger than last year. That of bass and shad less. Mr. Brown still urges his views on the destructive effects of sawdust on all the fisheries of the river.

SUNBURY COUNTY.

OVERSEER HOBEN reports a good catch of gaspereau, and a fair catch of salmon, bass and shad, almost all of which is used in home consumption. He states that the close seasons were well observed, and the law generally respected by fishermen, but mill owners pay little attention to the saw-dust law, and claim immunity from its provisions.

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

OVERSEER HETHERINGTON reports as follows: "I am pleased to be able to state that salmon is again returning to Canaan and Salmon Rivers. They are, doubtless, the young fish placed in these streams from the Miramichi Hatching House, and I hope that further quotas will be given the coming spring. As the water was high in these rivers last fall, no doubt the fish reached the old spawning grounds unmolested. Gaspereaux and shad have been scarcer than ever before, but trout seem to increase instead of diminish in numbers. Some attention is being directed to the capture of sturgeons, which fish, although plentiful in our waters, has not hitherto been an article of food or commerce. I understand that preparations will be made next summer to pursue this fishery in a systematic manner, as there is a demand for the flesh in American markets, and the offals yield a large quantity of valuable oil. But one party, so far as I know, has paid any attention to the capture of this fish. He informs me that he has usually commenced fishing early in July and continued to fish until about the 10th September, when the fish disappear from their usual summer haunts. He says he finds them full of roe until about the 1st September, when they deposit it. From what I can learn their spawning time would appear to be short, as in the space of two weeks the work seems to be done, and they leave their spawning places. They are caught in gill nets of very large twine, having a mesh of about a foot in extension; but, as the largest fish are the most profitable, my informant thinks a still larger mesh would be preferable." Hitherto, the sturgeon has been considered a useless fish by our people, who will not use it for food. If it can be turned to profitable use, it will develop a new industry on the river. Until its pursuit becomes a regular business, I see no necessity for hampering it with any close season, or discouraging it by any regulations.

KING'S COUNTY.

OVERSEER BELYEA, of Westfield and Bellisle district, reports that salmon fishing was better last season, than for several previous ones, but that in bass, shad and

gaspereaux, there was a falling off from last year's catch, on account he thinks, of high freshets, which prevented these fish from ascending the falls until the fishermen had gone to work on their farms. He states that the law was generally obeyed and the close season respected.

OVERSEER GOSLINE, of Kennebecasis and its tributaries, reports a considerable increase in the numbers of salmon that visited the streams during the past season. The heavy rains of June and July kept the river in a good condition for their ascent, and the deep pools afforded them protection from poachers. Increased numbers of salmon fry were seen in the upper waters, and reasonable hopes are entertained that this once well stocked river may yet be restored. I would respectfully recommend that about 50,000 young fry, from the Hatching Houses, be placed in this river annually for the next three years, as a help to the natural increase of the limited stock it now contains.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

OVERSEER O'BRIEN reports a slight increase in the catch of all kinds of fish during the last year. This improvement has been very encouraging to the Harbor fishermen, as the poor catch for several years past had produced a feeling of depression among them. Mr. O'Brien says that the improved catch of salmon has caused increased preparations for *drifting* outside the Harbor limits, which all admit is a very destructive mode of fishing, and one which must, if continued, end in the total extinction of the Harbor fisheries. The lobster fishery of the south shore was pursued on a larger scale and in a more vigorous manner than formerly, and proved remunerative. There is every prospect that this fishery will continue to expand, and give employment to a large number of persons. The fishermen of the Harbor are strongly opposed to the extension of the weekly close time for shad and gaspereaux, and Overseer O'Brien anticipates great difficulty in enforcing it. There can be no doubt that on the enforcement of this close time, the very existence of these fisheries in the waters of New Brunswick depends.

OVERSEER SKILLIN, of St. Martin's district says:—"You will notice by my returns that a very much larger number of vessels and men are employed in my district this year than formerly. This increase is not entirely from our own people, but partially from Campo Bello, Deer Island, and St. Andrews. The vessels from these places make Ten Miles Creek their head quarters, and from this place quite a number of Gloucester fishermen were supplied with bait, for which they paid one dollar a barrel. The catch this season has been good and profitable, even at the low prices ruling. Shad were caught at Martin's Head and Long Beach this summer, the first of any account for a number of years. In quality they were the best I ever saw. The fish-ways have been kept open and are in good repair, and salmon have no difficulty in ascending them."

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

OVERSEER TODD, of St. Croix district, has proved to be a most intelligent, active and useful officer. He performs his onerous duties in a most satisfactory manner, and has been very successful in working a much needed reform among the mill owners of his district. He reports the catch of fish about the same as last season, with a small increase in salmon and gaspereaux. The great difficulty Mr. Todd has now to contend with is drifting for salmon at night, and he needs the assistance of a night guardian, while the salmon are passing the fish-ways. These are all in good repair, and all are of easy passage, except the one at Vanceboro', and one on the lower St. Croix dam. The former will be improved next season, and Mr. Todd urgently begs that about \$75 may be appropriated by the department to extend and improve the latter. I have already called attention to the importance of having this done. The "Salmon

Falls" are almost impassable for gaspereaux, on account of their height. Mr. Todd says this can be easily remedied by blasting off the rock at the pitch, when the water is low, and this can be done at a small expense. I beg to recommend that Mr. Todd be authorized to expend the sum of \$100 in making these improvements. Both salmon and alewives have steadily increased in the St. Croix since the dams were opened to their ascent, and if the above improvements were made, they will increase still faster. Mr. Todd mentions with pleasure that Messrs. Stilwell and Smith, the Fishery Commissioners of Maine, visited the St. Croix last summer, and expressed great satisfaction at the improved state of the river, and also their determination to have the laws enforced on the American side. The small brush weirs on the St. Croix should be at once abolished, as they are very destructive to young fish. The water leaves them dry at low tide, and all the fish in them perish. The largest part of these consist of small and unmarketable fish, and are wholly wasted. I have instructed Overseer Todd to give notice that none will be allowed next season in any place where the tide leaves them entirely dry.

OVERSEER CUNNINGHAM, of Inner Bay, reports that the herring fishery does not show so good a return as last year, as the American fishermen now catch their bait, and do not, as formerly, buy from our fishermen. In small herring there has been a brisk trade, as they are in demand for the manufacture of "sardines," at Eastport, and this business will probably expand into large proportions. Mackerel struck into the Bay in August, and continued until about the middle of October, but they did not take bait freely, and not a large catch was made. In haddock and hake there has been rather a falling off in the shore fishery, owing to the extensive use of set lines outside. The lobster fishery still continues to yield large returns. Eastport men have bought more largely this season, which will account for the decreased business in the St. Andrew's Canning House. Mr. Cunningham considers the extended close season will be of great advantage to the increased growth of the fish.

OVERSEER BEST, of Beaver Harbor and Letete district, reports that the season has been, on the whole, a prosperous one for the fishermen. His returns show an increase in all kinds of fish taken in his limits. The close seasons were well observed, and he reports no violations of the law.

OVERSEER LORD, of Deer Island, reports that the catch of line fish has been about the same as last year; had there not been a scarcity of bait the catch would have been considerably larger, as fish were plentiful. He reports an improvement in the number and quality of the vessels and boats employed in line fishing. Many fishermen have now provided themselves with vessels of a superior class, which enables them to go further off shore in prosecuting their business. The catch of lobsters was somewhat smaller than usual. Weir fishing was almost a failure, and but few herrings have been smoked. A large demand has arisen for small herrings, to be put up as sardines, and as this business is increasing, good prices will be obtained next season. Mr. Lord thinks that the prospect for next season is good, as vast bodies of young herrings frequented the shores all through the summer. The catch of net herrings for salting and freezing has, so far, been good this winter; two cargoes of frozen fish having already been shipped to New York, and a large quantity to Montreal.

OVERSEER BROWN, of Campo Bello, reports a very poor season for weir fishermen, and also a decrease in line fish.

OVERSEER McLAUGHLIN, of Grand Manan, furnishes the following able and thoughtful report. As Mr. McLaughlin is an intelligent officer of long experience, I give his report entire in his own words.

"The mackerel fishery in my district has been neglected for nearly half a century, and I have therefore no report to make on the catch of this fine fish; except to mention the fact that fish of good quality show themselves in the waters of this district every year, and are taken in nets and weirs set for herrings, and frequently with hook and line by pleasure parties.

"The herring net fishery of this year, compared with the two past years, is on the increase in these waters, which fact confirms my surmises, in the former reports, that

a great body of adult herrings migrated from the North American Coast, during the summer and autumn of 1877. Net herrings of good quality, but not fully matured, have been taken in large quantities in all the waters of my district, and, at the time of writing, the water in front of my house, in the spawning ground limits, is alive with net herrings. They are also abundant in other parts of the district. This increase in fish has naturally resulted in an increased catch over last year.

"While weir fishing has been a complete failure in Seal Cove and Wood Island, from causes hereinafter mentioned, the catch in other parts of the district has been good. Herrings of excellent quality have been taken in unusually large quantities in the weirs situate in Cow Passage and Cheney's Passage. Not less than half a million boxes of herrings of excellent quality have been put up in the district this season.

"Cod fishing has been good the whole year through, and the catch shows an increase over last year. Pollack are in excess of last year's catch, and the catch of hake equals that of any previous year, with a very encouraging increase in market value of all kinds of fish taken in my district. Haddock and halibut are also in excess of last season. While the returns show a falling off in the lobster fishery of 14,536 cans, I am of opinion that the actual catch is equal, if not over, that of last season; but the increasingly large quantities disposed of alive to the Eastport and Jonesport smacks, for Canning Establishments in the neighboring State, precludes an exact estimate.

"I may here state what I intimated above, that the principal cause of the entire failure of the herring weirs in Seal Cove and Wood Island, is the immense quantities of gurry distributed over the sea bottom in traps as lobster bait. This gurry, or bait, so taints the water that herrings will not swim through it, and therefore they keep off shore during the season for lobster fishing, and until too late in the fall for the weirs to fish. If this belief be correct (and it is entertained by our most intelligent fishermen), the lobster fishery is not so great a blessing to our people as is generally supposed. Seal Cove Sound and Long Pond Bay, formerly good herring grounds, are the great lobster fisheries of Grand Manan. The increase of bait (fry of herrings), in these waters, is as wonderful as it is reassuring of a future supply of this valuable commercial fish, and is proof sufficient that spawning ground protection should be continued in this district. This year has not permitted any relaxation of my duties. The increase of fish and fishermen has demanded extra exertion, on the part of myself and wardens, to enforce the various sections of the Fisheries Act. Fishermen have manifested a disposition to bid defiance to law and order, not so much from viciousness as from the greed of gain. I have, therefore, been compelled, for the first time during my tenure of office, to impose fines on a number of parties. In this action I am supported by public opinion. I herewith transmit the report of Warden Gilmour, of North Head Division. It will tell its own story. I have made diligent enquiry at North Head and am informed by respectable people that the weekly close time is not observed, and many of the people are of the opinion that Warden Gilmour is not the "right man in the right place." The office is really no benefit to Mr. Gilmour, and certainly does not compensate him for loss of time, to say nothing of the ill-will he incurs from fellow fishermen. I therefore, after mature consideration, am fully persuaded that wherever a Lighthouse is situated near the fishing grounds, the light-keeper should be appointed Fishery Warden, for these reasons: Lighthouses are generally placed upon prominent points of the coast, and are provided with a good boat and spy glass. The keepers are under no obligations to fishermen for a livelihood. Their salaries, as light-keeper, are quite small; an additional allowance as Fishery Warden would be a great benefit to them, and they could attend to the duty of looking after the fisheries without interfering with their livelihood. Swallow Tail Lighthouse is situated on a promontory near the centre of the North Head Division, of my district. The keeper, John W. Kent, is a fine gentlemanly man, whom the people esteem and respect. An additional salary of \$40 or \$50 would enable him to enforce the few sections of the Fisheries Act that apply to the North Head division, and I am fully convinced that the fishing interest at North Head demands, either that Warden Gilmour's request for a large boat and a man to assist him, be granted, or

that Mr. Kent be put in charge of the North Head division of my district, with an additional allowance for his services as warden. In making these suggestions, I wish to say, that I am not preferring any charge against Warden Gilmour. I am sure he has done what he could; but I make the statements as they come to me from himself and others, and I make the suggestion as a matter of economy, for the interest of the fisheries, and the general benefit of all concerned therein. I also repeat my former request in reference to "White Islands," which are still at the mercy of transient fishermen.

"The people of my district are generally industrious, prosperous, temperate and happy, and could Government establish a saving institution, (say a Post Office Savings Bank), for their surplus earnings, they would soon be a wealthy people. As now situated, they have nothing in which they can invest their surplus earnings, which generally fall into the hands of quacks and peddlers."

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. VENNING,

Inspector of Fisheries, N.B.

APPENDIX

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs									
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, brls.	
<i>Restigouche.</i>			\$			\$			\$	\$									
From Belledune to Dalhousie....	...	...	...	...	122	1464	152	22880	5680	...	40	375114	...	...	...	70	...	600
From Dalhousie to Head of Tide ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	135262	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total. ....	...	...	...	...	122	1464	152	22880	5680	...	40	510376	...	...	...	70	...	600
<i>Gloucester.</i>																			
Madisco.....	...	...	...	...	90	1500	150	8000	8000	...	...	111850	...	3840	175	10320	2000	...
Bathurst.....	...	...	...	...	30	600	60	5300	5300	...	...	87670	...	...	450	...	600	...
New Bandon.....	...	...	...	...	100	2000	200	2750	2750	...	...	36450	...	5000	1500	7000	3000	...
Caraguet.....	8	325	9750	30	300	48000	700	1500	750	...	...	...	...	...	70	...	9000	...
Shippegan.....	3	45	1350	9	110	16500	330	6000	3000	...	...	...	...	...	2300	...	1600	...
Pokemouche.....	...	...	...	...	60	650	90	1500	800	...	...	...	...	...	500	...	100	...
Tracadie.....	2	27	700	7	24	2450	27	1250	540	...	...	...	...	...	550	...	2100	...
Total.....	13	397	11800	46	714	71700	1557	26300	21140	...	...	235970	...	8840	5545	17320	18400	...

No. 14.

engaged in the Fisheries ; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material ; Kinds &c., in the Province of New Brunswick, for the Year, 1879.

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.		
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Soups, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	\$	cts.
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	1220	15	.....	61200	90	184	500	73,734	20
.....	20,289	30
.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1200	1220	15	.....	61200	90	184	500	94,023	50
.....
.....	2200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130130	.....	.....	.....	57,905	00
.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	.....	30000	25	.....	110000	.....	.....	.....	50,545	50
.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	524128	.....	.....	.....	121,886	70
.....	13000	128	.....	5200	.....	.....	.....	.....	3000	5000	.....	1750	.....	14000	.....	250	125,851	00
.....	10000	15	.....	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2000	115000	7000	.....	.....	106,805	00
.....	800	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3500	2000	20000	40	.....	45500	175	.....	.....	19,541	25
.....	310	3400	12	.....	1500	.....	2200	.....	6600	10700	28000	110	.....	150000	3000	.....	62,684	00
.....	1110	34050	155	.....	8700	.....	2200	.....	12100	15700	83000	175	3750	1074758	24175	.....	250	545,218	45

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.							Value.
<i>Northumberland.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$						
Tabusintac Bay and River								1900	150				300			20	
From Neguac Island to Burnt Church	3	18	600	9	50	1500	100	4900	1780				9340			65	
From Portage Island to Lower Newcastle.....	2	45	1100	4	99	1690	91	19900	9210				103840			130	
Point Escuminac, Hucklebury, Egg, Fox and Bay du Vin Islands and Bay.....	20	100	1000	85	85	1700	114	7354	7354				111160	7000	4640	55	10000
Napau and Black Rivers and from Bay du Vin to Beaubair's Island...					50	1000	75	7850	3140				56400				
From Chatham Ferry to Head Waters, North-West								4033	3500				69645				
From Beaubair's Island to Blackville													35170				
Blackville Parish.....													9280				
Blissfield					17	120	17	341	170				800				
From Doaktown to Hovey Island								500	100				2660				
From Hovey Island to Burnt Hill.....													2608				
	25	163	2700	98	301	6010	397	46778	25404				401203	7090	4640	270	10000

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.																FISH PRODUCTS.		VALU.	
Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as Manure, barrels.
240		180	900					600		3000	1200	22000	6				350		
		25								880	500	230900	2	200	28000				
220		110	210	22		110				4296		64620		1300	139000		95		
		220								500		618922		10					
										64222			15						
		15																	
		3									300								
		6																	
460		559	1110	22		110		600		72898	4000	984442	63	1710	167000	445			

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.						
<i>Kent.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$						
From Shediac to Richibucto.....	12	100	1860	37	740	13770	1580	32350	16970	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2470	8856
From Richibucto to Es- cuminae.....	4	130	1800	8	160	3700	680	8050	6860	3800	5700	.....	40000	.....	84000	800	3000
Total.....	16	230	3660	45	900	17470	2260	40400	23830	3800	5700	.....	40000	.....	84000	3270	11856
<i>Westmoreland.</i>																	
Shediac River to Cape Jourimain.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	5000	.....	2500	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....
Dorchester Bay and Cumberland Basin to Shepody Bay.....	2	30	200	12	62	598	142	16800	3760	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	2	30	200	12	562	5598	142	19300	6260	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1000	.....
<i>Albert.</i>																	
From Hopewell to Point Wolf River.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	675	80	2880	980	10	900	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Victoria.</i>																	
From Carleton Co. line to Grand Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>Carleton.</i>																	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	170	40	550	160	.....	.....	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....
<i>York.</i>																	
From Sunbury Co. line to Carleton Co. line...	.....	.....	.....	.....	34	136	40	1108	527	.....	.....	.....	21460	.....	.....	.....	.....

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels

DISTRICT.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.									
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.							Value.
<i>Queens and Sunbury.</i>			\$		\$			\$		\$						
French Lake, Sheffield.....					20	300	40	800	160							
Oromocto River.....					10	150	20	400	80					200		
Sheffield					10	150	20	350	100							
Maquapet Lake.....					10	150	20	350	100							
Hart's Lake.....					12	144	24	300	100							
Jemseg and vicinity					22	264	44	500	250							
Otnabog					10	120	20	150	120							
St. John River.....					50	600	75	800	400					500		
Oromocto, French Lake.....					20	240	40	800	400							
Washademoak					65	1250	85	3600	1400				353			
Total					229	3368	388	8050	3110				353	700		
<i>Kings.</i>																
Kennebecasis and Smith's Creek																
Westfield and Nerepis.....					37	450	37	1713	1047				16000			
Total.....					37	450	37	1713	1047				16000			
<i>St. John.</i>																
From Quaco Head to Point Lepreaux, including St. John Harbour	38	840	17500	240	290	10500	710	98500	69000	31	10000	243500	40000			
From Goose River to Quaco Head	12	290	9000	70	14	400	30	450	1600	2	180	500		10		
Total.....	50	1130	26500	310	304	10900	740	98950	70600	33	10180	244000	40000	10		

and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.															FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.		
Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod, Tongues and Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.		Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, brls.
		200							6	1000									\$ cts.
		100								500									1,108 00
		75																	560 00
		75							6	500									375 00
		50																	453 00
		110							5										250 00
		30																	590 00
		150							40	2000									150 00
		200								1000									1,265 00
		660							34	2000	600					280			1,060 00
																			3,962 95
		1650							91	7000	600					280			9,773 95
110		60				50			40	210	500		6						1,331 60
		150							5	2200									3,322 00
110		210				50			45	2410	500		6						4,653 60
16200	8500	6000	100	2000	3400	100000	80000	270	20000				20		10000	1500		420	209,450 00
800		4500		1000	16	28000	2000	65											27,676 00
17000	8500	10500	100	3000	3416	128000	82000	335	20000				20		10000	1500		420	237,126 00

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and

DISTRICTS.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.											
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.								
<i>Charlotte.</i>			\$			\$			\$		\$								
St. Croix Dis- trict.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27	1760	81	120	75	6	240	...	3000	...	...	225	...	240	.....
Inner Bay, Pass- amaquoddy....	6	90	2400	23	37	2680	80	2800	1200	1	400	...	.....	...	...	480	...	2900	.....
Lepreaux, Beaver Harbour and Latéte.....	36	504	15500	179	106	3150	212	22480	11240	11	4600	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	55800	4000
Deer Island.....	24	500	9600	160	254	13800	260	17500	9700	32	12800	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2600	24000
Campo Bello.....	13	214	4825	49	135	4436	207	7347	2190	24	2400	...	.....	...	...	.....	.....	5720	55530
Grand Manan....	18	500	13000	98	375	30500	360	15000	13500	25	12500	...	.....	...	...	10	...	7000	600000
Total.....	97	1808	45325	509	934	56326	1200	65247	37905	99	32940	...	3000	...	...	715	...	74260	683530

Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.	
Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as Manure, barrels.
300	100	.....	.....	.....	20000	.....	.....	.....	2000	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ cts.
28	.....	.....	250	530	5700	.....	.....	.....	1500	.....	.....	.....	56269	2600	25	200	6,495 00
.....	2400	25	1150	15608	529000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	27000	18487	350	50	333,084 55
.....	2240	.....	3700	6000	270000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12560	17000	50	40	83,024 00
.....	1024	.....	3346	2367	1350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	55000	4028	.....	.....	72,025 45
.....	10500	26	8090	30000	300000	200000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	163688	55222	50	3500	441,354 50
328	16264	51	16446	54505	1126050	200000	.....	.....	3500	3000	.....	.....	314517	97337	475	3790	966,148 35

RECAPITULATION showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—New Brunswick—Continued.

No.	COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				KINDS OF FISH.								
		Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.	Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels.	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.		
		No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.		Men.	Value.									No.	
1	Restigouche.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Gloucester.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Northumberland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Kent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Westmoreland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Albert	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Victoria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Carleton	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Queen's and Sunbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	King's	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	St. John	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Charlotte	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		203	3758	90185	1020	4184	174267	7053	324156	196643	142	44020	65	1478162	47700	97480	108-0	39176	120815	685405

* Lobster traps.

No.	COUNTIES.	KINDS OF FISH.												FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.			
		Alwives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod Tongues and Sounds, barrels.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.		Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, barrels.
1	Restigouche.....	1110	300			8700		2200		12100	1200	1220	15		61200	99	184	500	94,023 50
2	Gloucester	1110	34050	155						12100	15700	83000	175 3750		1074758	24175		250	545,218 45
3	Northumberland.....	559	1110	22		110		600		72898	4000	984442	63 1710		167000	445			141,761 34
4	Kent.....	1100	1420	55	470	760	10500		20	32900	8440	426846	377 3760		1905372	1315	50		409,230 23
5	Westmoreland.....		200		220	146	5000		2240	4000	2500	74000	200	200	480392	730	300		133,604 30
6	Albert.....	65	28		22	155	2700	2200	685	1300	10500	9500				175			8,675 50
7	Victoria.....																		270 00
8	Carleton.....								50	300	1000								1,078 00
9	York.....																		3,219 00
10	Queen's and Sunbury.....	1650							91	7000	600					280			9,773 95
11	King's.....	210				50			45	2410	500		6						4,653 60
12	St. John.....	8500	10500	100	3090	3416	128000	82000	335	20000			20		10000	1500	420		237,126 00
13	Charlotte.....	328	16364	51	16446	54505	1126050	200000			3500	3000			314517	97337	475 3790		966,148 35
	Total.....	13522	63872	383	20158	67842	1272250	287000	3466	152908	47940	1582008	856 9420		4013939	126047	659 6310		2,554,722 22

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield and Value of the Fisheries of New Brunswick during the year 1879.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.	Value.
		\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Salmon, Pickled.....	65 barrels at.....	15 00	975 00
do Fresh, in ice.....	1,478,162 lbs. ".....	0 15	221,724 30
do Smoked.....	47,700 " ".....	0 15	7,155 00
do in cans.....	97,480 " ".....	0 25	24,370 00
Mackerel.....	10,880 barrels ".....	10 00	108,800 00
do Preserved.....	39,176 cans ".....	0 15	5,876 40
Herrings.....	120,815 barrels ".....	4 00	483,260 00
do Smoked.....	685,205 boxes ".....	0 25	171,301 25
Alewives.....	13,522 barrels ".....	5 00	67,610 00
Cod.....	63,872 cwt. ".....	4 25	271,456 00
do Tongues and Sounds.....	383 barrels ".....	7 00	2,681 00
Pollack.....	20,158 cwt. ".....	3 50	70,553 00
Hake.....	67,842 " ".....	3 50	237,447 00
Haddock.....	12,722½ " ".....	3 50	44,528 75
Halibut.....	287,000 lbs. ".....	0 06	17,220 00
Shad.....	3,466 barrels ".....	8 00	27,728 00
Bass.....	152,908 lbs. ".....	0 06	9,174 48
Trout.....	47,940 " ".....	0 06	2,876 40
Smelt.....	1,582,008 " ".....	0 03	47,460 24
Eels.....	856 barrels ".....	9 00	7,704 00
Oysters.....	9,420 " ".....	3 00	28,260 00
Lobsters in cans.....	4,013,939 cans ".....	0 15	602,090 85
Fish Oil.....	126,047 gallons ".....	0 65	81,930 55
do used as Manure.....	5,310 barrels ".....	0 50	2,655 00
do Guano.....	659 tons ".....	15 00	9,885 00
Total, 1879.....			2,554,722 22
do 1878.....			2,305,790 69
Increase.....			248,931 53

APPENDIX No. 15

REPORT OF J. H. DUVAR, ESQ., INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

ALBERTON, P.E.I., 31st October, 1879.

The Honorable the
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I have the honor to forward Return statement of the yield of the sea and inland fisheries of the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the year 1879, also report thereon.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The yield of all the coast and sea fisheries of this Province has been unprecedentedly large this year. The number of men engaged, and the value of materials employed remain about the same as last year—say, five thousand men with one hundred and fifty thousand dollars' worth of equipment; the spread of nets being probably not over forty to fifty thousand fathoms, notwithstanding which the take of the staple fish has been almost double the average in quantity. In 1878 the quantity of herring taken, altogether, by fixed nets, was 13,570 barrels, against 24,079 barrels this year, being an increase of 10,509 barrels; of mackerel, taken almost all by hook and hand-line, 36,482 barrels in 1878, against 70,085 barrels this year, being an increase of 33,603 barrels; cod, hake and ling, taken solely by hook, either on hand or set lines, 25,333 hundred weight in 1878, against 51,791 hundred weight this year, being an increase of 26,458 hundred weight. Haddock show an increase of 91,896 pounds, and in all other products of the sea an increase is observable. Lobsters exhibit an increase amounting to 623,025 cans over the large catch of last year. In consequence of low prices abroad, oysters have not shared in the general increase. The fresh water fisheries show a falling-off to some extent. The diminution shown of 9,000 pounds of trout, however, is accounted for by the Dunk River, from which large quantities of fish were formerly taken, being this year entirely closed, and by the stricter preservation of the other reserved rivers. The small amount of salmon fishing has still further decreased.

Assuming the official values to be retained for the sake of comparison, a sum of \$268,824 on mackerel, \$42,036 on herring, \$101,208 on cod, hake and ling, \$124,605 on lobsters, with a considerable amount on other fish, over and above the total returns of last year, has been harvested from the sea. Even at the reduced prices to which dull markets and so large a catch naturally give rise, this year's yield, if bought from the boats, or at the stages on the beach at the unusually low rate of \$2.50 or \$3.00 per barrel, would exceed the total official value of last year's catch by a sum of over seventy thousand dollars.

There is no noticeable feature in the manner of sea-fishing this year, excepting a tendency to use larger boats and an increased number of trawlers. Few of our home fishermen possess mackerel seines. Cod are not seined on this coast. Bait has been in fair quantity, but occasionally the supply of salt ran short in places. The quality as regards size and fatness of spring herring, and especially of mackerel, was

at first inferior to medium, but improved towards the close of their respective seasons. Average wages were made by the hands engaged in the fisheries and dependent industries, but the employers anticipate low markets for the products.

The quantity and value of fish used for home consumption—estimating the number of families in the Province at 16,000, and the population 100,000—would be of mackerel, 8,000 barrels; herring, 12,000 barrels; dry cod and ling, 24,000 hundred-weight: a total official value of \$180,000, or one-fifth in value of this year's catch. Other fish detailed in the report may be said to be altogether used fresh for home food, to the value of \$5,000. A few lobsters, but, since the factories became so numerous, only a *very* few may be added for home supply. Probably one-fourth of the herring and all the alewives were expended for bait.

The several close seasons have been comparatively well observed in this fishery division. Illegal fishing in the reserved and other rivers is not quite extinguished, but the Wardens report that such offences have been less frequent than in previous years. Several cases have been detected and dealt with. Two causes, resulting in convictions for canning lobsters after the commencement of the close season, were adjudicated upon, the details of which have been already laid before the Department. The crying abuse in this division is the pollution of the streams by mill and other refuse. Of the three hundred and eighty-six saw and other mills, and sixty tanneries, a considerable number have been communicated with, and a few remedied. Two fish-ways have been ordered to be in operation by the opening of spring, and several others are under consideration. Some changes have been made and others recommended in regard to the Wardens, with a view to increase the efficiency of the service.

A fish-breeding establishment, of much artistic design, has been completed on the Dunk River, Prince County, and having been inspected by Mr Wilmot, is now ready for operations.

Complaints against illegal practices on the part of foreign fishermen have been fewer than usual, for reasons hereinafter set forth. Ostensibly with the object of enquiring into the relations of American fishermen with the Canadian laws, the United States ship of war "Kearsarge," arrived at Charlottetown on the 3rd of August, and left that port on Tuesday, the 5th, for Shediac, thence to Pictou for coal, returning to Charlottetown on the 15th, and, leaving on the 16th, headed to the eastward, said to be *en route* for St. John, Newfoundland, *via* the Magdalen Islands. Subsequently, she was announced as having left the Magdalens for the southward, and was soon afterwards reported at Halifax, Nova Scotia. No account has been obtained of her having been seen in island waters in the interim or since.

Various suggestions for the improvement and better protection of the fisheries in this division will be found under the respective headings, and are respectfully submitted.

Care has been taken to make the statement-return as accurate as possible, and in no case has the yield been exaggerated.

Streams and Estuaries.

With the exception of four reserved rivers, to be afterwards mentioned, there are, in the Province of Prince Edward Island, no rivers, properly so called, and no lakes. Excepting the four rivers referred to, the largest bodies of fresh water are but trout streams of the fourth or fifth magnitude. Local custom, followed by the map-makers, calls salt-water estuaries "rivers;" and from this verbal misnomer considerable obscurity has been thrown over previous reports to the Department. The peculiar conditions of the island account for the phrase. Science may surmise that some convulsion of nature, probably the one that split the Saguenay, upheaved the island, or then peninsula from the bed of the gulf. The contour of the island, as it now lies, is a gentle descent on all sides to the beach from an interior, which, at its highest elevation, is not very many feet above sea-level, and no spot of land is

more than eight or ten miles from salt water. The streams that drain the almost imperceptible slopes of a country so circumstanced can be little else than brooks running with a gentle current and occasional swirl down so slight a declivity as to give them an almost level bed. In course of ages the mouths of all these streams have become enlarged by action of the sea on the new red sandstone and sand of the soil formed therefrom, so that embouchures of considerable width run sometimes miles into the land in what, in a bolder landscape, might be called "fiords," or, rather, "voes," and the still encroaching sea following the winding course of the brook, fills the channel with salt water up almost to the source of the stream, or until met by some permanent obstruction such as a mill-dam. The receding tide lays a considerable width of margin bare. Above the point to which the tide rises the pellucid brooks have generally a gravelly bottom sufficiently suitable for spawning-ground.

From these features of the coast line it will be observed that a question of importance presents itself, namely, as to what is "tidal water" within the meaning of the Fisheries Act. Having already brought the matter to the notice of the Department, as well as treated it elsewhere, I leave it there; but have, in the meantime, made measurements of the lowest point to which the low tides of August last receded from the principal inlets. The fresh water flowing outward with a current so gentle as not to be able to penetrate the greater volume of sea-tide flowing inwards, is dammed up, and from the point of contact becomes not "tidal waters" but *backwater*. If this definition be admitted, it brings a good many additional miles of angling space under the provisions of section 7, sub-section 6, and section 13, sub-section 4, of the Act.

The fish found in the salt-water part of these rivers, creeks, estuaries, inlets or fiords, are brook-trout, sea-trout, and, in some few, salmon seeking access, more or less vainly, to a spawning-ground, bass in brackish ponds, as also, occasionally, varieties of sea-fish migratory or otherwise, chiefly, locally called "gasperaux," and respecting which I make some remarks under the appropriate heading. Mackerel penetrated many of the inlets this season, and were caught from bridges far inland.

In a majority of these estuaries no systematic attempt at fishery is made. Trout are taken whenever and however they can be caught. Families resident on the banks put out their nets for gasperaux whenever they can intercept the shoals, and the spearing of eels is made a pretext for the destruction of salmon wherever practicable, although it must be said that eels are far too abundant, and capturing them by the spear is a favorite and excusable amusement. It is, however, in the streams above the flow of salt-water that most of the mischief to salmonidæ is done.

In estimating the difficulty of thoroughly protecting the small but valuable streams of this island, it must not be forgotten that they are small and numerous, and frequently they flow through the poacher's own land. To which add that this Province contains a greater population to the square mile than any other country part of the Dominion, and the right to remorselessly murder fish and fowl has ever been regarded here as one of the inalienable rights of man. I am, however, enabled to say that, on the whole, the fishery officers have this season been able to make the law rather respected than not in most parts of the Province. The result is seen in an improved legitimate return of game, fish, and in the better spirits of anglers. *Apropos*, a protective association of sportsmen has been formed in Charlottetown under the name of the Fish and Game Protection Association, to which the fishery officers are indebted for moral and other support.

The drifting of saw-dust and mill rubbish is still an intense evil, and one not likely to be eradicated without much perseverance and trouble. There are about two hundred saw-mills and one hundred and fifty shingle-mills in the island, not one of which took any precaution against defilement of the streams until notified by the county overseers who were my predecessors, or myself. As the destructive practice of making the water the receptacle of wood rubbish has existed since the settlement of the country, the streams, in places, are literally paved with "water-sogged" wood, which continually gives off the poison of vegetable decay. Many of the mills are old,

and, from the clearing of the woods, are becoming less valuable. Erected in days when they were a boon to the country, and when no regulation prevented anyone making a sewer of the stream, many of the owners cannot now obey the Act without such a remodelling of the whole premises as would be a grievance. The mills themselves are a real grievance now-a-days, erected, as they mostly are, across the width of the stream, as near as possible to saltwater. Several fish-ways are, therefore, demanded, which I shall submit when further knowledge enables me to discriminate between what would be for the good of the public and what oppressive.

As regards the streams above mill-dams, possibly no power short of direct legislation will be strong enough to cause owners of land, through whose territory fishing-waters flow, to scour out their portion of the streams. Such a measure would probably be constitutional, although severe.

Reserved Rivers.

By Order in Council of 8th of October, 1875, the Dunk River, in Prince County; Winter, in Queen's, and Morelle and Middel, in King's County, were set apart for the natural and artificial propagation of fish. Dunk River has been wholly closed this season by verbal order from your Honor. By reference to the return statement it will be observed that the total estimated product of game-fish from the Winter, Morelle and Middel amounts to the veriest trifle, not more than equal to the salary paid the wardens on the banks. Any measures of protection are, therefore, of prospective advantage rather than immediate. Before these rivers can be stocked from the breeding establishment, as it is doubtless intended, a certain sum will require to be expended in removing obstructions, such as net and timber stakes, driftwood, &c. Such obstructions removed, all these rivers are well adapted for the purpose for which they are reserved. Considerable numbers of salmon run up, from the middle of October to the middle of November, for the purpose of spawning. Anglers report finding many smolts on their hooks. What proportion of the spawn vivifies it may be hard to say, exposed as it is to many adverse circumstances and countless enemies, among which not the less destructive are eels and, on the Winter River, domestic ducks.

Warden Garman reports a fair show of salmon came up the Winter River early in October. Warden McAuley states in like terms of the Middel. Warden Crane reports as to the head of the Morelle: "I can safely say there was no seining done at my end of the river. All the trout taken were by hook and line. Salmon usually come up about the 10th of October, but later this year owing to the water being low." And Warden McInnis, lower down the Morelle, believes the river is improving, but adds: "I may state that I have been informed that nets have been set although we did not succeed in catching them owing, in a great measure, to the difficulty of travelling." Warden Crane attributes the diminished take of salmon off the north coast of King's County to debris drifted out of the streams. The wardens on these rivers request to be supplied with boats. I may mention, the Dunk River runs a course of about eighteen miles from its source to the sea-tide, Morelle about fifteen, Winter about ten, Middel about eight, and each is fed by tributary brooks. These rivers are alike in their characteristics. All flow through a level country, once wooded, but now exposed to the sun in long stretches of land more or less cleared to the banks. Here and there are clumps of second-growth woods that shade the stream and give excellent cover for poachers while pursuing their vile occupation. From the time of the first settlement of the district through which these fine streams flow their waters was a storehouse from which a plentiful supply of fish could at all times be netted. Consequently, when the streams were set apart, and wardens were appointed, great indignation was excited among those who had been from childhood in the habit of resorting to the river at all seasons, too often to procure means for dissipation, for it is a notorious fact that the poaching fraternity is confined to the most worthless of the population. Such is the case in the vicinity of these streams.

The respectable residents on the banks are quite content to draw their supplies under legitimate restrictions, but the *mauvais sujets* of the locality, with others from a distance, have hitherto pursued their illegal "sport" in a determined manner, sometimes by force and disguised. The fear of punishment under a new *regime* may have some effect in checking their ardor, for, as above stated, no flagrant case has been reported this season in any of the rivers.

In Dunk river (besides some annoying trout angling), the mischief has mostly been done by spearing salmon in the spawning season by an organized band, the most of whose names are known to me, and some of whom I have warned individually. Probably the residence of the fishery officers at the hatching establishment, which is not far from the usual spearing shallows, may go far to extinguish the practice on the Dunk. In the meantime, by the authority of the Department, a night watchman has been employed until the end of the salmon "run."

The Order in Council, as regards the reserved rivers, requires to be administered with latitude, inasmuch as fly-fishing is a favorite pastime of the Prince Edward Islander, and it would not have been judicious to deprive him suddenly of his accustomed amusement in the four best rivers of his native province. By sanction of the Department, I therefore issued gratuitous angling "passes" good for the season, or until revoked by the Minister, for the Morelle, Winter and Midgel,—the Dunk being wholly forbidden. Eighty-seven such passes were issued in all, some for the season, some merely for a few days. The result has answered expectation. Every holder of a pass felt bound in honor to act as an amateur guardian of his favorite stream, consequently there has been less poaching, and, notwithstanding the permissions, fewer trout have been abstracted from the breeding streams. A few violations of the law were detected during the season, which were dealt with as far as practicable.

Salmon.

Salmon fishing, as an industry, may be said not to exist on the coast of Prince Edward Island. The few that are taken are merely as an accessory to other fishing. Our early local history narrates that once upon a time two ships arrived annually from old France to load with salmon at St. Peter's Bay. Now the total catch at St. Peter's is under 2,000 pounds weight. For the sake of comparison is appended the returns of this and two preceding years, showing that the diminution is not from accidental cause but from gradual decay.

Total take of 1877	18,440 lbs.
" " 1878.....	15,414 "
" " 1879.....	6,805 "

As already stated, arms of the sea are spoken of in local parlance as "rivers," and the confusion of terms in some previous reports to the Department must, I think, have caused misconception. When such or such "rivers" are spoken of as full of salmon, it means no more than that the fish were beating about in salt-water, endeavoring to make their way to the streams flowing into the estuary.

It is somewhat singular, and not quite to be accounted for by outlying reefs, that salmon, although they are off the coast, should strike within the reach of shore nets at only a few places. In the four reserved rivers, Dunk, Winter, Morelle and Midgel, they are in comparative abundance, generally between the dates of 10th October and early in November, and in several other streams and inlets are frequently observed about the same date. Enquiry along shore has failed to discover them at any but the following places besides the rivers above-named: Naufrage, Savage Harbor, St. Peter's, Tracadie, Greenwich, Wheatley River, Cascumpeque Bay, Kildare, Tignish, with stray ones at Egmont Bay, Tyon River and rivers of Hillsborough Bay, although legend tells us of their having been formerly in every stream. It is said all the fish taken were heading westward. Ere another season I hope to be

able to gain further information on the subject of this fishery. The taking of fish for the hatching establishment at Dunk River may throw light on various points of interest.

The Order in Council of date 11th June, 1879, prohibiting the taking of salmon within the Dominion of Canada, except under license, was duly promulgated to those concerned. Mr. M. O'Connor, Kildare Capes, a person who makes a special business of salmon fishing, promptly took up his stake-net, partly in obedience to the order, but more so, that for several days he had not captured a single fin. I would respectfully suggest, that as the Order in Council has cleared the way, now would be a suitable time to assimilate the regulations to those of the other Provinces, and to lay off the island shores in salmon stations. This would, in time, develop the industry, and become a source of revenue. A heavy license fee at first would, however, have a prohibitory effect, and to name its amount is beyond my duty. I throw out the hint more for the purpose of organization.

The average weight of the salmon taken off the coast is about twelve pounds. About twenty persons employed themselves more or less in seeking for salmon at St. Peter's this season, and I fear some of the fish taken were under size.

Alewives, locally called Gasperaux.

Your honor will observe with regret that the valuable fishery of alewives, for which this island was once noted, shows signs of diminution instead of improvement. In the present state of piscatorial knowledge, the movements of these fish are not clearly followed, but if it be true, as asserted, that of all other food inhabitants of the deep they are the most easily destroyed—coming to maturity in two years from the egg—they are, by consequence, the most easily replaced by providing them with suitable spawning grounds for reproduction. In this respect the decrease is partly remediable. Nor must it be forgotten that the fry of the gasperaux are not attractive to the larger migratory fish that form the staple of the fisheries. "If the young of the alewife leave us (says an authority) so will cod and other of that race in a great measure."

The Order in Council of date 8th October, 1875, provides that the fishery of alewives shall be regulated by the local statutes until suspended by Canadian legislation. The laws of Prince Edward Island, amended over a series of years, provide that alewife nets be not set in the day time, nor on Sunday, in any bay, harbor, river, creek or inlet, nor outside of the mouth of streams within two hundred yards, nor inside within fifty yards of the entrance, under penalty and seizure. The Order in Council dated 16th May, 1879, is practically merely an extension of the protection given during the past eighteen years in this Province, by giving one additional day's rest per week. Yet the strict local regulations have failed to prevent the fishery from deteriorating.

Time was, not so long since, when alewives were so abundant in this fishery division as to be called "the poor man's fish," from the ease with which they were scooped up at almost every man's door by means of a few yards of net, or in absence of that by hand scoop-nets such as are now used to depopulate our brooks of smelt. In the Customs returns of a few years back, alewives formed an article of considerable export to the West Indies and elsewhere; now the supply is scant for food and bait. To cultivate the gasperaux is therefore a direct influence towards bringing more valuable sea-fish to our shores. If, as has been said, it be true that these fish are easily satisfied with a spawning-place, and that in two, or at most three, years they return full grown, it is apparent a temporary respite from persecution would have a great effect in repeopleing the grounds they once frequented. They seem to require little beyond a quiet pond and cool water, with an open run to the sea. Such inlets, the scenes of former gasperaux massacres, are numerous on our coast, but many of them are silted up and shallowed by sand or other obstruction. To add to these detriments road-makers and bridge-builders are extremely careless whether or

not they destroy valuable fishing-grounds. Among such places, formerly the favorite resort of gasperaux, are ponds along the west coast of Prince County, and along the north shore, near New London, in Queen's; also, Tracadie and North Lake, in King's County, where a bridge with brush wings, built by the Local Government, has all but ruined the fishery.

The provisions of the local Acts strictly enforced, together with the additional respite from Friday to Monday given by the Order-in-Council, as also the clearing of the runs, may prove sufficient to induce a return of the gasperaux. Next year's fishery may be taken as a test. Failing a perceptible increase, more definite action is indicated. Sooner or later it might be necessary to order:—

1. A total prohibition of the taking of alewives in the tideways and streams of Prince Edward Island for a period of three years. A precedent for five years' prohibition, under a penalty of ten dollars for every fish caught, is to be found in the State of New Hampshire.

2. A further order at the expiry of the prohibited period, regulating, for a further term, the size of the mesh of nets so that the young might escape.

3. The annual expenditure of a small annual grant during the closed period to clear the alewives' runs and haunts.

I beg to recommend suggestion No. 3—a small grant for the clearing of the gasperaux runs—to your favorable consideration now.

Sea-Fisheries—Herring.

Spring herring arrived off the various parts of the coast about the usual time, say the first of May; complaints were prevalent in the early part of the season that the run was poor, but they improved in size and quality as the season advanced. On the whole this fishery was not so energetically pursued as usual, bait, for which spring herring are largely used, having been imported from other localities for the supply of many of the stages. At times in some places a temporary deficiency of salt checked production. Hopes are entertained that the revival of the sugar trade in Canada, or some other interlacing branch of enterprise may open the freightage of fishery salt from the West Indies. At present Cadiz salt is preferred to Liverpool, but the export of fish to southern Europe is not of so great magnitude as to ensure a sufficient as return freight.

The fishery of fall herring is too much neglected, but some of the more enterprising stageowners say they are about to give it a larger trial, commencing as early as the end of August or beginning of September. At that time mackerel are abundant and those who are making fair catches of that fish are reluctant to give up on the chances of what they may make in herring. A large proportion of the persons engaged in the actual taking of the fish are of very moderate means, and their outfit of nets and other appliances is of the most economic description. Thus, to be successful in the pursuit of fall herring would require a larger outfit than they possess, inasmuch as herring taken in fall require for their capture a larger size of nets than those used in the spring. Spring herring fishing requires a mesh not exceeding two and one-quarter inch, while for fall fish at least two and one-half inch mesh is required. Fishermen have informed me that two inch mesh is now sufficiently wide, and that their nets, made some years since, of two and one-quarter inch are too large; which is almost the only intelligible answer received to the question often put "are the fish in the Gulf becoming smaller?" Something ought here to be said of boats, the remarks having reference to all varieties of fish sought for in these waters. As already stated, our fishermen as a general thing are not rich; their boats are mostly built by themselves in the intervals of other labor, in readiness to make a venture in fishing. Many of these boats are neither commodious nor safe, for the reason that the shores are shelving and shoal, the seas are heavy and break a long way off. Were the coast bolder I would take it on me respectfully to suggest, for here or elsewhere that it would "pay" the Government to introduce from the east coast of Scotland

(perhaps from Fife) a model of one of those seaworthy fishing boats, which, held in joint-stock and manned by the shareholders, keep the sea in pursuit of business when larger craft could not live. With such boats, our fishermen could compete with foreigners who, owning better appliances for keeping the sea, have almost a monopoly of the waters outside of the three miles' line. Even the cost of sending a commissioner to report on what features of the British and French coast fisheries might be adapted with advantage to the fishery industries of the Gulf would be small indeed compared with the manifest benefits that would be derived from any marked improvement. As it is, I do take the liberty of suggesting the advisability of the Department taking some measure to introduce to public notice a model of an improved fishing boat, at once sea worthy and adapted for beaching on coasts shallow as ours. For, speaking of this Fishery Division only, the fishing population, as a rule, are slow to learn, and their improvements are almost always from *imitation* rather than invention.

Cod, Hake and Ling.

These fisheries show no feature different from last year, excepting in the larger number of hake taken. The fish were generally large and fine.

The question of "trawling," so called, or the fishing by set lines, is one in which I have already sought information from the Department. There is a decided increase in the number of trawlers. Opinions differ as to the destructiveness of the practice. Those engaged in it stoutly maintain its harmlessness and declare that no other method can be pursued with success. On the other hand, those who use single lines assert they have no chance against the trawlers. Under present circumstances I fear an order prohibiting the practice would be ill received, would discourage existing engagements and would diminish the catch of the fishery. An aggravation of the single-line fishermen's alleged grievance is that foreigners trawling just outside the three miles' limit, and there distributing bait, keep the fish at that distance, where it is laborious and sometimes dangerous to reach them by small shore boats. A better class of boats would put our own men on an equality with those successful strangers.

Fish oil shows the proportionately large increase of 12,923 gallons over the product of last year. The whole quantity manufactured was by natural exudation; no second crop having been distilled by heat. The preparation of hake sounds has become a business of some value even at present reduced rates. Last year the price was one dollar per pound, this year sixty cents; at which last named a total of 18,215 pounds appears in the returns, to the value of \$10,929.

Mackerel.

The following is an outline of the year's fishing:—

July 10th, fish began to appear on various parts of the coast, being ten days later than usual. Between the 10th and the 15th shoals struck in, and when they did strike were very thin and small, but abundant.

To August 20th, continued very plenty but poor to medium; none equal to the best.

September 5th, the first improvement in size began to be observable.

September 9th, improving.

" 10th, unchanged.

" 15th, of a better quality.

" 23rd prospects brightening considerably.

To end of season quality good; some number one.

It was fortunate the season had closed before a terrific storm from the north-east, on the 27th October, swept the north coast of the Island, and did great damage to the stages and other buildings along the shore.

As regards the much-vexed question of seining, it is historical that craft fitted out for fishing on the coasts of Massachusetts and Maine, as recently as 1863, used seines only for the purpose of taking "porgies" for mackerel bait up to 1868 (or say 1870) when the practice was entered into on a large scale in American waters for the taking of mackerel. Up to that season, it is stated, vessels could each take 400 to 1,000 barrels per season with hook and line, but after seining had prevailed only up to 1873, three hundred barrels per season would be all the hook-and-linesmen could take, while the seiners, even in face of the diminishing supply, would capture full cargoes of large mackerel, besides each vessel netting a surplus of 1,000 barrels of small fish which they made no use of. The supply of large fish becoming scanty, the American fleet tried their fortune with seines in the Canadian waters of "the bay." Here it was their object to take only such first-quality fish as would fetch a high price in the United States markets, the smaller fish not leaving any margin for profit. Now, the established fact that in ordinary fishing weather each long seine may, and usually does, draw to the vessel's side 20 to 100 barrels of small herring and mackerel, over and above large ones, affords a basis on which to make calculation of the value of the fishery in which foreigners share, and of the destruction done to such fishery. Thus, 200 sail set their seines twice a day during, say, forty fishing days, or 16,000 times, and, with even the proverbial fisherman's luck, take at each cast of the seine from the waters to perish, make no use of, and throw overboard, only fifteen barrels of fish of smaller size than they require,—this is putting it at the lowest conceivable figure,—the result shows, at least, 240,000 barrels of fish, at say \$2 per barrel, or \$480,000 of injury done to the Gulf fishery in six weeks' of actual time. I am aware there are persons capable of judging who may even consider the estimate far too low.

Advices, supposed to be reliable, state that the average number of two hundred and fifty schooners, or more, fitted out, most of them with seine boats and seines, from Gloucester and other American ports for Canadian waters this Spring. When they arrived they found the fish, although schooling freely, were of small size, which fact, it may be imagined, did not lessen the number of those under eleven inches in length that would be thrown overboard before a cargo of prime fish fit to bring a high price could be secured. In the early part of the season, therefore, the Americans seining off Prince Edward Island would be about the usual average in number, but on completing a first cargo many of them went home and did not return, two causes being assigned therefor; firstly, that the price for such fish as they caught was not remunerative, and secondly, that mackerel equal in quality to those they had taken in the Gulf could this year be caught off their own coasts. So it happened that after the middle of August few of the white sails of the Americans were seen off our shores.

There is no means of ascertaining on shore what quantity of fish has been taken by Americans at sea. Possibly a statement may be arrived at by consulting the Massachusetts newspapers or shipping lists. A vague estimate formed here would say 500 barrels of pickled fish and 500 quintals of cod to each two hundred and fifty vessels. If this is approximate to the truth a simple calculation will show what proportion—apart from waste—in a year imperfectly fished, the value taken around this small island, by citizens of the United States, bears to the amount of there cent fishery award. The American schooners do not now call for supplies or expend money in our ports.

The whole question of seining has engaged the attention of the Department so earnestly that I can offer no suggestions of value regarding it in this Fishery Division. The judicial powers of long-shore magistrates are limited, and it is most difficult to procure evidence that would establish a case in court. As the vessels are hourly changing their cruising-ground, it would even be a matter of hazard to find a venue. Nevertheless, it would not be utterly impossible to get up, with or without the assent of the American authorities, a test case that would decide the question, and it may be assumed that in such case the circular letter to American collectors of customs, issued by Mr. Marcy, U.S. Secretary of State, would not be overlooked,—which circular I may be permitted to quote:—

"March 28, 1856.* To Collector of Customs. It is understood that there are certain acts of the British North American Colonial Legislatures, and also, perhaps, executive regulations, intended to prevent the wanton destruction of the fish which frequent the coasts of the colonies, and injuries to the fishing thereon. It is deemed reasonable and desirable that both United States and British fishermen should pay a like respect to such laws and regulations which are designed to preserve and increase the productiveness of the fisheries on these coasts. Such being the object of these laws and regulations, the observance of them is enjoined upon the citizens of the United States in the manner as they are observed by British subjects. By granting the mutual use of the inshore fisheries, neither party has yielded its right to civic jurisdiction over a marine league along its coasts. Its laws are obligatory upon the citizens or subjects of the other as upon its own. The laws of the British Provinces not in conflict with the provisions of the reciprocity treaty, would be as binding upon the citizens of the United States, within that jurisdiction, as upon British subjects."

Our island fishermen have done well this year as to quantity. The prices as yet obtainable—which regulate, in a great measure, the scale of wages between employers and employed—have not been quite as satisfactory. Towards the close of the season, however, there were indications of a better commercial demand. On the whole, the past season may be described as not a bad one for the hard-working and industrious class of our people who look to the fisheries for an addition to their winter comforts.

Although not strictly within my duty, I fear I must draw attention to the slipshod manner in which pickled fish are branded at some of the fishing centres. For want of the proper officers the brand does not always guarantee the quality expected by the purchaser, and brings discredit on Canadian produce in foreign markets.

Lobsters.

In this age of competition the tendency is to overdo any business that promises to be lucrative. Such, it would appear, is about to be the case in the canning of lobsters. Whatever measures of repression may be called for in lobster packing, it is not one of those industries that require to be fostered into growth.

Not more than ten years ago when the retail price of lobsters was two or three for a halfpenny, a New Brunswicker came to Prince Edward Island and commenced the business of preserving in tins. Attracted by his success a few other persons engaged in the same pursuit. The business gradually augmented until three or four years since, when it became endued with much more life, and has, at length, sprung into giant dimensions. In

1871 were put up for market.....	6,711 cans
1875 " " "	151,248 "
1876 " " "	362,676 "
1877 " " "	663,900 "
1878 " " "	1,649,800 "
1879 " " "	2,272,825 "

A fair estimate, taking the Island over, is three lobsters to a can, thus shewing a capture of nearly seven millions of fish within the term of thirteen and one half weeks. Calculated at official rates it will be seen that the lobster business is worth double the value of the combined cod, hake and ling fisheries, and three-fourths of the total value of our celebrated mackerel fishery.

Along the limited coast of this smallest of the Provinces, thirty five canning factories were in active operation the past year, employing eleven hundred and seventy four hands, that is to say, about five hundred men inside and out of the factories, and nearly seven hundred girls and women. Several additional factories are being built in readiness for next season. Nature, however, has stepped in and washed away some of them in the last October storm.

The Department has been besieged with applications for an extension of the time of canning. With a view to arriving at a definite conclusion as to the wants of the various localities in this Division, I addressed to every lobster packer in the Province a series of questions which accompanies this report, but does not form a part of it. Among these queries was: "What do you consider should be lobster fishing season in Prince Edward Island?" Nineteen of the thirty five establishments replied in writing, and some verbally. Although the replies differed materially in matter of detail, there was considerable unanimity in demanding an extension of time to the 20th September, that is to say, that the close season might be extended to the middle of May, and the factories be allowed to continue open until the 20th of September, the same length of fishing time, but beginning a month later and closing a month later. Among the reasons given for the proposed extension were that the lobsters are in their prime up to the end of September on this coast; that they come in a fortnight later on some parts of the coast; that the ice sometimes does not leave till close on the present day of opening; and that the month of April is almost lost by stormy weather, it being impossible to set or take up traps in wind or heavy sea.

To test the first of these assigned reasons I caused traps to be set in Cascumpeque Bay, in six to eight fathoms of water, on the 1st, 10th and 20th of September. The fish taken were of fair size and quality, with no more than the ordinary proportion in spawn.

As regards the loss of the month of April by bad weather, an official meteorological observer on the north coast, James Hunter, Esq., has been good enough to supply me with a daily record for the period in dispute, of which the following is an abstract: During the twenty-five working days, from 20th of April, 1879, to 19th of May, 1879, equal to six hundred hours of day and night, were six working days, equal to one hundred and forty-four hours, in which the velocity of the winds from the N., N.E., N.W., W. and S.W. in the morning, when fishermen usually attend to their traps, was twenty miles per hour, which velocity on this coast would raise a heavy top sea; therefore, we may assume those days were lost to the fishermen. On five other days it was lowering or squally in the morning, and in the course of the day blew to twenty miles velocity. The same period of 1878 showed seventy-two hours of fresh and strong breezes, and one hundred and ninety-two hours of such weather as might prevent handling traps. A detailed statement is forwarded herewith.

Several important questions, present and prospective, arise out of this great industry. For example, the fishery staff is so small and opportunity so easy to evade the law, that no sufficient supervision can be had over the destruction of spawning and undersized lobsters. Let me say the fishery is carried on by means of the "box-trap," which is a cage sparred with wooden laths, and the "hoop-trap," which is simply a bag-net partially stretched on a weighted hoop. Comparatively few hoop-traps are as yet in use, but, if my information is correct, much the greater number of the undersized lobsters are meshed in the hoops. The remedy suggests itself, namely, that hoop-traps be declared illegal. Further, an Order in Council might prescribe such distance between the laths of box-traps as would permit the small lobsters to escape. The objections to such regulation of box-traps would be that considerable capital is invested in them in their present shape, and, moreover, the juvenile crustaceans might crawl in as well as out, and by pilfering the bait prevent the capture of larger fish.

Another question that is at present only beginning to loom up, but will cause trouble as factories increase, is encroachment on the fishing-grounds of each other. The industry has grown so rapidly that many complicated questions remain at issue. Prince Edward Island, from her peculiar land tenure, has a good deal of legislation on her local statute books in relation to fishery and shore rights. Some of the provisions and restrictions may still be current, and may be brought up in the future. Many of the preservers have purchased pieces of land with a shore frontage on which to build their factories. Others erect on the beach, wherever they can do so un-

opposed. Instances are known where buildings have been erected, apart from the lessee's consent, on dunes and sandhills leased for pasturage half a century ago from the Local Government, but over which the general Government now claims jurisdiction. Many of the purchased sites are closely adjacent to other factories. It will thus be seen that formidable difficulties lie in the way of assigning and defining fishing stations to the respective factories, and yet it is a matter that must sooner or later be met. Probably the earlier it is done the easier it will be. The subject is already engaging the attention of packers.

Your honor is conversant with the right of the Dominion to grant and assign stations along this shore. I will, therefore, only remind you that a royal commission on the land question made certain recommendations regarding Fishery Reserve lands. The local Act of 17th April, 1862, decrees that its legislation shall not prejudice those reserves. The Tenants' Act of 30th April, 1864, further enacts that the award of the Royal Commissioners shall be binding in law and equity concerning the lands known as the fishery reserves on thirty-six of the townships. In the original grants of the island from the Crown there is no fishery reserve on eighteen of the sixty-four lots or townships into which the land was divided; five grants are lost; in twelve free right to all His Majesty's subjects to carry on free fisheries within a distance of five hundred feet from high water mark is reserved; and in the remaining twenty-nine townships, equal to more than one-half of the seaboard, the reservation is: "and further saving a reserve for the disposal of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, of five hundred feet from high water mark on the coast of the tract of land hereby granted, to erect stages and other necessary buildings for carrying on the fishery."

Another matter connected herewith is the issuing of licenses to lobster fishers, towards which I find several of the leading men the reverse of opposed.

A meeting of persons engaged in the trade is proposed for the purpose of formulating their views to the Government. I have requested permission to be present.

My brief experience of the past season has been that the proprietors generally are desirous of fulfilling the requirements of the law. One or two evasions were discovered on which action was taken, and which have already been brought to the notice of the Department.

From the replies of packers, forwarded as an appendix to the report, it will be seen that the deeper the water, the fewer spawning fish are taken in the traps.

To sum up:—I respectfully submit, 1. Whether the lobster fishing season in this province might not with advantage be from 15th of May to 15th of September, inclusive, with or without restriction as to depth of water? 2. The issuing of lobster fishery licenses. 3. The assignment of fishing stations. 4. Regulations as to traps.

A wholesome rivalry exists among the packers as to the quality of their goods, each establishment being naturally anxious that its trade mark shall cover a first class article, thereby differing from certain exporters of pickled fish whose brand, as stated elsewhere, by no means enhances the repute of Canadian fish abroad.

It may not be out of place to mention that Mr. Robert Bell, a packer, is making arrangements to employ his workmen during the close season in canning beef and mutton for England. As the article produced seems to be good and suitable for ships' stores, it is not unlikely it may tack another branch to the lobster industry.

Oysters.

From some reason of demand and supply the oyster fishery has scarcely been prosecuted this year with the usual vigor, consequently the returns are not in excess. Prices have ruled low, thus discouraging the industry. There is no special feature to report. A good deal of poaching took place in the east and west of Queen's County, Richmond Bay in Prince County, and elsewhere where there are no wardens. Such measures of repression were taken as the circumstances permitted. Some thieving also took place from private oyster beds, which depredations were promptly checked.

The abundance of eels in the vicinity of some of the spawning beds is believed to be very detrimental to the increase. Storms last fall and this spring did some damage by silting over the beds but not to an extent to effect the fishery.

The digging of "mussel mud" for manure—mussel mud being the shells of old oyster beds—is very harmful to the live beds, but it is scarcely to be doubted that the benefit to the county is of more absolute value than the preservation of the oysters. Deep holes are excavated in the bed of the oyster grounds and the spawn washed into these holes is silted over and perishes. The local law expressly protects diggers of such manure from damages if live oysters are taken. Custom has established that inlets, even on the frontage of farms, are free to all, although an eminent authority, the late Judge Pope of this province, freely expressed a different opinion. Were a test case established in the courts that the oyster beds, old and new, on the frontage of farms belong to the owners of the shore, better regulations would be adopted, yet outsiders be still permitted to procure manure on payment of a small royalty. Such a regulation once established would materially assist in preserving the live beds.

In connection with shell-fish it may be referred to as odd that none of our enterprising employers of fishermen have yet established a mussel-farm for bait, such as those of the Bay of Aiguillan, France. Nor any oyster-grower adopted the plan of the oyster *plats* of ile de Ré. Neither any person fitted up an ice-house for the preservation of bait.

Other Fish.

No pickerel in our waters.

Capelin do not appear in the Island returns.

I am informed that shad to the number of thirty or forty were taken at Mount Stewart Bridge, Queen's County; also, that a year or two ago a few were found in Meyrick's trap on the north coast. The circumstance, if true, is interesting.

The eels of our estuaries are said by epicures to be free of muddy taste and to be otherwise exceptionally fine. No systematic attempt has been made to bring them to market.

Smelts have not appeared to advantage in previous reports. This year the returns show a take of 24,400 pounds—which must be much under the mark—all taken by boys with scoop-nets. Few appreciate the value of this delicate little fish, which, fashion apart, is not a whit inferior to whitebait. In the future some individual of enterprise may convert them into an article of commerce as is done in the sardine factories of Maine, or dry them for market in imitation of the Chinese.

Shrimps, although everywhere abundant, are not used as food. Sandlaunce would be found in sufficient plenty as occasional bait at the head of sandy bays.

Bass ought to be, but are not, a profitable fishery in this province owing to the usual destructive influences. A small appropriation is wanted to clear from drift wood some of the favorite resorts of this fish. At Costin's Creek, Miminigash, an acre of drift logs that float and ground with every tide, but could be towed out and boomed for \$50, requires attention, nearly one thousand bass having been picked up along the shore last year, crushed to death. A few are speared by the Indians but not to a destructive extent.

The returns show no more than 1,200 pounds of halibut taken during the season, and these were taken accidentally. The statement that trawling has destroyed the halibut fishery seems to be groundless. The truth is the halibut is a fish of deep water, requiring to be sought with special appliances at a distance beyond the marine league not often ventured to by small shore boats. The absence of any excepting the smallest retail market has prevented the fishery being pursued, although accounts say it might be profitable if followed systematically and in view of a demand.

In Stewart's history of the Island of Saint John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, published about three-quarters of a century since, sturgeon are said to have then abounded. Conversation with the oldest inhabitant has failed to recall to his mem-

ory any having been caught in his day. Traditions of the Indians of Lennox Island remember them as one of the red man's last resources. But practically they are as much extinct as the sea-cow fishery of L'île St. Jean granted to the Sieur Doublet.

Some wag prepared an account of a sea-serpent seen this season off Miminigash, and supported it by mythical affidavits. The monster described was a cross between the Norwegian python and Rev. Mr. Harvey's and Victor Hugo's cuttle-fish. I should not have alluded to this *jen d'esprit* had it not got into the newspapers and been extensively copied.

Other Matters.

The wardens are under the impression that they are entitled to the complainant's half of the fines in cases of conviction. As I am in possession of no order to the contrary I infer it is so. To deprive them of their expected reward (if human nature is as it was) would be to diminish their vigilance.

The only fish-trap in this division is that belonging to Mr. J. Meyrick, at Tignish, Prince County. Everything taken in this trap is utilized. Considerable quantities of bait are supplied therefrom. Having carefully considered the statement that the trap is hurtful to the line fishers, I cannot consider that the evidence brought forward bears out the complaint.

Fish guano shows in the returns to the extent of only forty tons. The waste of marine refuse is an error on the part of fishermen inasmuch as it can be converted into artificial fertilizers, either by a simple or elaborate process of manufacture, and, it is believed, at proportionate profit. The vegetable ingredient—peat earth—can be found in abundance in several places within easy water carriage. Fertilizing meals, not superior in quality, are quoted in New York seedsmen's catalogues at *retail* prices ranging as high as \$40 per ton. The lobster factories have been somewhat of a boon in respect to manure, to the farmers in their vicinity. The debris of the lobster is in bulk not less than one-half of the edible portion, and as one-half of the "middens" is hauled and spread on the land in a crude state, and as lime is the great want of the Prince Edward Island soil, it may safely be said that the factories have manured the land this year to the extent of a million barrels bulk. Cods' heads are bought for baiting lobster traps, and have at times fetched one dollar per barrel.

In a sparsely settled country where men can "turn their hands to anything" all census and similar returns must be imperfect to the extent of such duplication of labor. Hence the noticeable difference in the catch of equal numbers of boats in different localities, for the reason that some are manned by professional and some by occasional fishermen. Most of the latter draw their main subsistence from the soil, and the quantity of fish they catch depends on the time they give to gathering the harvest of the sea. With them the net and hook merely supplement the labor of the plough. They should be called less fishermen than farmers, who, doing their best to support themselves in comfort, avail themselves of the seed-treasures that nature brings so bountifully to the shores of this Dominion. Such of them as have not committed the fault (perhaps it should be called *crime*) of cutting away the woods can also earn something by supplying hoops and staves for the 112,000 barrels required by the professional fisherman. Any surplus over expense of living goes into the farm. Thus do the home fisheries help to lay the foundation of that yeoman class recently spoken of by a distinguished authority.

Public sentiment appears to be veering round in favor of the efforts of the Department. The Inspector has travelled, by various modes of conveyance, over seventeen hundred miles. Correspondence has been large, nearly three hundred communications having been received and answered.

Growth of the Island Fisheries.

Under the impulse given by Confederation of the British North American Provinces and the fostering care of the General Government, the fisheries of Prince

Edward Island have increased in a ratio that must be pleasing to every lover of this Canada of ours. In 1871, prior to Confederation, the product of the island, coast and stream was, as reported, one hundred and thirty pounds weight per head of the population; this year, 1879, it is (exclusive of lobsters) rather over than under three hundred and sixty-four pounds; so were this an exclusively fish-eating people, the whole population could live on the product of the waters without any subsistence from the soil.

The following comparison of the different branches of the fishing may be interesting:—

	1871.	1879.
Barrels of mackerel cured	16,047	560,680
“ herring and alewives.	16,831	101,310
Cwt. of codfish and hake.....	17,527	190,832
Pounds of preserved lobsters.....	6,711	2,272,825
“ salmon	7,380	6,805
“ other fish omitted, say	50,000	
Number of fish barrels	42,278	113,736
“ boats fishing	1,183	1,674

May they increase.

Conclusion.

With reference to the fisheries as a nursery for seamen, it is to be observed that although the large fleet of sixteen hundred and seventy-four boats, ranging from the humble dorè to the rakish craft of ten to twenty tons, is called into existence by the fisheries, the five thousand men are by no means a distinct maritime population. Rather do they stand to the marine afloat in the same relation as the militia do to the army on shore; that is to say, the large proportion of one-fourth of the able-bodied males of the Province know enough of salt-water to be useful in cases of emergency, and are able at any time to put to sea, when an ordinary landsman could not. In this respect they form an invaluable element in the strength of Canada.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. HUNTER-DUVAR,

Inspector of Fisheries for P.E.I.

APPENDIX

RETURN shewing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boats
and Quantities of Fish, and the Total Number of Men employed,

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.				Salmon, brls. Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs. Salmon, Smoked, lbs. Salmon, in cans, lbs. Mackerel, brls.		
	Vessels.			Boats.			Nets.		Weirs.				
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.		Value.	
		\$				\$			\$		\$		
Prince.													
Cascompeque Bay.....	2	60	2500	14	60	7225	231	2170	1585	...	...	...	2395
Kildare Shore.....	...	...	...	...	55	2350	145	900	270	...	...	1235	1200
Tignish.....	20	170	5100	100	51	3825	276	1280	512	1	1000	500	3550
Remainder of Lots 1 and 2.....	...	...	...	...	137	10275	500	4600	1880	...	...	...	6850
Big Miminigash.....	2	16	480	10	135	8100	528	2700	810	...	...	...	6800
Little Miminigash.....	...	...	...	...	47	3525	183	840	252	...	...	...	2350
Campbellton.....	...	...	...	...	29	2175	95	680	204	...	...	...	1450
West Point.....	...	...	...	...	25	1800	70	400	120	...	...	...	1100
Egmont Bay.....	...	...	...	...	50	3600	150	850	260	...	...	...	1000
Bedeque Bay.....	...	...	...	...	12	600	24	120	50	...	...	...	400
To S.E. County Line.....	...	...	...	...	8	380	16	...	...	...	...	...	100
South side of Richmond Bay ...	...	...	...	...	12	144	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malpeque.....	...	...	...	...	25	1300	55	450	135	...	...	...	750
Lennox Passage and Narrows..	1	14	200	4	15	600	45	1500	750	...	...	...	100
Trout River, Lot 10.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Micmac Indians of Lennox Island.....	...	...	...	...	1	40	3	100	50	...	...	...	...
Total.....	25	260	8280	128	662	45939	2333	16580	6878	1	1000	1735	28055

No. 16.

engaged in the Fisheries ; Quantity and Value of Fishing Material ; Kinds &c., in the Province of Prince Edward Island, for the Year 1879.

KINDS OF FISH.																	FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.		
Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod and Hake Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as Manure, brls.	\$	cts.
3312	2500	280	10	2000	600	120	2000	1000	200	2000	1000	150	150	5	50	80000	1000	500	.....	60,170	00
.....	2456	.....	.....	2530	650	235	.....	9000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41184	.....	.....	.....	20,805	10
.....	2175	.....	.....	1771	.....	500	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	400	1000	.....	.....	.....	1815	.....	.....	50,742	50
9600	2000	.....	25	760	1600	760	5000	600	2000	1000	1000	1500	600	5	.....	125720	1225	.....	.....	98,122	50
.....	130	.....	.....	158	670	300	2400	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	650	.....	.....	80000	700	.....	.....	86,564	50
4226	150	.....	50	185	300	620	2000	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	600	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	.....	21,474	00
.....	300	.....	.....	200	100	250	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	200	.....	.....	100000	300	.....	.....	35,826	60
.....	1250	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	11,708	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,000	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,200	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	800	00
.....	750	.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200	.....	16000	.....	.....	.....	.....	48,000	00
.....	400	.....	.....	200	100	50	5000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	900	42000	150	.....	.....	18,087	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600	4000	5	.....	.....	60	.....	.....	6,290	00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	306	00
.....	10	.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	438	00
17138	12401	.....	85	8141	4020	.....	4835	25400	1000	.....	3500	3950	8400	30	17050	468904	6100	.....	.....	475,534	20

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage, and Value of Vessels and Boats

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.							FISHING MATERIAL.							
	Vessels.				Boats.			Nets.	Weirs	Salmon, brls.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, brls.	Mackerel, in cans.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.								
			\$			\$		Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.				
<i>Kings.</i>															
From S. W. County Line to Cape Bear					75	810	104	2120	1060	...	...			70	.....
Murray Harbour to Panmure Island.....	20	600	16000	100	40	8000	120	4000	1600	...	...			120	10000
Georgetown and Cardigan Bay.....	2	100	1800	13	15	400	38	100	50	...	...			600	.....
Grand River to Little River, including Boughton Island	3	105	3000	18	25	1500	70	150	140	...	...			3410	.....
Howe, Fortune and Rollo Bays From Rollo Bay to Red Point, including Souris.....					55	826	60	200	65	...	...			569	.....
Red Point to East Point.....					160	2500	300	5320	2500	...	...			4400	.....
East Point to Bear River, in- cluding North Lake					60	1200	130	3200	1020	...	...			1500	.....
To Greenwich					40	800	100	2400	840	...	...			5900	.....
St. Peter's.....					73	1650	150	850	340	...	...	2570	...	1140	.....
To N.W. County Line, in- cluding Savage Harbour.....	1	16	500	6	15	900	60	1000	400	...	...	2000	...	400	.....
Morelle River.....					12	500	40	200	80	...	...			200	.....
Midgell River .....										...	...				.....
Total	26	821	21300	137	570	19086	1172	19540	8095	...	...	4570	...	5939	10000

engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island—Continued.

KINDS OF FISH.																FISH PRODUCTS.		VALUE.		
Herrings, brls.	Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, brls.	Cod, cwt.	Cod and Hake Sounds, brls.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, brls.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, brls.	Oysters, brls.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, galls.	Fish Guano, tons.	Fish used as Manure, brls.	\$	cts.
100			450			1200					1400	2200	10		316000	700	15		70,411	00
100			3550	10000		4800	56000								480000	5000			137,220	00
120			300	100		120	3400								195347	100			46,121	40
800	90	1764	550		1512	39200					250	250	20		129274	612	7500		73,953	80
69		6													50000				14,852	00
1600	100	5400	3000		2600	40000									150000	2500			105,600	00
1500		3000			1000	15000						500	70			1400			34,600	00
900	400	1600				15000					2400	500	80			1400			36,404	00
600		480	300		250	8000					500	1000	10			400			15,114	20
	400	4500	60			800	1200				500		6			1500			23,668	00
150		200																		
																80			3,040	00
									200	1500	500		6						168	00
										800	250								63	00
5939	990	21250	14010		11482	177400	1200		200	7350	5200	202		1320621	13692	15	7500		\$561,015	40

RETURN showing the Number, Tonnage and Value of Vessels and Boat

COUNTIES.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED IN FISHING.						FISHING MATERIAL.										
	Vessels.				Boats.		Nets.		Weirs.		Salmon, barrels.	Salmon, Fresh, in ice, lbs.	Salmon, Smoked, lbs.	Salmon, in cans, lbs.	Mackerel, barrels,	Mackerel, in cans.	Herrings, barrels.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Fathoms.	Value.	No.	Value.							
<i>Queens.</i>			\$			\$		\$		\$							
New London					43	6450	175	100	50						4500		
Cavendish.					45	2700	135	300	240						3375		150
Rustico.					66	13200	330	4950	3960						9900		3300
New Glasgow and Bay.....	3	120	2880	16	31	3720	139	1500	600						4560		1000
Covehead					12	1440	50	300	90						800		200
Tracadie					24	2900	110	1400	450			500			2100	200	230
Ponds, and along North Shore to County Line.....					32	500	98	600	180						1260		300
South-east County Line to Pinette.....					21	840	42	420	126								53
Orwell Bay					18	250	54	250	100						46		115
Charlottetown and Hills- borough Bay					21	260	35	200	70						25		15
St. Peter's Island to West County Line	3	130	1300	18	72	1440	226	1635	750						175		376
Winter River.....																	
Total	6	250	4180	34	385	33700	1394	11655	6616			500			26716	200	5739

engaged in the Fisheries, &c.—Prince Edward Island—*Continued.*

KINDS OF FISH.														FISH PRODUCTS.			VALUE.	
Herrings, Smoked, in boxes.	Alewives, barrels.	Cod, cwt.	Cod and Hake Sounds, lbs.	Pollack, cwt.	Hake, cwt.	Haddock, lbs.	Halibut, lbs.	Shad, barrels.	Bass, lbs.	Trout, lbs.	Smelt, lbs.	Eels, barrels.	Oysters, barrels.	Lobsters, cans.	Fish Oil, gallons.	Fish Guano, tons.		Fish used as Manure, barrels.
		50													9			\$ cts.
		3200								400	1500	20			660			47,600 00
		1500	50		15	500	1500			500	800	10			1400			27,804 00
		50								80	50	15			15			105,764 00
		530								1700	150	30		24000	170			47,498 00
																		7,505 80
	350	300								1700		2			100			25,066 00
		252	135											330300				13,869 00
	2	51									8000		310					67,361 00
		60											760					2,449 00
		75								500			25	71000	10	25	200	2,780 00
										800	300							17,989 00
	352	6068	185		15	500	1500			5680	10800	77	1095	483300	2364	25	200	66 00
																		365,751 80

RECAPITULATION

Of the Yield of the Fisheries of Prince Edward Island, during the Year 1879.

Kinds of Fish.	Quantities.	Prices.		Value.	
		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Codfish	35,459 cwt. at	4	00	141,836	00
Herring	24,079 bbls. "	4	00	96,316	00
Mackerel	70,085 " "	8	00	560,680	00
do preserved in cans	27,338 lbs. "	0	10	2,733	80
Haddock	203,300 " "	0	03	6,099	60
Hake	16,332 cwt. "	3	00	48,996	00
Salmon, fresh, in ice	6,805 lbs. "	0	06	408	30
Alewives (gasperaux)	1,427 bbls. "	3	50	4,994	50
Trout	16,980 lbs. "	0	06	1,018	80
Bass	3,700 lbs. "	0	06	222	00
Halibut	3,700 " "	0	06	222	00
Smelt	24,400 " "	0	06	1,464	00
Eels	309 bbls. "	6	00	1,854	00
Hake (including Cod) Sounds	18,215 lbs. "	0	60	10,929	00
Oysters	18,145 bbls. "	3	00	54,435	00
Lobsters, preserved, in cans	2,272,825 lbs. "	0	20	454,565	00
Fish Oil	22,156 galls. "	0	50	11,078	00
Fish Guano	40 tons "	15	00	600	00
Fish used as manure	7,700 bbls. "	0	50	3,850	00
Total value of the products of the Fisheries for 1879				1,402,301	40
do do do 1878				840,344	22
Increase				561,957	18

APPENDIX No. 17.

REPORT OF THE INSPECTOR OF FISHERIES FOR BRITISH COLUMBIA
FOR THE YEAR 1879.

VICTORIA, B.C., 14th January, 1880.

To the Honorable J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, Return, Statement, and other documents relating to the Fisheries in this Province for the past year :

1. The total yield, it will be perceived, though in excess of 1877, is short of that of 1878, the deficiency arising from the smaller quantity of salmon that was canned ; little more than 61,000 cases (48 lbs. each) having been put up during the past year, as against more than 100,000 cases in 1878.

2. This deficiency may at once be accounted for, in a great degree, by the fact that two of the principal canneries (Holbrook & Co., and Lane, Pike & Co.,) were not in operation during the past summer ; while a third (that of King & Co.) was accidentally burnt down during the height of the fishing season. The reason of the two firms first named having temporarily suspended their operations was that, owing to the general depression of trade, the price of salmon had fallen so low in Europe as to be unremunerative, and little hope of an early reaction was entertained. The same cause operated in a similar way upon the Columbia River, where several canneries were deterred from action during the past season.

3. It is gratifying, however, to know that the gloomy anticipations which led to this temporary abandonment have not been realized. The revival of certain industries in Europe has been attended by increased demand ; and by late accounts from London the canned fish had already reached, if it may not eventually exceed the ordinary figure. The market for this article, it may here be mentioned, depends intimately upon the condition of the manufacturing and mining classes in Great Britain and elsewhere, affording to them, as it does, in a convenient form, a very acceptable change from the uniformity of their ordinary diet.

4. It appears, therefore, that had the full force of the canneries been in operation as last year, the total yield would have been little if at all short of that of 1878. This, too, notwithstanding that the run of fish in the Fraser, during the early part of the season, was less copious than that of the two years preceding, and moreover that the long continued high water in Fraser River impeded materially the fishing operations up to a certain period. The greater copiousness of the later run, however, and the improved condition of the water, enabled the fishermen to make up during the latter part of the summer for the earlier deficiency.

5. The above remarks apply more particularly to the Fraser River district. Of the valuable field of Skeenâ River, where two canneries are established, and elsewhere on the north-west coast, I shall treat further on.

6. Although, for the cause stated, two of the principal canneries on the Fraser did not prosecute their operations during the past summer, their temporary withdrawal was partially compensated by the working of a new cannery, that of Haig Brothers, the success of which has been very encouraging. Several other parties newly established, with small capital, have carried on the fishery at certain points along the river with lucrative results.

7. I am glad to say that no disturbances of any kind have occurred among the fishermen, among whom a general desire to conform to the regulations appears to

prevail. Two fines only, of small amount, have been found necessary for partial infringement of the weekly close time. Of these a statement is forwarded.

8. I have every reason to be satisfied with the zeal and intelligence exhibited by Mr. Pittendreigh, the Overseer in the Fraser River district. From that gentleman's report I condense the following points:—

That on consequence of information received he had judged it necessary to visit the mouth of Harrison River, near which it was reported that certain Indians were in the habit of destroying salmon-fry. The law was pointed out to the chief, and they gave assurance that the practice will be discontinued.

That on visiting the several saw-mills between New Westminster and Yale, he found that the recommendations made to the owners during the previous season, regarding the disposal of their saw-dust, had been well observed. A general desire to promote the views of the Department appears to prevail among the mill-owners along the Fraser.

That no disputes had occurred among the fishermen during the season.

That an attempt to fish salmon with a set net above tide-water had been made by an Indian, and had been forbidden—the use of such nets being confined to the tidal waters.

Captain Pittendreigh also mentions that Colonel Lane, of New Westminster, has invented a can, or package, to contain a whole or half salmon, which has been patented both in Canada and the United States. The invention, known as "Lane's Patent Can," is described as being "fish-shaped," and stamped out by machinery. It is opened for use along the edge, and the fish is turned out whole in excellent condition. (I have not myself seen any of the packages thus prepared, and am therefore unable to give fuller particulars. A few only appear to have been put up experimentally during the past summer; but the patentee seems confident that, when known, the fish thus prepared will be in great demand.)

9. With reference to that portion of the above statement which relates to the reported destruction of young salmon at a point near the mouth of the Harrison River, it is necessary to explain that it applies to the young fish of an inferior variety, and nowise affects the general correctness of the statement made by me with regard to the spawning grounds of the mercantable kinds, which are situated near the head waters of the large tributaries, falling in at various distances along the Fraser. The Hooknose, or dog-salmon (*S. Canis*), the variety in this case more specially referred to, resorts, late in the season, to all the rivers along the coast, seeking every tributary streamlet in the lower parts as a spawning ground. Though partially used for food by the natives, it is rejected by the whites, and has indeed no commercial value. This consideration, however, could not, of course, be permitted to weigh; and a report of the illegal practice having reached me early in the year, I at once requested the Overseer to make enquiry, and, if necessary adopt measures of prevention.

10. Under the authority of the Indian Department, Lieut.-Colonel Powell, the Superintendent in Victoria, secured, early in the season, the services of H. M. S. "Rocket" for the purpose of visiting the Indians at certain important points along the North-west coast. In the interest of both Departments it was judged expedient both by Col. Powell and myself, that I should co-operate with that gentleman in the objects of the intended visit, with which the interest of the fisheries were closely connected. Leaving Victoria on the 30th June, we embarked on board the "Rocket" on the following day at the coaling station near Nanaimo, and reached Victoria on our return on the 4th of August, having received throughout our course the kindest attention from Commander Orlebar and his officers, and the most cordial assistance in furtherance of our views.

11. Regarding the beneficial results of this visitation, and for my remarks upon the Indian relations along the coast as affecting the future of the fishery interest in that quarter, I respectfully refer you to my letters of the 12th August, and 5th October and 15th November last.

12. Avoiding prolix detail, I may notice briefly the different stages of our northward tour.

13. **ALERT BAY**, on Cormorant Island, near the north end of Johnston's Straits, A. M. Huson has an establishment here, where, in connexion with a trading store, he carries on the business of supplying wood to the passing steamers, and curing salmon by salting in barrels, or smoking. The capacity of this station appears, so far, to have been only partially availed of. Opposite to it, on the east shore of Vancouver Island, is the mouth of the Nimkish River, about three miles distant. Accompanied by some of the ship's officers, we ascended this river in Indian canoes as far as the Kahmutzen Lake, whence it issues at a distance of six miles from the coast. The lake, where we encamped for the night, is a fine sheet of water about 15 miles in length, and from half a mile to a mile in breadth. There are several tributary streams, of considerable capacity, at the upper end, through the valleys of which are trails communicating with Kyoguot and Nootka Sounds, on the western coast. I was much struck with the great salmon-breeding capacity of this lake, and its eligibility for a propagating station by artificial culture, should such be judged necessary in this neighborhood at any future day. Several fine varieties of salmon frequent the Nimkish successively during the season.

At the period of our visit (early in July) the Suck-kai had just begun to run, and were crowding upward. The course of the Nimkish, below the Kahmutzen Lake, is, as I have remarked, only about six miles; its breadth from 75 to 100 yards. The current is rapid, but navigable with canoes throughout. At its entrance, on the left bank, is the site of the now deserted village, visited by Vancouver in 1792, and of which, under the name of Cheeslakee's Village, there is an engraving in his published voyages now before me. The houses, however, have been all removed to Alert Bay, and the site is now partly occupied with potato patches—an excessively rank growth of grass and nettles covering the remainder. I cannot but here remark upon the debased condition in which the Indians of this neighborhood appear to exist, through causes possibly beyond the restraining power which Mr. Huson might be presumed to exercise, which in some shape, and under some authority, demand suppression and control. Thus, even at the time of our visit, the effects of recent orgies, spite of strenuous efforts for concealment on our approach, were only too apparent.

14. I may notice incidentally that the day preceding our visit to the Kahmutzen Lake a man, who had visited Albert Bay for supplies, had re-ascended the river on his way back to his station near the head waters, in the direction of Nootka Sound. This man, who has lived in this secluded locality for some years, in the prosecution of his calling as a gold-miner, is reported to secure a moderate but sure return for his tedious industry.

15. **FORT RUPERT**, near the north end of Vancouver Island, on the inner shore, is an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, formerly of some importance as a centre of trade, but now sadly declined. There is a large winter village here of the Caw-quilth tribe; but at the period of our visit the majority of the inhabitants were absent, attending to their fisheries in various directions. Colonel Powell here secured the temporary services of an interpreter, a young Half-breed of considerable intelligence, who afterwards accompanied us to Newitty, and through whom we were enabled to communicate more accurately with the natives there, than by the mixed jargon of the coast, our ordinary channel of communication.

16. At Fort Rupert we had the pleasure of meeting the Reverend Mr. Hull and his wife, a lady recently from England. The former, an Episcopalian clergyman, has been settled at this place, as a missionary, for some years. So far his endeavors have not been attended by marked success; but both he and Mrs. Hull are sanguine for the future, and it is to be hoped that their zealous perseverance will not be unrewarded.

17. **NEWITTY**, or Nawiti, some 30 miles beyond Fort Rupert, is situated in the Goletas Channel, at the northern extremity of Vancouver Island, opening out to the full sweep of the Pacific. The bar in this channel, known as Newitty Bar, is a most prolific fishing ground for halibut and other valuable fish. Indeed, the whole vicinity

seems in this respect to be specially favored. While we were anchored near the village, between the islands Hope and Galiano, the salmon were freely passing through the narrow channel on their way to their various spawning rivers, and the Indians, by means of drift-nets, were securing a copious supply. Whether, however, this supply would be sufficiently permanent to justify the establishment of a cannery for salmon only, in the neighborhood, I could not ascertain; but that in connection with other branches of the business this salmon fishery will, in time, be utilized, I do not question.

18. While at Newitty I was informed that not long before our arrival an American vessel, provided with ice, had been surreptitiously fishing in the neighborhood, and had recently sailed for San Francisco with a cargo of halibut. After my return to Victoria, I obtained fuller particulars in regard to this matter, which were communicated to you in my letter of the 15th November, and to which I shall again presently advert.

19. SKEENA RIVER, discharging into Port Essington, and thence by the channels into the northern end of Grenville Channel. There are here two canneries, both situated in the divided estuary, outside of Port Essington. One of these, called the Inverness cannery, is owned by the representatives of the late North-Western Commercial Company; the other, called Aberdeen, by the "Windsor Canning Company." The Suck-kai salmon, succeeding the spring shoals, were already running in force at the period of our arrival (the 9th of July.) At the lower cannery (the Windsor), the catch had been abundant; and on landing at Inverness, where we anchored, an enormous pile of freshly-caught fish, said to exceed 20 tons in weight, was lying on the wharf still untouched, while the cleaning and canning process was uninterruptedly going on, and fresh supplies constantly arriving.

20. Although in size so much smaller than the fish of the earlier shoals (their weight not exceeding about 8 lbs.), these Suck-kai salmon amply compensate this inferiority by the greatness of their numbers and the continuance of their run. Their convenient size, too, adapts them well for canning, and they are therefore, by the canneries, especially prized for this purpose. Previous to our arrival, for the week ending July 5th, the catch of these fish (including, however, some of the larger kind), at this cannery, had been 60,000 lbs., and for the two days immediately preceding our arrival, 47,600 lbs. of which 2,500 lbs. had been purchased from Indian fishermen, the remainder caught by white employes. These last were supplied with nets and boats, and received for the fish delivered at the rate of 1 cent per lb.; the Indians, however, supplying fish at a cheaper rate. The take of spring salmon at the Inverness fishery has been as under:

Commencing to run on the 21st May, there were taken			
up to the 7th June.....			1,192 salmon.
averaging 20 lbs. each.			
Second week in June			1,389 "
Third " "			1,425 "
Total.....			4,006 salmon.

averaging 20 lbs. each, or in all about 80,120 pounds. The catch at the lower cannery, of both kinds, was probably about the same.

21. Withal, the whole amount of canned salmon put up by these two canneries during the past season was only 10,603 cases of 48 lbs. each, to which may be added a few hundred barrels secured by salting. Deterred by the same causes which had operated injuriously elsewhere, adequate preparations had not been made; and though afterwards a more active impulse was given to the business, the opportunity slipped by. The supply of tin for cans was already nearly exhausted at the period of our visit, and a very partial supply was afterwards procured from Victoria, where a limited stock only, to meet a decreased demand, had been laid in by dealers.

22. At this point, as elsewhere throughout, the services of the Indians are largely utilized in the work of the fisheries. At Inverness, in addition to the open-

air laborers, a number a women were employed in the net-loft making salmon-nets, an art in which they are expert.

23. While passing through Grenville Channel on our way to the Skeena we had visited Lowe Inlet, where there is a village of the Kit-Kahltla Indians, and which was the scene during the preceding summer of some trouble between the whites and the Indians, referred to in my last annual report. Into this inlet a stream, some 75 to 100 feet wide, is discharged by a picturesque rapid called, in the maps, the "Verney Fall." The examination of this locality by Col. Powell and myself confirmed the impression expressed by me in my last year's report; and I am of the opinion that the prescriptive rights of the natives, in small secluded localities such as this, should be secured to them free from intrusion. The whole of this intricate question, however, will require much consideration and no less judicious management. It is not by rash procedure, and the promotion of chimerical schemes, that the desired end is to be accomplished; and I have reason to believe that the Indian Department, made aware of the time and nature of the case, while checking authoritatively the inconsiderate proceedings that had been commenced, will establish a system under which the desired end may be gradually and prudently attained.

24. METLAH-KATLAH. This Missionary station is situated on the western side of the Chimsyan Peninsula, midway between the Skeena and Fort Simpson. Mr. Duncan, the worthy Superintendent and founder of this settlement, had kindly gathered the Indian Chiefs together in anticipation of our arrival, so that, with the advantage of fluent interpreters, we had the opportunity to discuss and explain divers matters affecting both the Indian Department and the Fisheries. I am glad to say that under these explanations a just apprehension of the policy of the Government in relation to the fisheries, both as affecting the white fishermen and themselves, was conveyed to the minds of the Chiefs. It will be for the Indian Department, acting advisedly with reference to the other interests involved, to settle hereafter questions of local detail, as, with the extension of the fishery operations, the necessity may gradually arise. In the progressive settlement of this question, which is in reality one of very deep importance, the cordial co-operation of the Provincial Government will necessarily be enlisted. Meanwhile the way for future proceeding has been smoothed, and we have the assurance that the jealousies, which under misapprehension had previously arisen in certain localities, have been removed.

25. Representations had been made to us at Skeena of undue interference on the part of Mr. Duncan with the Indians employed in the operations of the canneries, who are chiefly citizens of Metlah-Katlah; and it was more than hinted that there was a desire on his part to impede the progress of that establishment. Mr. Duncan, on our mentioning these complaints to him, vouchsafed to us such explanations as gave to the matter a very different aspect. While granting the great advantage of these canneries to his Indians as a lucrative source of industry, he complained that, while admitting the favorable disposition of the principals, an adequate system of restraint had not been enforced among the subordinate employes. That consequently, to guard against a licentious intercourse which would be subversive of all his past labors as a missionary, he had been constrained to establish, in conjunction with his council, composed of the elders of the village, certain restrictions upon the young women, whose inexperience laid them open to corruption. We could only assure Mr. Duncan that, from our personal knowledge of the respectable gentlemen who own these canneries, no effort, on its being made known to them, would be spared to check the evil complained of. I may add that afterwards, in conference with some of these gentlemen, in Victoria, I brought the subject up, when a desire was generally expressed to frame such regulations for mutual guidance as may tend in the desired direction.

26. Mr. Duncan also mentioned that the limits of the weekly close-time (ceasing at six p.m. on Sunday) was objectionable to the Indians as conflicting with the literal and rigid observance of the Sabbath, which he had always inculcated. The same objection was afterwards repeated by the Missionaries on the Naas River. I pointed out that these limits (from noon of Saturday to 6 p.m. of Sunday) had been adopted

with reference to Fraser River, with general concurrence of opinion, and with the special view of keeping the canneries clear of fish on the Sunday so that the observance of the Sabbath might not be interfered with. At the same time, in order not to violate any conscientious scruple, and to avoid injury to the canneries from the suspension of labor, I took upon myself the responsibility of altering, temporarily, the local application of the law, from six p.m. of Saturday till midnight of Sunday, thus equally preserving the weekly interval of thirty hours close time.

27. As a nursery of economical and efficient labor the proximity of Metlah-katlah to the northern fisheries is obviously important, and the cordial co-operation of the principal important to the canneries.

Equally, on the other hand, should these canneries prove beneficial to the native residents in the neighborhood. I might, did space permit, here describe at some length the various points of interest in the unique locality I have spoken of—presenting as it does the *beau ideal* of a flourishing mission station. Having done so, however, somewhat exhaustively through the public press after my return last summer, I will content myself by here observing that both in position and in internal arrangement this model village is beyond all ordinary praise. The population may amount to some eight hundred or a thousand. A good saw-mill, a turner's shop, carpenters', coopers', blacksmiths', and other trades are effectively carried on. In the school an assembly of 146 children of both sexes were congregated to meet us, fine, handsome children, clean, neat, and well instructed. In addition to other public buildings there is a church which deserves special mention. This edifice, built by native labor, under the supervision of Mr. Duncan, is of very substantial construction, and neatly finished externally. Internally, the fittings are well contrived, and there is ample sitting room for 1,200 persons. The Rev. Mr. Collinson and his wife are the zealous coadjutors of Mr. Duncan in his earnest labors; and since the period of our visit the Bishop of the new Episcopalian diocese of "New Caledonia," the Right Rev. Dr. Ridley, has taken up his residence in this locality.

28. Leaving Metlah-katlah we touched at Fort Simpson, where some matters of detail had to be attended to, and thence to the anchorage at the entrance of the Nass.

29. NASS RIVER FISHERY. This fishery station, situated at the right bank, some 12 miles up the stream, we visited in canoes, and afterwards proceeded some miles higher up, where we met the assembled Indians. At this point the Rev. Mr. Guen, of the Wesleyan mission, is established, and here also we found the Rev. Mr. Crosby, who had come from Fort Simpson, in canoe, to attend the meeting. At this place there is a neat little church, with a commodious school-house, adjacent to the residence of Mr. Guen. The Indian village is immediately adjoining; the approaches from which are formed of compacted saw-dust procured from the saw-mill attached to the fishing station. At the meeting which ensued, a long discussion of Indian matters was held with Col. Powell, and some questions which had been referred to me by the fishery proprietors as effecting the relations between the Indians and themselves, were satisfactorily arranged.

The presence of this establishment in their immediate neighborhood is, indeed, under the excellent regulations established by Mr. H. E. Croasdaile, in whose hands the whole interest has since become vested, of great benefit to the natives. Besides the lucrative source of industry opened to the young men by their employment as fishermen in conjunction with the European employés, there are other concurrent industries which have likewise become available, and which will re-act favorably, it may be hoped, in support of the moral improvement of the Indians under the instruction which they elsewhere receive.

I refer more particularly to the substantial saw-mill which was, at the time of our visit, in process of erection at the fishing-station, to replace the old one of inferior capacity. The supply of saw-logs, and divers other services connected with the mill, will open to the natives a convenient and profitable source of local industry. I may mention that Mr. Croasdaile purposes, in connection with his fishery operations, to saw lumber for exportation. The fine quality of timber which he proposes to supply for this purpose (the red cedar of this coast, *thuja-gigantia*), its freedom from

knots in this locality, and its high value in foreign markets in the Pacific, apparently justifying the undertaking, notwithstanding the additional cost necessarily to be incurred for freightage.

30. The manufacture of Ooláhan oil at this station was not prosecuted to any extent during the past season, operations having been suspended, apparently until its marketable value shall have been more definitely established. About 200 gallons only were prepared for samples, a proportion of which has been sent to London and elsewhere, where its value for medicinal purposes, when recognized, will, it is believed, ensure a wide demand at encouraging prices.

Nor has the salmon product been so copious as, from the outlay incurred, might have been anticipated—about a thousand barrels of salmon only, and a few hundred barrels of Ooláhan, appearing in the return.

The frequent snags in the drifting grounds appear to have been the chief impediment to the fishery, restricting the area of operation, and elsewhere frequently tearing the nets.

Mr. Croasdaile, before his recent departure for London, whither he is gone with a view to future arrangements connected with his undertakings on the Nass, wrote to me a letter requesting me to lay before you the conditions of the case, and to ascertain whether some assistance might be afforded to clear the impediments which have during the past year prevented success. This I promised to do. He represents that an outlay of about \$25,000 has already been incurred in preliminary operations, for which, under the existing difficulties, a very inadequate return has hitherto been received, while, individually, his means do not permit of his undertaking the process of improvement without extraneous aid. He considers that an appropriation of one thousand dollars would suffice to put the drifting grounds into workable condition. As I am ignorant of the principle upon which such matters are conducted in other parts of the Dominion, I respectfully submit the representation of Mr. Croasdaile, without comment. At the same time, I may state that, from my own personal observation during the past two summers, there is unquestionably the necessity of a measure of improvement such as has been suggested, in order to render the fishing operations thoroughly effective.

31. The Nass River having been surveyed for a certain distance by the Admiralty surveyors, and a chart published, is navigated by steamers of light draught as high as the fishing-station. During our stay there the steamer "Western Slope," on her way back from Alaska to Victoria, came up and took on board a cargo of salmon. At the mouth of the river opposite to the anchorage is the Mission of Kincolith, an off-shoot from Methla-kátla, under the supervision of Mr. H. Schutt.

32. Crossing Chatham Sound and reversing our course from the Alaska Boundary, which we had now attained, we reached the northern end of the Queen Charlotte group of Islands on the 20th July.

33. MASSETT HARBOR, our first point of anchorage, is situated at the entrance of an extensive inlet which penetrates the northern division known as Graham Island. Here, as elsewhere, a conference was held with the Indians with satisfactory result. There is here an establishment of the Hudson's Bay Company, under the charge of Mr. Alexander Mackenzie, J.P.; and also a mission station conducted by Mr. Sneath, an attaché of the Methla-kátla Mission. The Indians of this group, known as the Hâi-daks, are numerous, and talk a language radically distinct from that of the Chimsyans of the opposite mainland. Though the adjacent deep-sea fisheries of halibut, &c., are very prolific, no white fishermen have yet appeared here.

A species of fish is caught in these waters of which I have frequently heard mention in terms of high praise, but of which I have never met with a specimen; I am therefore quite unable to say to what variety it may belong. For want of a better name it has here obtained that of coal-fish; though, it is said, not from any real resemblance to a fish of that name found in the Atlantic waters. The following description of this fish was afterwards supplied to me by Mr. MacKenzie, to whom I am indebted also for other welcome notes of information relating to fisheries in this quarter:—

"*Coal-fish*, length about 24 inches; back, dark colour; belly, grey; none at Massett. Inhabits very deep water, and said to abound in the vicinity of Virago Sound. Indians fish with a long line, with, say, ten hooks, and generally haul up as many fish.* This fish yields a large quantity of oil, which is used as an article of food, and highly esteemed by the natives; not much fished for. Obstacles to prevent Indians from making it a business, depth of water (preventing anchorage of canoes); strong currents; necessity of calm weather."

From others, now and in times past, I have learnt that, from the richness of its flesh and from consistence, this fish would bear salting equally well with the salmon; which fish, indeed, with doubtless exaggerated praise, some have even declared it to excel. Withal, I do not question that, with time, this fish will prove, with the aid of proper vessels and the needful appliances, a valuable adjunct to the resources of the Provincial waters, either as a market fish, or certainly for the extraction of oil. I am not aware of its existence elsewhere on this coast, save only on the northern and outer shores of the Queen Charlotte Group. Though salmon of several varieties, but chiefly of the inferior kinds, frequent the streams of these islands, these streams are necessarily, from the confined area of drainage, of small dimensions, and the supply, therefore, must be too inconsiderate to attract attention for mercantile purposes. On the other hand, the supply of sea-fish, distinctly so called, is extremely abundant; and halibut varying, exclusively of the smaller sizes, from 50 to 200 pounds are caught with facility on the numerous outlying banks. Fish largely exceeding these weights are said to be not uncommon; but the first-mentioned, the preferable size, I believe, for market, are the more numerous.

34. The Queen Charlotte Group is divided from the opposite islands, adjacent to the mainland of British Columbia, by the channel called Hecate Strait, varying in breadth from about twenty miles at the northern end to upwards of eighty at the southern extremity. From its insulated and widely detached position the climate of this group is comparatively more genial than that of the mainland opposed to it; and it is less subject to the frequent rain-falls which are generally characteristic of the summer season on the north-west coast. Cattle, at Massett, which is in latitude 54° , winter freely on the natural pastures, the snow never lying deeply, nor, as we were assured, remaining long. Owing to the nature of the country and its generally densely timbered condition, the agricultural capabilities are very limited, if indeed they are at all to be considered; nevertheless there are many detached spots of limited area susceptible of cultivation, and with productive soil. Of these the Indians avail themselves, partially, for the cultivation of the potato. This root they formerly raised more largely than at present, for barter with their neighbours of the mainland, who had not yet undertaken its cultivation. These Indians communicate with the opposite shores by means of their sea-going canoes—vessels of large size and elaborate structure. These beautiful crafts, modelled with an intensive perception of the relative proportions necessary to ensure speed, which art has been only tardily recognized in the construction of our modern clipper ships, are formed out of single trunks of the North-West cedar—the *Thuja gigantea* already mentioned. They vary in size from the smallest fishing canoes to the large vessel driven at times by forty or fifty paddles, and capable of carrying several tons of cargo. In many respects, indeed, these Islanders exhibit an extraordinary proficiency in divers mechanical arts—excelling even their neighbors of the mainland, who, in common with all the natives of the North-West coast, have long been noted for their ingenuity.

35. SKIDEGATE HARBOR, where we next anchored, is on the inner shore, at the south-western angle of Graham Island. Here there has recently been established a station for the extraction of dog-fish oil, in which, including the vessels attached and the necessary plant, a capital of nearly \$25,000 has been invested. The Skidegate Oil Company, by which name the concern is known, commenced operations last spring; but the summer was well advanced before their buildings were completed, and they were in a position to work effectively. About thirteen thousand gallons of oil were secured—in itself an inadequate return for the outlay, as regards the present year, but, in conjunction with the experience acquired, affording to the proprietors a

confident hope for the future. The oil is prepared at this establishment with great care, and a product of perfect clearness obtained. The livers of the fish (the only part employed) are first steamed, and the oil, after separation, is again subjected in another vessel to a certain degree of heat, by which very watery particles are dissipated. After being thus refined the oil is put up in cans of five gallons each, two of which are packed in a case, as is ordinarily done with coal oil. There is, I understand, a considerable local demand for this oil for lubricating and illuminating purposes, and there would be a larger outside market in Oregon and elsewhere, were it not that, in our exceptional position, under the provisions of the Washington Treaty, there is a duty, virtually prohibitive, on its importation into the United States.

36. The Skidegate Oil Company avail themselves largely of the Indian labor around them, and thus their presence in this locality will, under the prudent management which will doubtless be pursued, prove a continuous benefit to the natives and secure the continuance of their good will. There is in this neighbourhood a vein of Anthracite coal, which, after having been partially opened and afterwards abandoned some years ago, is now being re-opened with a view to its future working.

37. After visiting CUMSEWAS, another inlet on the eastern shore of the Queen Charlotte group, and where there was no point of interest to delay us, we continued our course southward for Queen Charlotte Sound and the west coast of Vancouver Island. I may here, however, remark that while the inner shores of the Queen Charlotte group are sufficiently well known, the outer coast has never been intelligently explored. There is little room for question that valuable fishing grounds exist there in proximity to convenient points for permanent stations connected with them; while it is well known that mineral products of great richness have been discovered there, whose latent sources exist.

38. QUATSINO SOUND and Inlet, the first point of our anchorage on the west coast of Vancouver Island, is an extensive arm, one branch of which penetrates to within half-a-day's march of Fort Rupert. We subsequently visited in succession the several inlets of KYOQUET, NOOTKA, HESQUIAT, and ALBERNI, finally reaching Victoria, as I have before remarked, on the 4th of August. At all these points, the natives were well clothed and in good condition, procuring a copious subsistence of salmon and other fish from the sea around them, and deriving profit from their chase of the fur-seal and sea-otter and other marine productions. No white fishermen are established on this portion of the coast, but there are several trading establishments where traffic is carried on. At Hesquiat we visited the Reverend Father Brabant, a zealous Roman Catholic missionary, who has long been established there.

39. The valuable fishery, or rather hunting area, of the fur-seal extends along the outer coast, at some distance from the shore, and, I believe, with moderate soundings, throughout the extent of British Columbia. In my report for 1876 I gave some account of the process by which these seals are hunted; and the greatly increasing value of the skins has since acted strongly as an inducement to the protection of the chase. The bank upon which these animals are chiefly found, extending as I have said, to the northern limits of the Province, is the resort of cod and other fish, the special localities where they more chiefly congregate being only partially known. Farther north, the coal-fish, to which I have before alluded, are doubtless abundant, some of the Hudson's Bay Company's cruisers in former days having caught them, occasionally in numbers, when casually becalmed. It would have gratified me much, had time and circumstances permitted, to have examined more narrowly into some of these points; and I entertain the hope that at no distant period the opportunity may occur which may enable me at least partially to do so.

40. In conclusion of my rapid *résumé* of our proceedings during this expedition, I may state, that while a portion only of this vast seaboard was visited, the effect produced, directly and indirectly, throughout, has been most beneficial. It is not necessary for me in this place, to advert, more particularly than I have elsewhere implied, to the action which may be necessary to sustain the good effect in the future, and less so since I am aware that Col. Powell has already brought the subject understandingly under the notice of his Department.

41. In my last annual report (par. 15), I casually, and without reflection, alluded to the coast line of British Columbia as extending over "at least three thousand miles." On subsequent consideration, perceiving how I had underestimated in making this hasty assertion, I proceeded to measure with some accuracy from existing charts and surveys in my possession, the continental and insular shore-line. At the same time, as a check upon my measurements, I requested Lieut. C. E. Needham, the Navigating Lieutenant of H. M. S. "Rocket," to favor me by making a computation from the admiralty charts, independently of my own. That gentleman kindly undertook the other wearisome task, and the result of his computation, recently forwarded to me, is confirmatory of my own. The result of my own measurements may be thus stated:—

	Miles.
East shore of Vancouver Island, from Victoria to Cape Scott, including islands, &c., in the Gulf of Georgia.....	67
West shore from Cape Scott to Victoria, including inlets, &c.	1,045
Total of Vancouver Island (English statute miles)..<	1,723
Continental shore, including inlets, islands, &c.:—	
From Boundary Line, latitude 49° to latitude 51°....	1,899
Latitude 51° to Alaska Boundary.....	2,875
	<hr/>
Queen Charlotte Group.....	4,774
	684
Total (English statute miles).....	<hr/> 7,181 <hr/>

Thus showing an approximate total of seven thousand one hundred and eighty-one statute miles, or more than double the coast-line of Great Britain and Ireland.

42. In order to convey more vividly a conception of this wondrous coast-line, which on a mere glance at the map is not effectively realised, I subjoin in the Appendix, a detail of the various measurements, the probable future utility of which table, as an auxiliary, will compensate the pains taken in its preparation. It will be seen that in no other part of the world (the fiords of Norway alone affording, on a small scale, a feeble point of comparison), does such an extraordinary geographical outline exist. It would be vain to endeavour, save by reference to these measurements taken in connexion with a good accompanying map, to convey a notion of the strange involutions and intricacies of these grand inlets, and the complicated channels of the vast outlying archipelago. It is scarcely necessary to say that a very extensive system of inland and protected navigation is hence available, which, as regards the future extension of the fisheries, is of great importance. Thus the steamers leaving Victoria for Alaska reach the boundary of the Province, entirely through protected channels, save only a few miles of open sea-way after leaving the north end of Vancouver Island, across the Sound of Queen Charlotte, to the entrance of Fitzhugh Sound.

43. Presenting innumerable localities where oil-producing or other fishes abound, these narrow waters afford an almost boundless area for the future expansion of the fisheries. To this utilitarian view I must, however, confine myself, leaving unexpressed whatever rhapsodies I might be disposed to indulge in, were I to dilate upon the great natural beauties which are at every turn developed, and the sublime spectacles which frequently delight the eye of the tourist.

44. In par. 18 of this report I adverted to the fact that an American vessel had, previous to our visit, been engaged in illegally fishing for halibut at Newitty Bar. Subsequently to my return to Victoria I succeeded in obtaining fuller information regarding the proceedings of this vessel, which afterwards, in September, made a second voyage, and carried away another cargo of fish to San Francisco. This vessel the "Emily Stephenson," Henderson of Astoria, Oregon, on her first voyage in May, proceeded to Knight's Inlet for ice, which she obtained from the glaciers near the

village of Sawatti; she then filled up at Newitty with halibut caught on the bar, varying in weight from 50 to 200 pounds each, and aggregating, it is reported, 27,000 pounds. On her second voyage having retained a sufficiency of her ice cargo on board, she again filled up with halibut to probably a considerably larger amount. These particulars were conveyed to you in my letter of the 15th November, and I then asked for instructions for my guidance in the event of a renewal, only too probable, in the approaching spring of these clandestine invasions.

45. The fish thus illegally procured entering the markets of San Francisco in a fresh condition, realize to the importer a wholesale price of some twenty cents per pound, since halibut is ordinarily quoted in the market lists as retailing at fifty cents and upwards. Partially, to meet the demand a constant supply is sent from Victoria by dealers by the frequent steamers plying between the two ports. But these legally exported fish are met with the burthen of a heavy import duty, while the others enter free. Putting every other consideration aside the position of the provincial dealer, under this point of view, is certainly a hard one. It is needless, however, to repeat the story of the position with regard to our neighbors which we occupy in consequence of the abrogation, so far as British Columbia, is concerned, of the reciprocity provisions of the Washington Treaty, but it may at least be argued that, while on the opposite side the letter of the treaty, as construed with reference to this Province, is rigidly enforced, our fishermen in turn are entitled to a corresponding protection.

46. SALMON FISHERY.—From what I have already written it will be inferred that the salmon fisheries in this Province, in any case only partially opened, have, during the past summer, been greatly under-wrought. The very limited extent to which the fishing resources of this region have hitherto been availed of will be apparent, when the amount produced in 1878 is compared with that procured upon the adjacent coast of Washington and Oregon, and elsewhere, which I obtain from San Francisco newspapers and other sources.

	Cases.
Columbia River, Oregon.	448,000
Rogue " "	8,000
Sinslaw " "	10,000
Umpqua " "	6,000
Gray's Harbor (Chehely R.) W. T.	3,000
Alaska.....	4,000
Sacramento River, California.....	15,000
Eel " "	8,000
Smith " "	4,000
	506,000
Fraser River, British Columbia.....	105,101
Skeena " "	8,500
	113,601

Total in 1878, cases 48 lbs. each..... 619,601

Equal in all to nearly thirty millions of pounds. Large as this aggregate amount may appear, it is yet inconsiderable when compared with the world-wide demand which has arisen. The following memorandum of its distribution, so far as ascertained, is quoted from a circular recently issued by Messrs. H. Hughes & Co., of San Francisco:—

	Cases.
To England, from San Francisco, Oregon and British Columbia.....	455,652
To Australia.....	49,000
" China and other foreign ports.....	5,240
" To Eastern States, by rail and water.....	87,000
Total.....	596,892

The same return shows a falling off for 1879 of 98,900 cases, originating from the causes before referred to. It concludes, however, with the following satisfactory remarks upon the product of the past season, which indicate that the warnings previously given have not been ineffectual by inducing greater care among the canneries:

"The pack of 1879, taken as a whole, has given more satisfaction than that of the previous year, greater care having been bestowed upon it, and even yet greater care in the future must be strongly advised for some brands."

47. I have read with interest some articles in the Ottawa papers relating to the introduction of fresh salmon, preserved in refrigerators, into the London markets during the winter. The completion of railway communication with this Province, no longer regarded by the most sceptical as a mythical problem, will open up a market in this branch which will doubtless not be neglected, and the day may not be remote when the salmon of the Pacific Coast will appear in prime condition at Billingsgate.

Here there can arise no question of unseasonable, and, therefore illegal, fishing, as supposed by Dr. Buckland and, I perceive, amply refuted, as regards the eastern fisheries, by Mr. Witcher, for our winter fish are caught in the open sea, in all the brilliance of their full condition. Every inlet, in the southern part at least, and inferentially throughout the Provincial coast, is stored with these fish, and wherever I have been, while travelling during winter, they were always obtainable for the table. Within a mile of the spot where I am now writing, and in sight from my windows, fish are at any time procurable by trawling; and it is needless to say that, in this temperate climate, no interruption from ice is known in these inlets. The quality of the salmon thus obtained, chiefly of the *sau-quai* variety, is very delicious. Their weight varies from 15 to 25 or 30 pounds, but much larger specimens are occasionally caught. I may add that, after entering the rivers, none of the salmon of the northern Pacific Coast rise to the fly, or are attracted by any other kind of bait.

I have recently seen it asserted that, while this rule is applicable to the lower parts of Columbia, near the head waters of that river the artificial fly is efficacious. I must say that this assertion signally contradicts the results of my own experience. I have descended the Columbia River more than once, from its sources to the sea, and, though not an observant on these points, I never could detect the slightest disposition on the part of the fish to gratify the angler; nor, indeed, in the deteriorated and moribund condition in which the salmon are, after reaching the head waters and depositing their spawn, could any angler contemplate their destruction, even were he of that class of which Mr. Punch's 'Arry may be regarded as the type, and however bent upon "sport."

48. The herring fishery, I regret to say, has not yet attracted much attention. Some 25 barrels have been salted, and a considerable quantity smoked, chiefly for local consumption. Five thousand gallons of herring oil were extracted at Burrard Inlet by the same parties who wrought there last year. From the refuse some 20 tons of crude fish-guano were prepared for local sale. The great proportions which the oil and guano business has attained on the eastern coast would encourage similar operations here, were a nearer market open for the disposal of the prepared guano. At present it seems more than questionable whether it would pay to dry the fish-scrap for shipment, and freight it to a market so remote as Liverpool. Else the herring here would justify operations corresponding to those in practice with regard to the Menhaden on the Atlantic coast, but with fewer and less costly difficulties. The average quantity of oil procured during the past season, and this perhaps without the most perfect appliances, was three gallons to the barrel, equal to that obtained, save exceptionally, from the Menhaden. I have recently been favoured by Professor Baird, through the Smithsonian Institute, with a copy of his last year's report, treating largely, among other things, on the oil and guano business of the United States; and I shall take measures to convey to parties engaged in the oil fisheries here a share of the information thus obtained.

49. Of the HALIBUT FISHERY I have little to add to what I have already noted. Some notion of its possible future value may be derived from the facts previously

related. The Indians, especially of Queen Charlotte's Island, to whom it is a staple article of food, cure it largely by drying; and in addition to the very considerable consumption in Victoria and elsewhere, considerable quantities are sent, in ice, to San Francisco.

50. OYSTER BEDS.—No active steps have yet been taken in this direction. Parties at New Westminster have applied for a lease of certain flats in that neighborhood. I beg to refer you to my communication of 12th August last.

51. With regard to a salmon-hatching establishment, I have nothing to add to what was conveyed in my report of last year (par. 17); to which, and to my previous communications on this subject, I respectfully refer you. With regard to the hatchery established in 1877, on a tributary of the Columbia River, referred to in my report of last year, I notice that Mr. Livingstone Stone, in his official report, speaks favorably; but I have not yet learnt what the practical result has been for the past year.

Meanwhile, as a protective measure, the Legislatures of Oregon and Washington Territories have established a close-time on the Columbia, corresponding with that observed in this Province, but with a shorter interval—i. e., twenty-four in lieu of thirty hours.

52. Since writing the foregoing I have completed the summary of the past year's returns, the closing items composing which have only recently been procured. The result, as I anticipated, is considerably short of that of the preceding year, though in advance of 1877. I have appended a computation of the amount of fish consumed throughout the Province by the natives, outside of the European supply, which may, indeed, be classed under the head of domestic consumption, seeing that the natives are, indirectly, contributors on a large scale to the general revenue, and are constantly acquiring greater importance with the spread of civilization. Large as the amount of this estimated consumption may be, approaching as it does to five millions of dollars, it is certainly not widely over-rated, and probably a good deal short of the truth. The causes which have produced the deficiency in the salmon products of the past year have been sufficiently explained in the preceding pages; but the apathy which, on the other hand, has retarded the expansion of the fisheries in the direction of the oil manufacture and other lucrative branches, has still to be accounted for. Aside from the universal depression of business which had affected us here, necessarily as elsewhere, a feeling of uncertainty prevailed, of local origin, which has greatly impeded investment. The feeling of confidence, however, which now happily exists, and the general elasticity of feeling which constantly prevails, will certainly give, with the coming year, an impetus to industrial enterprise throughout the Province. I do not question that among the rest, the fishery interests will command a due share of the public attention, commensurate, in some degree, at least, with the vast field which they afford for the profitable employment of men and means.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ALEXANDER C. ANDERSON,

Inspector of Fisheries for British Columbia.

APPENDIX.

Approximate measurement of distances composing the coast line of the continental shore and outlying archipelago of British Columbia.

Vancouver Island.

Eng. stat. mls.

East and north shore line, exclusive of inlets, Victoria to Cape Scott, the north-western extremity.....	330
Inlets: Cowitchan Bay, Finlayson Inlet, &c.....	56

Circuit of islands in Strait de Arro:—

“ Mayne Island, Saturna, &c.....	50
“ Admiral Island	45

Circuit of islands in Gulf of Georgia:—

“ Galiano, Valder, Gabrisla, &c.....	80
“ Lasquiti Island.....	25
“ Texada “	62
“ Denman Island and Hornby Island.....	30

Total east and north shore and islands..... 678

West shore, southward:—

Cape Scott to Victoria, exclusive of inlets, &c.....	290
Inlets, &c.—Quatsine Sound and Arms.....	128
Klaskino, Naspate, &c.....	30
Kyoguot Sound, including N. Tasheesh and Koks- hittle Arms.....	60
Esperanza Inlet, including Espinosa Arm, Tabella Arm, &c.....	100
Nootka Sound, including Klupana, Tasheesh and Muckalat Arms.....	112
Hesquiat Harbour and Sydney Inlet.....	85
Clayoguot Sound, including Herbert Arm, inner passage of Flores Island, &c.....	40
Bedwell Sound, and circuit of Vargas Island, and Meare's Head, &c.....	45
Tofin's Inlet.....	30
Barclay Sound and Effingham Inlet.....	75
Alberni Canal.....	50
	<hr/> 1,045

Total shore line, V. I., with inlets and principal outlying
islands.....

1,723

Continental Shore.

From boundary line, latitude 49°, along east shore of Gulf of Georgia and John
ston's Strait to intersection of latitude 51°.

Shore line, exclusive of inlets.....	Eng. Stat. Mls. 260
Inlets, islands, &c., circuit:—	
Burrard Inlet, with Arms.....	60
Howe Sound and Islands.....	60
Jervis Inlet, including South Arm, Salmon Arm, Narrows Arm, North Arm, &c.....	214
Desolation Sound, including Homfray Channel, Toba Inlet and Ramsay Arm.....	120
North Valder Island, Redonda Island, &c....	180
Bute Inlet	95
Frederick Arm, Cardero Channel, and Thurlow and Hard- wicke Islands.....	140
Loughborough Inlet.....	80
Call Creek, and Archipelago at entrance of Knight's Inlet	130
Knight's Inlet and back to north end Gilford Island....	150
Thompson's Sound.....	50
Tribune Channel and Bond Sound.....	70
Sutlej Channel, Simpson Sound, McKenzie Sound, &c....	100

Wakeman Sound and Kingcombe Inlet.....	50
Wells' Passage and Drury Inlet.....	30
Blunder Inlet.....	10
Circuit of Malcolm Island.....	40
Estimated circuit of Hope and other islands up to Point Mexicana	60
	<hr/> 1,639

Total boundary to latitude 51°..... 1,899

From Latitude 51° to Alaska Boundary.

	Eng. stat. miles.
To Seymour Inlet.....	8
Seymour Inlet, Salmon Arm &c.....	105
Nugent Arm, &c	124
To Cape Caution.....	15
To Table Island and circuit of Smith's Inlet.....	37
To entrance of Fitzhugh Sound.....	4
To head of Rivers' Inlet and back to St. Addenbrooke...	65
Circuit of Penrose Island.....	15
Point Addenbrooke to Point Edmund.....	27
Circuit of Calvert Island.....	47
“ McLoughlin Island.....	55
“ Denny Island.....	30
“ do (Second Island).....	30
“ Middle Island }	25
“ Outer Island, } divided by Hecate Channel..	35
Burke Channel, Port Edmond to Point Walker.....	75
“ North Bentinck Arm.....	36
“ South do	56
Point Walker to Sunny Island.....	18
Dean Channel, including Cascade Inlet, and passage east of King's Island.....	140
Main Shore line, Sunny Island to Seaforth Channel....	90
Circuit of Island near Grief Island.....	20
Grief Island to head of Muscel Canal, east shore... 70	
west shore back to Boulder Point..... 45	
	<hr/> 115
Remainder of Circuit of Roderick and adjacent Island..	45
Circuit, Price, Swindle and Sarah Islands.....	90
North Point of Sarah Island to Cape Stanforth (east shore only).....	50
Circuit Princess Royal Island.....	110
“ Aristizable Island.....	45
“ Promise Island.....	30
Gardner's Canal.....	125
Cape Stanforth round to Camp Point.....	105
Circuit of Hawkesbury Island.....	65
“ “ Estevan, Compania and Gill Islands	105
“ “ Banks' Island.....	110
East, or mainland shore of Grenville Channel, from Camp Point to Port Essington.....	90
Circuit of Pitt Island.....	125
“ “ Petrel Island	60
“ “ Dolphin Island.....	70

Port Essington to Fort Simpson.....	48
Circuit of Stephen's Island, Coffin Island, &c.....	60
“ “ Dundas Island.....	45
Fort Simpson to head of Observatory Inlet, and back to Point Ramsden.....	125
Point Ramsden to head of Portland Canal (south shore only) opposite shore in Alaska.....	60
Work Channel	100
Nasoka Inlet.....	40
<hr/>	
Total Continental shore and principal Islands from latitude 51° to boundary of Alaska—E. Sa. miles.....	2,875

QUEEN CHARLOTTE GROUP.

Graham Island.

Shingle Point, Skidegate Bay, to Point Rose.....	62
Point Rose to Massett Point.....	32
Masset Inlet, estimated.....	30
To Virago Sound.....	8
Circuit of Virago Sound.....	24
To Cape Knox (extreme north-west point of British Columbia.....	35
To west end of Skidegate Strait.....	78
Skidegate Strait, across to Shingle Point.....	65

Moresby Island.

Shincutt Channel to Spit Point.....	75
Skidegate Channel (Spit Point to Point Buck on west shore	45
Point Buck to Cape Henry, including Port Kuper, &c... ..	50
Cape Henry to Tasso Harbour	20
Circuit of Tasso Harbour.....	25
From Tasso Harbour to Shincutt Channel (west end)	45
Shincutt Channel across to east side.....	10

Total circle, Moresby Island 250

North Prevost Island, circuit.....	45
South Prevost Island, “	55

Total, Queen Charlotte Group, E. S. miles 684

N.B.—This group has not been minutely surveyed, and there is, therefore, some uncertainty as to the subdivisions.

Eng. stat. miles.

Recapitulation.

Vancouver Island.....	1,723
Continental Shore, to latitude 51°.....	1,889
“ “ latitude 51° to Alaska boundary.....	2,875
Queen Charlotte Group.....	684
<hr/>	
Total, English statute miles.....	7,181

RECAPITULATION.

YIELD and Value of the different Fisheries in the Province of British Columbia during the Year 1879.

Salmon, salted, 2,159½ brls., at \$8.....	\$17,276 00
do do 45 kits, at \$3.....	135 00
do preserved in cans, 2,932,464 lbs., at 13½c.....	395,882 64
do smoked, 22,500 lbs., at 8c.....	\$1,800 00
do do not enumerated, value	750 00
do fresh, exported from Fraser River, 15,000, at 50c....	2,550 00
Fish (assorted), salted, 50 brls., at \$6.....	7,500 00
Herrings, salted, 20 brls., at \$4.....	300 00
do smoked, 24 brls., at \$10.....	80 00
do not enumerated, value.....	240 00
Ooláhans, salted, 425 brls., at \$8.....	1,250 00
Oil—Ooláhan, 250 gallons, at \$1.....	3,400 00
do Herring, 5,000 do at 50c.....	250 00
do Dogfish, Seal and Porpoise, 104,475 gallons, at 40c.....	2,500 00
do Dogfish-liver oil (refined), in tins, 12,780 galls., at 55c..	41,790 00
Seal skins (common hair seals), 3,000, at 50c.....	7,029 00
do (fur seals), 12,500, at \$8.....	1,500 00
Sea Otter skins, 140, average each \$40.....	100,000 00
Haddock and other fish, dried, value	5,600 00
Halibut, fresh, in ice, to San Francisco by steamers, value	150 00
Halibut, fresh, in ice, to San Francisco by other conveyance (see report), 62,000 lbs., at 6c....	\$3,500 00
	3,720 00
	7,220 00
Fresh fish sold in markets	35,000 00
Fish cured for home consumption.....	2,000 00
Fish guano, 19 tons, at \$6.....	114 00
Total for 1879.....	\$631,766 64
do 1878	925,766 98
Decrease	\$294,000 34

COMPUTATION of Home Consumption of Fish by the Indians of British Columbia, exclusive of European supply.

Population of 35,000 throughout, computed average annual consumption per head, fresh and dried, of salmon, 500=17,500,000, at 25c.....	\$4,375,000
Proportion of Coast Indians (included above), 20,000, who consume on an average at least 150 lbs. each of halibut=3,000,000 lbs., at 6c.....	180,000
Sturgeon on Fraser River, trout, herring and other fish, throughout	250,000
Ooláhan and other oils on Coast, say 10 gallons each=200,000 gallons, at 40c.....	80,000
Total.....	\$4,885,000

NUMBER and Value of Vessels and Nets engaged in the different Fisheries of the
Province of British Columbia during the Year 1879.

2 Steamers, 10 and 50 tons	\$8,000 00
2 Schooners, 50 and 60 tons	2,400 00
354 Fishing boats	18,685 00
12 Flat boats.....	1,315 00
369 Salmon nets, 82,220 yards.....	39,757 00
15 Oolâhan nets.....	450 00
51 Fish seines.....	4,100 00
1 Herring net, 120 yards.....	125 00
2 Salmon seines, 400 yards	250 00

Total.....	<u>\$75,082 00</u>
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11 Canning establishments for salmon, assumed value of each \$10,000	\$110,000 00
1 Herring oil establishment, value.....	1,000 00
1 Dogfish oil do do	8,000 00

Total.....	<u>\$119,000 00</u>
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1,108 Fishermen.

1,004 Shoremen.

8 Sailors.

1 Engineer.

ALEX. C. ANDERSON,

Inspector of Fisheries, British Columbia.

VICTORIA, B.C.,
27th January, 1880.

APPENDIX

PROVINCE

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c., together with

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Pounds Nets.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$			\$
<i>Lake Superior Division.</i>												
Fort Williams (Indians).....					8	80	16	24	160	200		
Great Saganash					1	50	3	3	150	250		
Point Porphyry					1	80	2	2	75	100		
Woods Location												
West Welcome Island.....					1	60	3	3	190	300		
East Welcome Island.....					1	100	3	2	50	85		
Thunder Bay.....					6	360	14	11	425	685	1	40
Michipicoten Island.....					1	150	3	10	40	480		300
North Mamainse.....					3	600	6	40	3750	4500		
North Goulais.....					4	120	12	2	100	120		
Sault Ste. Marie's Rapids.....					7	140	14					
Total.....					33	1740	76	97	5300	6720	1	40
												300
<i>Manitoulin Island Division.</i>												
Duck's Islands	1	8	6000	4	7	1200	17	40	4000	600		
Cockburn Island.....					8	1800	18	40	4000	600		
Grand Batture.....												
Bayfield Sound.....					6	300	12	30	600	150		
Sheshewaning (Indians).....												
Lake Kakawong.....					5	150	10	20	200	60		
Providence Bay.....					1	75	2	5	50	20		
Michaels Bay					6	300	12	30	600	150		
South Bay.....					5	250	10	30	600	150		
East Manitoulin.....					18	900	36	110	2500	550		
Other parts of this Division.....												
Total.....	1	8	6000	4	56	4975	117	305	12550	2280		

NOTE.—72 Special Angling Permits were issued in Nepigon.

No. 18.

OF ONTARIO.

the Yield and Value of Fish in the Province of Ontario, for the Year 1879.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.													VALUE.		TOTAL.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscoes, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickerel, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for local consumption, brls.	Total number of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																	
	\$		\$																\$ cts.	
.....	30	.....	.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	85	.....	730	730 00	
.....	50	.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	120	.....	1020	1,020 00	
.....	10	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	.....	440	440 00	
.....	10	4000	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	50	220	220	440 00	
.....	20	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	65	360	200	560 00	
.....	88	15000	5400	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	459	2500	1530	4,030 00	
.....	12	.....	.....	253	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	315	.....	2850	2,850 00	
.....	10800	.....	375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	509	3000	1610	4,610 00	
.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	25	220	.....	220 00	
.....	7	42	.....	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	70	640	.....	640 00	
.....	7	42	220	41800	5400	943	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320	1746	6940	8600	15,540 00	
.....	
.....	70	240000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70	1340	6000	6980	12,980 00	
.....	30	50000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60	340	1500	1540	3,040 00	
.....	50	96000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	630	3000	2700	5,700 00	
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	45	.....	330	330 00	
.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	45	.....	330	330 00	
.....	3600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	48	.....	300	300 00	
.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	40	.....	220	220 00	
.....	25	.....	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	130	.....	1120	1,120 00	
.....	20	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	90	.....	780	780 00	
.....	200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150	350	.....	2600	2,600 00	
.....	250	250	.....	1000	1,000 00	
.....	250	389600	.....	330	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	780	3308	10500	17900	28,400 00	

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Georgian Bay Division.</i>			\$			\$				\$						\$
Byng Inlet.....					2	200	5	20	2000	700						
Point Barril.....	1	15	1500	3	5	550	11	60	6000	2100						
Shawinigan.....					5	500	12	60	800	300						
Mink Island.....					4	200	12	50	1040	400						
Midland Station and Penetanguishene, from Point Cock- burn to Moose Deer Point					5	565	70	228	4533	667						
Collingwood	1	15	1500	4	9	1350	18	139	69510	4860						
Thornbury					1	150	2	12	6000	420						
Laura's Bay.....					2	300	4	30	15000	1050						
Nottawasaga.....					1	100	2	12	6000	420						
Killarney					1	100	2	8	4000	280						
Meaford and Isle of Coves	1	7	800	3	5	355	10	16	670	560						
Owen Sound.....	1	5	600	2	3	240	6	7	160	195						
Colpoy's Bay					2	180	5	6	230	200						
Vail's Point.....					2	120	4	5	210	175						
Lion's Head.....					1	80	2	4	150	140						
Total	4	42	4400	12	48	4690	165	657	116293	12467						

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.														VALUE.		TOTAL.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinongé, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, brls.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																	
	\$		\$															\$	\$	\$
				50	18000	12										120	362	2000	900	2,900
				60	45000	15										130	655	3000	2770	5,770
				65		2										100	167		1070	1,070
				110		15										150	275		1850	1,850
7	54			40		18	156					98			17	258	587		2794	2,794
					46600											80	546	4980		4,980
					7000											20	90	780		780
					26100											50	311	2810		2,810
					8500											20	105	930		930
					6300											20	83	710		710
				120		285							10		5	80	500	1000	3440	4,400
				45		112	10						8			40	215	800	1010	1,810
				19		98	3						8			20	148	1000	302	1,302
				30		100	5						4			25	174		1540	1,540
				12		46	3									10	71		632	632
7	54			551	157500	713	177					98	30	22	1123	4289	18010	16308		34,318

RETURN of the Number and Value of

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.				Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Lake Huron Division.</i>			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
Saugeen.....					8	1650	24	584	11500	5650						
Southampton.....																
Sable Beach.....																
Port Elgin (no fishing carried on.....					5	1050	15	342	8200	3450						
Kincardine.....																
Whitefish Island.....					6	1075	19	464	10208	4350						
Goderich.....					3	725	9	234	5120	2150						
Bayfield.....							100	250	2000	1200						
Lake View.....					4	220	16				4	270	800			
Bosanquet.....					12	256	34				7	469	850			
* Lake Shore.....					2	40	9				3	35	150			
† Point Edward.....					2	30	6	8	120	32	1	16	75			
Sarnia Bay.....					5	65	21				5	70	275			
Indian Reserve.....					3	30	13				3	42	140			
Moore.....																
Total.....					50	5141	266	1882	37148	16832	23	902	2290			

* 5,100 hooks on 5,100 fathoms of trout lines, valued at \$150.00.

† 2,000 do 2,000 do do \$100.00.

Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.														VALUE.		TOTAL.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickarel, brls.	Sturgeon, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for Local Consumption.	Total No. of brls. of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	VALUE.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																	
	\$		\$																	\$ cts.
					275000		800									140	940	8560		8,560 00
							610									300	2285	21050		21,050 00
					110600		220	756								200	1729	11554		11,554 00
								300								60	360	1440		1,440 00
					211000			465								200	1720	13210		13,210 00
					93000		260	120								100	945	8130		8,130 00
							15	350								70	435	1830		1,830 00
					35400			129		53			130		23	100	612	3693		3,693 00
					1200		15	939					81	129		240	1410	5976		5,976 00
					400			874					251	111		200	1438	3000	3126	6,126 00
								288				9				70	367	777	700	1,477 00
								412					66			90	568	1300	1038	2,338 00
								526								100	626	1500	1004	2,504 00
					726600		1920	5159		53	9	528	240	23	1870	13435	82020	5568		87,888 00

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels.

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,									
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Thames River and Lake St. Clair Division.</i>																
Mitchell's Bay.....					7	105	22				6	335	1005			
Little Lake.....																
Sydenham River.....																
Thames River.....					21	215	133				25	362	1500			
Lake St. Clair, from Mitchell's Bay to Detroit River.....											2	145	300			
Total.....					28	320	155				33	842	2805			
<i>Detroit River Division.</i>																
Detroit River.....					6	240	42				10	250	1500			
Turkey Island.....					1	40	7				2	50	300			
Turkey Creek.....					1	20	3				2	25	150			
Bois Blanc Island.....					1	40	7				2	50	300			
Fighting Island.....					10	400	49				10	275	250			
Peach Point.....					6	235	37				7	100	525			
Peach Island.....					2	80	12				2	25	120			
River aux Canards.....					1	20	2				1	25	75			
Total.....					28	1075	159				36	800	3220			
<i>Lake Erie Division.</i>																
Point Pelee.....					17	1040	39							13	960	3175
Point Pelee Island.....					23	1175	23	14	1360	600				10	900	2400
Rondeau.....					8	200	12							6	500	1160
Tyrconnell.....					1	50	2							1	100	300
Port Talbot.....					1	40	2							1	75	300
Port Stanley.....					2	160	4							2	180	700
Port Bruce.....					4	55	10				3	105	175	1	100	300
Port Burwell.....					1	5	3				1	40	50			
Turkey Point.....					4	49	16				4	820	570			
Port Dover.....					3	300	10							5	500	2000
Nanticoke.....					1	100	30							2	200	800
Grand River, Sulphur Creek, Dunn- ville, Haldimand and Port Mait- land.....					8	16	21	2	10	6	8	160	430			
Point Abino.....	1		575	2	6	370	6							4	322	1685
Point Shesler.....					2	25	4				2	25	125	2	110	475
Old Fort Erie, L.E. (hooks and lines)					3	390	13									
Grand River Division (angling).....																
Total.....	1	8	575	2	84	3975	168	16	1370	606	18	1150	1350	47	3947	12695

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.														VALUE.		TOTAL.	
No.	Value.	Hoop Nets.	Scoop Nets.	Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinongé, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Fish used for local consumption, brls.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
	\$		\$															\$		\$ cts.	
...	1	288	9	4	...	...	254	5	561	2546	...	2,546 00	
...	6	6	24	...	24 00	
12	240	...	...	200	...	...	110	288	...	12	4	525	...	...	510	255	1904	10017	...	10,017 00
...	3	10	100	92	...	...	72	100	377	1713	...	1,713 00	
12	240	...	...	200	...	...	110	288	...	4	310	113	621	...	836	366	2848	14300	...	14,300 00
...	35000	...	1	1	4	10	21	20	35	80	522	4244	...	...	4,244 00	
...	1200	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	4	17	141	...	...	141 00	
...	3500	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	5	1	6	24	...	24 00	
...	38000	300	6	...	...	...	30	26	50	10	47	400	...	...	400 00	
...	1	8	...	...	60	220	52	5	346	1673	...	...	5,520 00	
...	2	3	30	200	5	5	245	1215	...	...	...	...	1,673 00	
...	1	...	...	...	10	2	13	53	...	...	...	...	1,215 00	
...	77700	301	8	16	13	143	460	157	117	1992	13270	...	...	...	13,270 00	
...	
...	200	63800	...	...	880	2	241	...	169	174	44	100	2124	12166	...	...	12,166 00	
...	70000	...	...	200	20	80	...	...	75	70	100	895	12745	...	...	5,855 00	
...	20	600	...	...	616	...	...	...	114	268	21	50	1092	4888	...	...	4,888 00	
...	37	37	148	...	...	148 00	
...	3000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	30	210	...	...	210 00	
...	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	123	20	163	772	...	772 00	
...	2000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	178	25	213	912	...	912 00	
...	12	12	48	...	...	48 00	
...	2800	500	...	72	...	8	...	40	...	45	13	197	950	...	...	950 00	
...	6000	200	...	575	...	17	12	65	136	160	40	1037	4570	...	...	4,570 00	
...	4000	200	...	200	...	15	...	20	25	...	15	297	1380	...	...	1,380 00	
...	
...	2	...	...	...	20	5	27	39	37	...	85	5	220	1000	...	...	1,000 00	
...	7	...	...	...	189	...	40	...	109	...	451	20	816	3455	...	...	3,455 00	
...	5	...	4	...	2	...	14	5	30	126	...	...	126 00	
...	30	20	50	230	...	...	230 00	
...	4	4	10	6	...	10	...	34	160	...	160 00	
...	229	155200	900	...	2757	31	436	61	562	708	1233	445	7247	36870	...	...	36,870 00	

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels.

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,					
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.		Pound Nets.
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
			\$			\$			\$			\$
<i>Niagara River and Lake Ontario Division.</i>												
Port Erie, Niagara River.....	2				2	60	4			2	20	180
Bertie.....	2				2	40	6			2	40	200
*Willoughby.....	1				1	20						
*Navv Island.....	1				1	20						
Queenstown, North River.....	6				6	100	11			1	90	150
Tannery do.....	1				1	50	3			1	90	120
Niagara.....	7				7	190	9	5	1050	350	4	150
Two-Mile Creek.....	2				2	100	4	5	700	350		
Four-Mile Creek.....	4				4	216	8	7	1230	460	1	50
Ten-Mile Creek.....	2				2	50	3	1	180	100	2	30
Port Dalhousie.....	1				1	120	3	5	1050	360	1	50
Sixteen-Mile Creek.....	2				2	180	3	3	150	120		
Twenty-Mile Creek.....	3				3	135	8	3	260	140	2	60
Clinton.....	1				1	40	2	2	220	80		
Thirty-Mile Creek.....	1				1	40	2	2	130	100		
Grimsby.....	1				1	75	2	7	1000	420		
Winona.....	1				1	75	3	6	1080	330		
Burlington Beach.....	18				18	935	37	25	2409	1208	12	774
†Burlington Bay and Dundas Marsh.....							110					
†Burlington Bay and Dundas Marsh.....							25					
Bronte.....	5				5	375	9	14	1714	850	1	50
Oakville.....	1				1	60	2	2	200	60		
† do.....							20					
Port Credit.....	1				1	25	4	4	280	84		
† do.....							20					
The Humber.....	3				3	160	4	6	700	210	1	50
Toronto Island.....	4				4	250	8	12	1890	920	4	200
Ashbridge's Bay.....	2				2	80	3	6	690	200		
Leslieville.....	2				2	250	2	5	500	210	1	50
Gates Gully.....	1				1	40	3	6	360	300	1	30
The Rouge.....	2				2	25	6			2	45	75
Frenchman's Bay.....	3				3	90	6	13	1000	420	1	30
Whitby.....	4				4	50	3	2	40	30	2	35
Brighton.....	8				8	495	21	60	6000	1080	2	50
Colborne.....	4				4	165	11	25	2500	450		
Cobourg.....	9				9	420	18	40	4000	450	1	20
Port Hope.....	4				4	200	6	15	1500	270	2	50
Port Britain.....	1				1	10	2			1	20	30
Port Granby.....	1				1	10	2			1	20	25
Bowmanville.....	3				3	85	6	5	500	90	2	40
Total.....	114				114	5236	399	286	31333	9642	50	2044

* No fishing.

† Spearing.

‡ Angling for domestic use.

§ Machines.

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.																	VALUE.		TOTAL.
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinongé, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickarel, brls.	Sturgeon, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for local consumption, brls.	Total No. of brls. of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.			
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																				
No.	\$	No.	\$															\$	\$	\$	cts.		
								67			10		210		33	60	380	1740			1,740 00		
								50			3		80		20	20	173	775			775 00		
\$4	750							90			15		49		17	30	201	868			868 00		
								30					24		4	10	68	296			296 00		
				89				28			3		70		21	20	231	1531			1,531 00		
				150				16			8		20		18	20	232	1856			1,856 00		
				150				16			2		36		19	20	243	1910			1,910 00		
								15	6				5		40	5	71	289			289 00		
				9			3	4	30	10	2				32	10	100	484			484 00		
				3						15	9				4	5	36	186			186 00		
				4				10	15	5	25	13			11	10	93	439			439 00		
								6	10	8		6			3	10	43	186			186 00		
				6				5	10						3	10	34	172			172 00		
				13				20	16	10	7				10	10	86	439			439 00		
				25				30	10	8					6	10	89	514			514 00		
				248			2	90	279		3	1			47	100	770	4584			4,581 00		
								10				50	80			5	145	710			710 00		
											30	40			30	5	105	490			490 00		
				7			5	28	210		4				11	20	285	1216			1,216 00		
								4	4								8	32			32 00		
				20			2	4					3		60	10	70	280			280 00		
															20	10	59	371			371 00		
															40	5	45	180			180 00		
				7				7					8		15	5	42	218			218 00		
				95			30	50	60		25	100			90	10	460	2715			2,715 00		
										6	30				8	5	49	232			232 00		
				15			4	6					14		10	10	59	364			364 00		
				8			10	6								10	34	244			244 00		
				2				2					2		10	5	21	98			98 00		
				8			19	6		24					4	10	71	470			470 00		
											2	8			9	4	23	102			102 00		
					100000		750			550	500				580	90	2970	20430			20,430 00		
4	750			859	100000		825	600	650	636	728	275	494	1175	554	7296	44421			44,421 00			

RETURN of the Number and Value of

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, VALUE,									
	Vessels.				Boats.		Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets			
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
			\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
<i>Prince Edward County and Bay of Quinté Division.</i>																
Weller's Bay and Consecon Lake,					3	75	9									
From Weller's Beach to Spencer's					8	240	24		1500	600						
Point																
Wellington Beach.....					8	240	40				7	350	1100			
East Lake and Beach					3	90	15				3	200	600			
From Salmon Point to Petticoat																
Point					21	600	42		15000	2700						
From Petticoat Point to Point Tra-																
verse																
Main Ducks, False Ducks, Gull and																
Timber Islands	3	10	3000	9	30	1100	70		30000	6000						
South Bay.....																
Smith's and Green Bays					19	380	38		3000	1000						
Winter fishing in South Bay and																
Smith's Bay																
Sophiasburg.....					2	10	12				2	120	400			
Big Bay.....					6	550	32	6	600	600						
Ameliasburgh.....					4	200	24				4	240	800			
Negro Island.....					1	50	6				1	60	200			
Zuick Island.....					1	50	6				1	60	200			
Point Ann.....					3	150	18				3	180	600			
Tyendinaga.....					9	450	40				9	540	1700			
Winter fishing in Bay of Quinté.....																
Total.....	3	10	3000	9	118	4185	376	6	50100	10900	30	1750	5600			

Vessels, Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.														VALUE.		TOTAL.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, lbs.	Herring, barrels.	Sciacos, barrels.	Maskinonge, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Fish used for local consumption, brls.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																		
No.	\$	No.	\$															\$	\$	\$ cts.	
18	180														100	5	105	420		420 00	
					32000	60										60	280	2440		2,440 00	
					36000	100										50	300	2700		2,700 00	
					20000											20	120	1080		1,080 00	
					57600	168										100	556	2000	2960	4,960 00	
					20000												25	125	700	400	1,100 00
					107400	363										150	1950	4100	5500	9,600 00	
					101200	535						2			200	20	220	880		880 00	
																150	1193	11020		11,020 00	
															1560		1560	6240		6,240 00	
					20			22			4	5	7		5	10	73	428		428 00	
					30			181				1	1		10	15	238	1134		1,134 00	
					77			50	1	6	12	15	3		26	25	215	1359		1,359 00	
					15			5	2	4	6				7	5	44	278		278 00	
					50			10	2	3	4	7			5	5	86	660		660 00	
					35			38		15	20	38			64	12	222	1171		1,171 00	
					128			125		45	44	50			147	30	569	3183		3,183 00	
															1375		1375	5500		5,500 00	
18	180			355	368200	1226	431		5	77	94	118	3	3499	682	8331	54153			54,153 00	

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.						NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.			Boats.			Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Lennox and Addington Counties Division.</i>		\$			\$				\$			\$			\$
North Fredericksburg.....				2	20	4	1	10	5	1	5	25			
Hay Bay.....				5	55	9	27	550	122	1	5	25			
Adolphustown.....				3	37	8	10	200	50	1	20	100			
Total.....				10	112	21	38	760	177	3	30	150			
<i>Kingston Division.</i>															
Upper Gap and Bay of Quinté.....				16	880	33	218	2164	872						
Rideau Canal and Lakes.....				22	236	22	12	420	150						
Bayfield Bay.....				1	35	1	20	200	60						
Pigeon Island.....				2	150	6	70	600	240						
Howe Island.....				1	25	2									
Thousand Islands.....				2	65	3	27	275	91						
Grannis Bay.....				1	35	2	10	100	40						
Total.....				45	1426	69	342	3759	1453						
<i>Cornwall Division.</i>				53	540	59				3	33	175			
<i>Muskoka Division.</i>															
Lakes Muskoka, Rosseau, Joseph, Trading, Three Mile, Leonard, Fairy, Peninsula, Vernon, Long, Doe, Walker, Whitefish, Bruce, Maple, Sand, Sucker, Long and Mountford.....				73	400	150	88	8010	500	27 special permits for ang					

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.														VALUE.	TOTAL.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, brls.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, brls.	Herring, brls.	Sciscos, brls.	Maskinonge, brls.	Bass, brls.	Pike, brls.	Pickarel, brls.	Sturgeon, brls.	Coarse Fish, brls.	Fish used for local consumption, brls.	Total Number of Barrels of Fish	Fresh.	Pickled.	Total.
No.	Value.	No.	Value.															\$	\$	\$
1	25											3			5	8	16	67		67
9	240			202	1800	300						4	28		15	15	276	2420		2,420
6	150				3000								25		25	10	75	415		415
16	415			202	4800	300						7	53		45	33	367	2902		2,902
			149			76					73		111			22	431	3258		3,258
39	470										44	60	50		300	20	474	2050		2,050
4	80										8	10	10		24		52	236		236
						65					2		6				73	69		690
7	120														80		80	320		320
3	54										6	13	9	3	32	16	79	347		347
											2	4	4		6	16	32	138		138
53	724			149			141				135	87	190	3	442	74	1221	7039		7,039
										3		23	3		420	50	499	2025		2,025
ling were issued.					3200		60	72			8		5			20	181	1193		1,193

RETURN of the Number and Value of Vessels,

STATION.	VESSELS AND BOATS EMPLOYED FISHING.							NETS, THEIR NUMBER, SIZE,								
	Vessels.			Boats.				Gill Nets.			Seines.			Pound Nets.		
	No.	Tonnage.	Value.	Men.	No.	Value.	Men.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.	No.	Rods.	Value.
<i>Lake Simcoe Division.</i>		\$				\$				\$			\$			
Orillia.....					1	25	1	2	700	100						
Hawkestone					1	30	2	2	1150	115						
Barrie					3	230	4	3	1500	180						
Lakes Simcoe and Couchiching (spearing under special licenses)																
Port Bolter					1	30	4				1	10	30			
Thorah Island					1	40	2	2	100	30						
Total					7	355	13	9	3450	425	1	10	30			
<i>Lake Scugog Division</i>																
Port Perry and Lindsay											(536	special permits for any				
Caesarea					60	600	559				(559	do do				
Total					60	600	559									
<i>Rice Lake and Trent River Division.</i>					100	2000	400				(588	do do				
<i>Peterboro' and Victoria Counties Division</i>					12	225	12									
<i>Charleston and Gananoque Lakes Division</i>											(21 special permits for any					
<i>Mississippi River and Lakes Divi- sion</i>					6	100	7									
<i>Madawaska and Bonnechère Rivers and Lakes in the Counties of Lan- ark and Renfrew.</i>					80	425	160	87	568	377						

Boats, Nets, &c.—Ontario—Continued.

VALUE, &c.				KINDS, QUANTITIES AND PRICES OF FISH.														VALUE.		TOTAL.	
Hoop Nets.		Scoop Nets.		Whitefish, barrels.	Whitefish, lbs.	Whitefish, No.	Trout, barrels.	Herring, barrels.	Sciscos, barrels.	Maskinongé, barrels.	Bass, barrels.	Pike, barrels.	Pickarel, barrels.	Sturgeon, barrels.	Coarse Fish, barrels.	Fish used for Local Consumption, barrels.	Total No. of barrels of Fish.	Fresh.	Pickled.	Value.	
No.	Value.	No.	Value.																		
					200		2	30									5	38	170		170
					2200		15				1						8	35	297		297
					2600		25				2						6	46	414		414
					800		10	15										29	200		200
					200		1				1						2	5	33		33
							4										1	5	44		44
					6000		57	45			4						22	158	1156		1,158
ling were issued)...										300	150						50	500	2450		2,450
do										838	20						40	898	4450		4,450
										1138	170						90	1398	6900		6,900
do										500	800						60	1360	6740		6,740
							85	30		184	212		3				80	594	3285		3,285
ling were issued)...					1600		10				20	110			10		25	183	970		970
											27	276	35		151		30	519	2414		2,414
				55			71			40	30	120	29	44	153		40	582	3347		3,347

DIVISIONS.

RECAPITULATION

OF the Yield and Value of the Fisheries in the Province of Ontario,
during the Year 1879.

Kinds of Fish.		Quantity	Prices.	Value.
			\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Whitefish,	brls.....	3,070	10 00	30,700 00
do	lbs.....	1,797,000	0 05	89,850 00
do	pieces.....	241,800	0 10	24,180 00
Trout,	brls.....	6,491	10 00	64,910 00
Herrings,	do.....	9,860	4 00	39,440 00
Sciscos,	do.....	650	4 00	2,600 00
Maskinongé,	do.....	2,549	5 00	12,745 00
Bass,	do.....	3,026	5 00	15,130 00
Pike,	do.....	1,286	5 00	6,430 00
Pickrel,	do.....	2,814	5 00	14,070 00
Sturgeon,	do.....	1,458	5 00	7,290 00
Coarse Fish,	do.....	8,166	4 00	32,664 00
Fish used for local consumption,	brls.....	6,781	4 00	27,124 00
Total value of the Fisheries in 1879.....				367,133 00
do do 1878.....				348,122 00
Increase				21,011 00

APPENDIX No. 19.

SYNOPSIS OF FISHERY OVERSEERS' REPORTS IN THE PROVINCE
OF ONTARIO, FOR THE YEAR 1879.

LAKE SUPERIOR DIVISION.

JAMES DICKSON, }
JOSEPH WILSON, } *Overseers.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls.....	1,958	2,275	2,580	2,117	2,043	2,178	832	220
do fresh, lbs.....		7,000			40,700	72,200	159,000	41,800
do do No.....								5,400
Trout, brls.....	1,252	1,500	1,684	995	3,392	4,414½	1,015	943
Pickarel.....	70						575	
Fish used for local consumption.....								320
Total in barrels.....	3,280	3,755	4,264	2,172	5,642½	6,963½	3,217	1,746
Value.....	\$19,384	\$18,035	\$44,664	\$21,720	\$56,425	\$69,635	\$29,295	\$15,540

Overseer Dickson reports the catch of fish in the upper division of Lake Superior as being much smaller than that of last year. This he attributes mainly to fewer hands being engaged in the fisheries. The falling off cannot certainly be attributed to any scarcity of fish, as the fishermen expressed themselves as being well pleased with their catch, and reported the fish as unusually plenty, and of excellent quality. Most fishermen in this district intend putting up ice-houses during the winter, so as to open in Canada and with the United States, a market for fresh fish. Should success crown this enterprise, as it most undoubtedly will, it will do much towards developing this source of wealth on Lake Superior.

Trolling was very good; some parties catching with two lines, in a single day, 600 lbs. of lake trout, the smallest fish weighing six lbs., and the largest, twenty-five. This Overseer also reports excellent speckled trout-fishing in Carp and McKenzie Rivers; several of the trout caught weighing six pounds.

Overseer Wilson reports whitefish and salmon trout plentiful in the waters of his division, but that, owing to continued gales, the catch was small. Some fishermen were unable to take up their nets for twenty-one days, and thousands of fish as well as a quantity of nets were lost.

The number of speckled trout increases every year. This Mr. Wilson attributes to the enforcement of the close season.

Nopigon River was visited by a larger number of sportsmen than usual; seventy-two permits having been issued for angling therein. Anglers seemed well pleased with their sport, and expressed their intention of returning next season.

MANITOULIN ISLAND DIVISION.

G. B. ABREY, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish.....	brls.	1,368	337	250
do	No.	2,000	3,000	.....
do	lbs.	.....	.....	389,600
Trout.....	brls.	1,633	293	330
Fish used for local consumption.....	"	.....	.....	780
Total in barrels.....		3,021	660	3,308
Value		\$30,210	\$10,700	\$28,400

The large increase shown by the above statement is accounted for by the fact that the catch at Duck's, Cockburn and other islands, south of Manitoulin, has been added to this division. These islands were formerly included in Mr. Wilson's district, but were, last season, attached to Mr Abrey's division for convenience and economy.

Fish are reported to have been fully as numerous as in previous years, and the Overseer states that the catch would have been larger had it not been for the stormy weather experienced, and the low prices offered in the markets.

GEORGIAN BAY DIVISION.

GEO. S. MILLER, *Overseer*, Cape Hurd to Cape Rich.

JAMES PATTON do Collingwood to Killarney.

SAMUEL FRAZER do Point Colborne to Moose Point.

WM. MCGOWN, *Guardian*, Moose Deer Point to Byng Inlet.

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.		1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish.....	brls.	2,256	504	551
do fresh	lbs.	149,200	100,000	.....
do	No.	295,800	341,600	157,500
Trout.....	brls.	910½	519	713
Herrings.....	"	289	176	177
Pike.....	"	36	.....	98
Pickarel.....	"	31	58	30
Coarse Fish.....	"	71	.....	22
Fish used for local consumption .....	"	.....	.....	1,123
Total in barrels.....		7,297½	5,173	4,289
Value.....		\$70,769	\$50,560	\$34,318

Overseer Patton merely sent the returns of the catch of fish, within the limits of his division, without any report.

Overseer Frazer states that stormy weather prevented most of the fishermen from working during the greater part of the season, thus causing a decrease in the catch of the finest kinds of fish in his division. Pike and coarse fish were caught in larger quantities than in previous seasons. The catch is stated to have been as follows:—Whitefish, 39 barrels; trout, 18 barrels; herring, 156 barrels; pike, 98 barrels. Several mill-owners, who violated the law respecting sawdust and mill-rubbish, were prosecuted and fined.

Mr. McGown reports fishing as having been good in his division.

Overseer Miller sent in returns of the catch of fish, in his division, without any special report.

LAKE HURON DIVISION.

JAMES MUIR, Overseer, Cape Hurd to Point Clark.
A. C. MCKINNON do Point Clark to Kettle Point.
DAVID McMASTER do Kettle Point to Baby's Point.
HUGH MCFAYDEN do Saugeen River.

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries of this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls	51	2	.....
do fresh, lbs	118,100	361,600	726,600
do do Nos .....	.....	321,000	.....
Trout, brls	2,594½	1,048	1,920
Herring do	4,262	2,262	5,159
Bass do	76	64	53
Pike do	2	2	9
Pickarel do	524½	568	528
Sturgeon do .....	.....	.....	240
Coarse Fish, brls .....	.....	105	23
Fish used for local consumption, brls .....	.....	.....	1,870
Total in barrels	13,409	10,069	13,435
Value	\$109,007 50	\$81,480 00	\$87,888 00

Overseer Muir reports the catch as an average one, but states that fewer fishermen were engaged fishing than in former years, owing, in some instances, to unremunerative prices, and in others the want of nets. A freezer was built at Southampton, and will prove advantageous to fishermen, who will thus be sure to find market for their fish without being compelled to have to salt and barrel it.

Overseer McKinnon attributes the decrease in the yield of the fisheries of his division, as compared with that of 1878, to the same causes as above mentioned. He states that the fishery laws and regulations were well observed.

Overseer McMaster reports an increase in the catch of pickarel, herring and sturgeon, and a falling off in whitefish and salmon-trout; but on the whole, a remunerative season for the fishermen. The fishery laws were well observed.

Overseer McFayden states that 80,000 pounds of trout were caught in his division this season, against 40,000 pounds in 1878. The only serious abuse in this division is sawdust and mill-rubbish. Four mill-owners were fined for violations of the law of the law in this respect.

LAKE ST. CLAIR AND THAMES RIVER DIVISION.

PETER McCANN,	} Overseers.
P. McCARRON,	
A. BRADY,	
T. McQUEEN,	
C. W. RAYMOND,	
THOMAS CARTIER, <i>Guardian.</i>	

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls		299	141	235	200
do lbs					
do No					
Trout, brls		140	190	135	110
Herring, brls		500	445	378	288
Maskinongé, brls		1	1½		4
Bass do	39	96	302	233	310
Pike do		4	39	64	113
Pickerel do	1,302	492	642	414	621
Coarse Fish do	704	635	531	655	836
Fish used for local consumption, brls					366
Total in barrels...	2,045	2,167	2,291½	2,114	2,848
Value.....	\$10,225 00	\$12,395 00	\$12,581 50	\$11,767 00	\$14,300 00

The Overseers report fishing as having been good last season. The tables show an increase of 734 barrels over the catch of 1878. This increase is chiefly in the catch of bass, pike and pickerel.

Overseers McCarron, Brady and McQueen state that on the eastern portion of the Thames River, bass and pickerel were more abundant than in any previous year, and that the catch would have been larger had it not been for jams of ice which prevented the fishermen from taking advantage of the great run of fish. Six parties were fined for illegally fishing during the close-time.

On Lake St. Clair fishing is reported as having been excellent; and the Overseers report the that fishery laws and regulations were well observed.

Twenty-four angling permits were issued to fish in Little Lake, Mitchell's Bay

DETROIT RIVER DIVISION.

ED. BOISMIER, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, No.....	72,275	72,000	45,800	77,700
Herrings brls.....			623	301
Maekinongé do.....		4	10	8
Bass do.....	2	14	15	16
Pike do.....			39	13
Pickrel do.....	4	10	96	143
Sturgeon do.....				460
Coarse Fish do.....	117	217	436	157
Fish used for local consumption, brls.....				177
Total in barrels.....	1,051½	860	1,677	1,992
Value.....	\$8,025 50	\$7,159 00	\$10,239 00	\$13,270 00

The above table shows an increase of 31,900 lbs. of Whitefish over the catch of 1878. This is a most cheering result, in view of the steady falling off which had been experienced during the last ten years. Mr. Boismier has no hesitation in attributing this beneficial result to the fish-breeding operations begun in 1876 at Sandwich, under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Wilmot. The oldest fishermen also say that they never saw so many young Whitefish in the river. In connection with the above facts, it must also be borne in mind that the fish entered Detroit River very late, and that the fishing lasted but a few days. A heavy storm, which prevailed for a whole week, during the height of the fishing season, also greatly interfered with the fishermen's operations.

POINT PELEE DIVISION.

WILLIAM PROSSER, *Guardian.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls.....		161	127	200
do lbs.....		10,500	88,800	62,800
do No.....	13,850			
Herring do.....	1,952	1,038	201	880
Bass do.....	55	97	355	241
Pickrel do.....	37	75½	320	169
Sturgeon do.....				174
Coarse Fish do.....	131½	285	373	44
Fish used for local consumption, lbs.....				100
Total in barrels.....	2,341½	1,710	1,820	2,124
Value.....	\$12,131 00	\$9,332 50	\$11,582 00	\$12,166 00

POINT PEELEE ISLAND DIVISION.

JAMES CUMMINS, *Guardian*.

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls.....			76	
do lbs.....	1,800	10,400	15,600	70,000
Herring do.....	201	90	239	200
Maskinongé do.....				20
Bass do.....	42	10	84	80
Sturgeon do.....				75
Coarse Fish do.....	14	15	87	70
Fish used for local consumption, lbs.				100
Total in barrels.....	266	167	554	895
Value.....	\$1,361 00	\$1,080 00	\$3,463 00	\$5,855 00

LAKE ERIE DIVISION.

JOHN McMICHAEL, Overseer, Lake Erie frontage, Co. Kent.

ALEX. McBRIDE do do Co. Elgin.

C. L. BINGHAM do do Co. Norfolk.

HENRY LAWE do do Co. Haldimand.

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls.	300½		46	29
do lbs.	7,045	87,000	22,000	22,400
do Nos.	1,000	300	3,200	
Herring, brls.	1,149	1,644	2,646	1,677
Maskinongé, brls.	1	7	4	9
Bass, brls.	43½	76	131	115
Pike do	28½	44	65	61
Pickrel do	686	839	664	393
Sturgeon do				459
Coarse Fish do	1,019	872½	1,046	1,119
Fisy used for local consumption, brls.				245
Total in barrels.....	3,262	3,920½	4,748	4,228
Value	\$17,071 25	\$20,920 00	\$23,634 00	\$18,349 00

Overseer McMichael reports a falling-off in the yield of the fisheries in his district, and attributes it to the fact that the fish did not strike close inshore during the first part of the season, and that stormy weather prevailed through the latter part.

Overseer Bingham also reports a decrease in the yield of the fisheries, and attributes it to the same causes as stated above. This officer calls the attention of the Government to the fact that the trout streams in his district are nearly depleted

owing to indiscriminate fishing in former years. He suggests that all angling be prohibited during the months of May and June, for at least three years. He also states that he visited Dr. Gustus' and Mr. S. Shepherd's ponds, near St. Thomas, and found that the salmon fry placed there two years ago were as active and healthy as any taken from the streams in Lake Ontario.

Overseer Lawe states that owing to the prohibition of pound-net fishing at the mouth of Grand River, there is an apparent falling-off in the yield of the fisheries of his division, as compared with the catch of 1878; but that anglers caught more fish than usual, showing that the latter have not diminished in number. This officer states that the close seasons were well observed; one party only was fined for illegally fishing for pickerel during the close time. Three other parties were fined for fishing without license. It was reported that spearing was carried on in the neighbourhood of the islands in the upper part of Grand River, but the Overseer instituted diligent enquiries and could not discover any violations of the law.

NIAGARA RIVER AND LAKE ONTARIO DIVISIONS.

J. W. KERR,
CHAS. GILCHRIST,
ANDREW HUGHSON,
W. HULL, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls.....	615	498	482	623	433	9	351	859
do lbs.....		93,958	96,500			59,600		100,000
do No.....		466			2,000			
Trout, brls.....	166	55	99	43	786½	943	1,172	825
Herrings do.....	512	405	405	268	431½	462½	529	600
Sciscos do.....	219	288	134	188	304	1,495	770	650
Maskinongé, brls.....	8	12	42	77	35	32	500	636
Pike and Bass, brls.....	280	488	620	251	271	487½	1,022	1,003
Pickerel, brls.....	261	444	723	156	337	216	120	494
Coarse Fish, brls.....	653	780	793	236	524½	744½	835	1,175
Fish used for local consumption.....								554
Total in barrels...	2,714	3,436	3,303	1,842	3,132½	4,687½	5,303	7,296
Value.....	\$16,601	\$25,899	\$24,783	\$13,542	\$21,286.50	\$28,943	\$33,295	\$44,421

Overseer Kerr reports a large increase in the catch of Whitefish in his division, when compared with that of 1873. He states that these fish were so numerous during the season that, at his suggestion, the fishermen limited their fishing to three days in the week so as to avoid glutting the markets and losing their fish. This remarkable increase Mr. Kerr attributes to artificial culture carried on under the superintendence of the Government. The catch of salmon-trout was not so good as last year, although fine specimens were caught, and the total catch was equal and even superior to that of former years, with the exception of 1873. Sciscos, herring, bass, maskinongé and pike fishing was very remunerative, showing an increase over last year's catch. The number of breeding salmon reported in the streams of this division is smaller than usual. Quite a number of young salmon were accidentally caught in nets or seines during the summer and liberated alive. Eighteen persons were fined for violating the fishery laws and regulations.

PRINCE EDWARD COUNTY AND BAY OF QUINTE DIVISIONS.

CHARLES WILKINS, } Overseers.
JOS. REDMOND, }

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the Fisheries in these Divisions.

Kinds of Fish.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish..... brls.	2,668	1,162	361	1,435	355
do..... lbs.		114,825	296,600	411,400	368,200
do..... No.		22,327	2,950		
Trout..... brls.	430	853	737½	587	1,226
Herrings.....	1,945	2,608	1,980	643	431
Sciscos.....	8				
Maskinongè.....	58		10		5
Bass.....	24	10	116	20	77
Pike.....	30	35	73	9	94
Pickarel.....	77	31	248	51	118
Sturgeon.....					3
Coarse Fish.....	232	1,999	1,093	2,654	3,499
Fish used for local consumption					682
Total in barrels.....	5,472	7,391½	6,131	7,456	8,331
Value.....	\$43,293	\$49,539 95	\$42,617	\$55,021	\$54,153

To promote greater uniformity and efficiency in the service it was deemed advisable, during the past season, to unite the several fishery districts of Prince Edward County into one, under charge of a single officer, instead of six as formerly, and Mr. Redmond was accordingly appointed Overseer for the whole County. The new officer reports an increase in the catch of salmon-trout of 639 barrels, as compared with that of 1878. The yield of Whitefish was smaller than in the previous seasons. This the Overseer attributes to accidental changes of ground in the migrations of these fish.

Overseer Wilkins states that the yield of fish, in the Bay of Quinté, is somewhat smaller than last year, and attributes this decrease to the boisterous weather which prevailed during the season, and on no account to a deficiency in the number of fish, for although the fishermen had only about twelve days of fair fishing, in his district, the quantity caught is very nearly equal to that of last year. This officer also reports that young salmon were seen in large numbers in the Trent and Moira Rivers, and in Hoe's Lake.

LENNOX AND ADDINGTON COUNTIES DIVISION.

A. D. SILLS, }
ALFRED KNIGHT, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls.....	46	18		5	202
do lbs.....			7,800	400	4,800
do No.....		6,500			300
Trout, brls.....	8	54	13	3	
Herrings, brls.....	4	48	10		
Sciscos, brls.....		12			
Maskinonge, brls.....	10	20			
Bass do.....	8	14	50	21	
Pike do.....	52	51	63	44	7
Pickrel do.....	92	89	97	52	53
Coarse Fish do.....	124	146	69	65	45
Fish used for local consumption, brls					33
Total in barrels.....	344	497½	341	191	367
Value.....	\$1,994	\$3,124	\$1,896	\$935	\$2,902

For greater convenience and efficiency, this District was divided last season; Mr. Knight taking charge of the County of Addington, and Mr. Sills being placed over the waters in Lennox.

Mr. Knight has sent no report.

Mr. Sills states that the falling-off in the yield of the fisheries of his district was caused by boisterous weather, which generally prevailed during the fishing season, and which prevented fishermen from carrying on their industry as vigorously as usual.

KINGSTON DIVISION—WOLFE AND AMHERST ISLANDS.

P. KIEL, }
R. BELL, } *Overseers.*

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls.....	310	151	302	694	256	311	33	149
do lbs.....		1,500						
do No.....		3,950						
Trout, brls.....	554	418	272	325	217	310	51	141
Herring, brls.....	12	12		12			14	
Pike and Bass, brls.....	77	182	591	317	46	133	18	222
Pickrel do.....	27	56	110	172	46	142	10	190
Sturgeon do.....								3
Coarse Fish do.....	166	217	639	647	564	539	355	442
Fish used for local consumption, brls.								74
Total.....	1,146	1,036	1,914	2,167	1,129	1,435	481	1,221
Value.....	\$8,310	\$8,945	\$11,100	\$15,942	\$7,446	\$9,741	\$2,470	\$7,039

Overseer Kiel states that fish of all kinds were plentiful on the fishing grounds of his division during the past season, but that, owing to the dullness of trade and low prices on the markets, the fishermen did not prosecute their industry with as much energy as in previous years. The yield, although showing an increase of 780 barrels over 1878, is still below the figures of former years. Fishery laws and regulations were formerly looked upon as oppressive and unjust restrictions, but the people of this district, after several years' experience, now understand that these laws are framed for their advantage and that of the public, and they do all in their power to enforce the close seasons and other fishery regulations. Twenty-three licenses were issued last season, through Mr. Kiel.

Overseer Bell, who was appointed last spring to replace Mr. John McGregor, reports fishing in the Rideau Lakes as fair, and that the fishery laws were generally well observed.

PRESCOTT, CORNWALL AND GANANOQUE DIVISIONS.

JOHN MOONEY,
JOHN D. McMILLAN, } *Overseers.*
T. McGARRITY,

The officers of this division agree in reporting the several kinds of fish as being on the increase, owing to the protective measures adopted and enforced for the past few years.

MUSKOKA DIVISION.

W. E. FOOT, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish..... brls.	8	4	10	.....
do..... lbs.	.....	.....	.....	3,200
Trout..... brls.	6	15	15	60
Herrings..... do	18	17	21	72
Bass..... do	.....	3½	6	8
Pickarel..... do	2	3½	10	5
Fish used for home consumption..... do	.....	.....	.....	20
Total barrels.....	34	43	62	181
Value.....	\$240	\$310	\$435	\$1,193

The above comparative statement shows a marked increase in the yield of the fisheries of this division. The Overseer says that he has every reason to be satisfied with the state of affairs, no violations of the law having come to his notice. Saw-mills are increasing in number but the owners comply with the law respecting sawdust and mill-rubbish. Mr. Foot issued, during the past season, 27 angling permits and 73 gill-net licenses; the latter were for the privilege of fishing for commerce, and the others for home consumption.

LAKE SIMCOE DIVISION.

A. McKENZIE, }
 Wm. HASTINGS, } *Overseers.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish..... brls.	60		116	124	5	268		
do No.		4,940			19,250		7,700	6,000
Trout..... brls.	46		308	347		619	199	57
do Fresh..... No.		2,930			17,875			
Herrings..... brls.	7		30	20	30	40	25	45
Bass and Pike..... do		75			60	1	70	4
Fish used for local consumption..... brls.								22
Total in barrels	113	203	454	491	543	933	373	158
Value.....	\$1,010	\$1,677	\$4,390	\$4,836	\$5,830	\$9,100	\$3,245	\$1,158

The fishery laws appear to have been well observed in this division. Residents and fishermen seem to be well satisfied with the protective measures adopted by the Department.

LAKE SCUGOG DIVISION.

A. J. HARRINGTON, }
 JOHN McALLISTER, } *Overseers.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Maskinongé, brls	47½	120	550	1,138
Bass, brls.....	3	2	61	171
Fish used for local consumption, brls.....				90
Total in barrels	50½	122	611	1,398
Value.....	\$252 50	\$610 00	\$3,055 00	\$6,900 00

The catch of fish in this division was very good, showing an increase of over 700 barrels over the yield of 1878. Four persons were fined for spearing. No other infraction of the fishery laws were reported.

RICE LAKE DIVISION,

CHARLES GILCHRIST, *Overseer.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Maskinongé, brls.....	500	500	400	500
Bass, brls.....	300	400	690	800
Total in barrels	800	900	1,000	1,300
Value..	\$4,000 00	\$4,500 00	\$5,000 00	\$6,740 00

Six hundred and fifty-five special permits for angling on Rice Lake were issued free to citizens of the Dominions; and permits for the same privilege, to the value of \$84, were issued to foreigners.

PETERBOROUGH AND VICTORIA DIVISIONS.

GEORGE COCHRANE, }
R. GRAHAM, } *Overseers.*

Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in these Divisions for the years 1877, 1878 and 1879.

Kinds of Fish.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Trout, brls.....	50	60	85
Herrings, brls.....	5	5	30
Maskinongé, brls.....	75	289	184
Bass do	80	188	212
Pickarel do		12	3
Coarse Fish do	30	50	80
Total in barrels.....	240	604	594
Value.....	\$1,420 00	\$3,270 00	\$3,285 00

The above statement shows that the yield of fish in this division, for the past season was about the same as in 1878. The fishery laws were generally well observed, with the exception of the law relative to sawdust and mill-rubbish. Mr. Cochrane had to prosecute and fine six mill-owners for offences against that statute.

CHARLESTON AND GANANOQUE LAKES DIVISION.

W. H. JOHNSTON,
JAMES GREEN,
WM. HICKS, } *Overseers.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish, brls.....	2	3	7	8
Trout do	15	9	12	10
Sciscos do			21	
Bass do	63	46	47	20
Pike do	68	50	28	110
Pickarel do			11	
Coarse Fish, brls.....	203½	17	13	35
Total barrels.....	352½	125	139	183
Value	\$1,646 50	\$670 50	\$777	\$970

Twenty-one angling permits were issued by Mr. Johnston to angle on Charleston Lake.

LANSDOWNE, ROCKPORT AND BROCKVILLE DIVISION.

JOHN WALLACE,
HENRY HUNT,
WM. POOL, } *Guardians.*

The officers of this division state that as angling is the only kind of fishing allowed, there is no means of ascertaining whether the catch was larger or smaller than last year, but that from all reports they have reason to believe that there was an increase. Mr. Wallace reports that he had trouble watching poachers and preventing illegal fishing during the close season.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER AND LAKE DIVISION.

JOHN McFADDEN,
EPHRAIM DEACON, } *Overseers.*

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Bass, brls.....	12	18	25	27
Pike, do	150	270	360	276
Pickarel, brls.....	25	25	28	35
Coarse Fish, brls.....	30	70	128	181
Total barrels.....	217	383	541	519
Value.....	\$1,055	\$1,845	\$2,577	\$2,414

The officers of this division report no violation of the fishery laws.

COUNTY OF RENFREW DIVISION.

Overseers,	ANDREW TELFER,	Lower portion Bonnechère and Madawaska Rivers.
	M. L. RUSSELL,	Upper waters Bonnechère River.
	JOHN MORROW,	Middle portion Madawaska River.
	J. R. McDONALD,	Upper waters Madawaska River.
	THOS. McKIBBON,	Mink Lake and Lake Doré.
	GEORGE DOUGLAS,	Muskrat Lake and Snake River.
	ARCHD. ACHESON,	Lower Allumettes and Coulonge Lakes.
	JOHN GRANT,	Ottawa River from Upper Allumettes Lake to Des Joachims.

Comparative Statement of the yield and value of the Fisheries in this Division.

Kinds of Fish.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.
Whitefish..... brls.	30	50	68	55
Trout..... do	90	87	83	71
Sciscos..... do	.....	10	30	40
Maskinonge..... do	35	27	48	30
Bass..... do	40	66	73	120
Pike..... do	75	30	111	29
Pickarel..... do	55	63	102	44
Coarse Fish..... do	120	103	228	153
Fish used for local consumption..... do	.....	.....	.....	40
Total barrels.....	445	436	743	582
Value.....	\$2,705	\$2,762	\$4,242	\$3,347

It was found necessary to appoint new officers in order to protect the waters of this division against poachers; as illegal fishing was carried on there almost continually, and could not be detected or prevented by the officers, owing to the large extent of their districts. The officers now in charge of this division appear to have attended to their duties in a satisfactory manner. No complaints of violations of the law came to the notice of this Department, and poaching, which formerly prevailed to a large extent in the inland waters of the County of Renfrew, seems to have been effectually checked.

PART 2

TO THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES

REPORT

ON

FISH-BREEDING

IN THE

DOMINION OF CANADA

FOR THE YEAR

1879.

Printed by Order of Parliament.



OTTAWA:

PRINTED BY MACLEAN, ROGER & CO., WELLINGTON STREET.

1880.



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FISH-BREEDING.

REPORT OF SAMUEL WILMOT, ESQ., ON THE SEVERAL FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS AND FISH CULTURE IN CANADA, DURING THE SEASON OF 1879.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., December 31st, 1879.

The Honorable J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries, &c.,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I herewith beg to forward to you a report of matters relating to the operations in artificial fish-culture in the Dominion of Canada, during the past year.

The business in connection with the artificial propagation of salmon and other kinds of fishes, has resulted very satisfactorily since the date of my last annual report to your Department; and the success attending the rearing and distribution of the many millions of young fry hatched from the ova laid down in the autumn of 1878, has been very gratifying.

It will be needless for me at this time to enter into minute particulars regarding the industry of fish-culture, so far as they relate to the details of the subject, as I have formerly done; nor will it be necessary for me to enlarge upon the benefits to be derived from a full development of this acknowledged wealth-producing science to the country. Sufficient has already been said and written by me on this score in my former reports; and eminent men in the United States and in the Old World, by their practical and scientific application to this question, have brought conviction to the minds of the people, as to the adaptability of fish-culture when extensively carried on, for giving increased supplies of wholesome food to the people, and for adding largely to the commercial wealth of a country.

THE WORK OF 1879.

The particulars I am now enabled to lay before your Department which have transpired since the date of my last annual report, will shew the extent of the operations in fish-culture for the last year, which, I trust, will prove satisfactory, as the numbers of fry distributed and the quantity of eggs laid down during that period will fully demonstrate.

The young fry planted in the waters of Canada last spring, through the means of artificial propagation, numbered *twenty-one millions six hundred and eighty-four thousand seven hundred* (21,684,700), and the eggs laid down last autumn, by the same process, amounted to *twenty-eight millions and seventy-nine thousand* (28,079,000), thus shewing the successful manipulation at the several Government fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion, under my superintendency, of a grand total of *forty-nine millions seven hundred and sixty-three thousand* (49,763,000) young fish, and fish-eggs of the salmon family, during the year of 1879.

The particular denomination or class of fishes to which the above-mentioned fry belonged, is as follows: *twelve millions* were the whitefish ("corregonus albus,") and the balance, salmon ("salmo salar" and "salmo amethystus") and of the eggs, *eighteen millions* were whitefish eggs, and upwards of nine and a-half millions were salmon ova.

Statements will be given in detail further on in this Report of the distribution of the above-mentioned fry, and the particulars of the laying down of the eggs in each of the hatcheries; tabulated forms in relation to them will also be given for more ready comprehension, a *resume* of transactions during the year at each of the establishments will be submitted; and the reports of the officers in charge of the several fish-nurseries will be found annexed.

PROGRESS SINCE COMMENCEMENT.

It may not be uninteresting as well as instructive to make mention here of the rapid growth which has attended the work of artificial fishculture since its commencement in this country.

Its origin was a private enterprise commenced by the writer as an amateur for experiment and amusement in his private residence at Newcastle, in Ontario; from this little beginning there has sprung up in Canada alone, since 1873, *nine* extensive Government fish-breeding establishments; from the practical work performed and the success that has marked the progress in these fish-nurseries up to the present time, they will compare most favorably with all other institutions of the kind either in the New or Old World.

In these hatcheries (two of which were built last season and only partially supplied with ova, the others being erected in 1873, 1874 and 1875), upwards of *one hundred and twenty-two and a-half millions* of vitalized fish eggs of the salmon family have been laid; and from *seven* only of these nurseries, up to and including the crop of 1878, upwards of *seventy-five and a-half millions* of young fry of the same species have been hatched out and successfully planted in the waters of the Dominion.

EXTENSION OF FISH-CULTURE IN CANADA.

Whilst the propagation of fish by the artificial methods has been largely adopted in other countries, its practical development in Canada holds no secondary position; the Government of the country having thus far liberally patronized this industry, its benefits are being extended very widely, more especially in the Maritime Provinces, where in addition to the establishments previously set in operation, two more hatcheries have been erected during the past season, both of which are at the present time practically working.

It was also confidently expected that over and above these just alluded to, two others would have been built, but circumstances arose which prevented the possibility of erecting these during the past season. It is, however, reasonably expected that they will be built during the coming summer.

The two new nurseries referred to were built in the Provinces of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, the former on the St. John River and the latter on the Dunk River.

The contemplated ones, were to have been erected in the Provinces of Quebec and (in Cape Breton) in Nova Scotia. It is unnecessary to mention here the various causes which might be assigned for the non-erection of these projected buildings.

DIFFICULTY IN SELECTING PROPER SITES.

It is not to be reasonably expected that more than two establishments or three at most, could well be built and put in practical operation in one season on account of the very limited time that can be made use of for carrying out the work, which must necessarily be confined to portions of only three or four of the summer months, for it must be understood by those unacquainted with the practical knowledge of the requisites of an undertaking of the kind, that the selection of a proper site for the establishment is the most essential one for its future success, and that the erection of the building itself may be taken to be the secondary or less important part of the enterprise, from the fact that the latter is merely the carrying out of plans and

mechanical work, which have now become quite systematized from the experience already gained in the construction of the other hatcheries at present working in the Dominion.

In the selection of an eligible site, as previously stated, mainly depends the successful future of a fish-hatching institution. The stream upon which the establishment is to be built should be at or near a point where parent fish could be easily and cheaply secured. Its purity, volume and temperature of water ought to be practically weighed and duly considered from various stand-points. Its head and fall must be closely calculated with the view to obtain sufficient elevation for giving at all seasons of the year an ample supply of water for feeding the hatching-troughs and other apparatus within the building.

Another important matter to be considered is the convenience that may be had for the construction of a dam to form a pond of sufficient area and depth, in which a stock of parent or breeding fish can be safely and permanently kept until they become mature for manipulating purposes.

The facilities for shipment of eggs and young fry to and from the nursery, by means of land or water conveyance, is a most important item in the selection of a site for the economical working of a fish-hatchery.

These requisites cannot at all times be readily found, especially as establishments of this kind necessarily require to be located as far up the river into the interior of the country as may be deemed most suitable, where, in a great many instances, it is found that the facilities for transport referred to are difficult to be had, so that in securing one or more of these desirable objects the other requisites may be wholly lost, and hence the necessity of thoroughly inspecting every eligible point in the section of the country where it is contemplated to build, with a view of combining as many of these qualities for the establishment as it is possible to get together in one site.

TIME FOR SELECTING SITES.

Practically and for the purposes of safety in connection with the working of a fish-hatchery, the site for its location should be examined and chosen during the mid-summer months, when the streams are at their lowest pitch of water, for it is frequently found that many of them during the spring and autumn months which carry large supplies of water down their beds at this time are, comparatively speaking, almost dried up in mid-summer and in mid-winter, and as the latter period is the one in which the hatching process is carried on, it will at once be seen that it is great wisdom to select the stream upon which to erect the work during its lowest stage of water, and when it can be examined, namely, in mid-summer.

This fact itself gives indisputable evidence how very short the period is in which the selection of a site and the erection of a fish-hatchery, with all its appendages, can be performed, especially when it is to be completed within the limit of one short season.

NEW HATCHERIES.

With the view of informing your Department of the operations in connection with the construction of the new hatcheries ordered to be built, I desire to mention that a large proportion of the time during last summer was actively engaged in the selection of four sites for fish-breeding works in the Provinces of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, (Cape Breton) in Nova Scotia, and Quebec.

In the first two mentioned Provinces, the buildings with all the requisites for their necessary working, were fully completed and put in practical operation in October and November last. The proposed erection of hatcheries in the other two sections of the country was necessarily laid over for the work of the years 1880.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND HATCHERY.

The hatchery in Prince Edward Island, is located upon the Dunk River, at a point just at the head of its tidal waters, where a very desirable site was found for

the easy erection of a dam, and where an unlimited supply of water could always be relied upon, for the internal workings of the nursery.

In addition, this point gave great opportunities for economising labor and expense in obtaining a supply of parent salmon, and in the building of the dam it was so arranged that the fish in their migration up the river would be led into a safe reception house, or large tank immediately alongside the hatchery, though which any quantity of water could be run from the pond above.

The location is in the immediate neighbourhood of a rich and populous portion of the Island, nine miles by turnpike road from the town of Summerside, and four and a-half miles from the nearest station of the Island Railway. It can also be reached within a few rods during high tides from the sea, by small tugs, or other water crafts, so that facilities are afforded for access to the building, and for transporting ova and fry to and from it cheaply and expeditiously to all parts of the Island.

Contracts were entered into for the building of the dam and for the erection of the necessary buildings, for a first-class salmon hatchery. The details in connection with the letting of the work, together with plans, specifications and all other matters relating to it, were forwarded to your Department at the time, and therefore unnecessary to recapitulate here, other than to mention that the dam is strongly and suitably built, having withstood the freshets of last autumn, and is now in first-class order.

The reception-house proved suitable for its requirements, and the hatching-house itself is both sightly and commodious, and possesses all the latest and most approved apparatus and other appliances, now used for the systematic and economic propagation of fish by artificial means. The contract price for the dam and building was twenty-four hundred and seventy-five dollars (\$2,475). See report August 26th, 1879.

ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

Selection of a Site.

Much difficulty was experienced in selecting the site for the fish-breeding establishment on this river. Commencing at Grand Falls, every river and stream entering either bank of the St. John as low down as Andover, received a close and personal inspection.

In this work I was very materially assisted by the kind and voluntary services of G. H. Connell, Esq., M.P., who was unceasing in his efforts, and unbiassed in his views in giving me the benefit of his practical knowledge of the various points that might possess advantages for a desirable location.

I very much regretted the absence from the Province, at the time, of Mr. Costigan, the Member for Victoria County, who, along with Mr. Connell, had exerted his influence to get an institution of this kind erected on the St. John River. Mr. Costigan's interests (though absent) were nevertheless impartially cared for by Mr. Connell.

As an evidence of the necessity of extreme caution being exercised in the selection of a reliable site for a fish-hatchery, I may here mention that streams to all appearances well supplied with water, and on the eve of being chosen, were, from the precaution taken by waiting for their subsidence, re-examined a short time after and found almost dried up; yet representations were made from generally supposed reliable sources, that these streams were *never* less in flow of water than when first examined.

The site selected at last was a most admirable one, for all the the purposes of a fish hatchery, save one, that of not having such facilities near at hand at the present time, for catching parent salmon as would have been desired. This was less objectionable than other wants to be overcome at other points, for with proper guardianship of the St. John River, hopes are confidently anticipated of getting supplies of salmon here, in the future.

The site of the "Rapid Des Femmes" stream, emptying into the St. John River, about three miles below the Grand Falls was chosen. It has many conveniences; the stream is large, the water is pure, limped, and highly aerated, from being precipitated some fifty feet over a ledge of rocks, creating a beautiful cataract, and forming a superior water-power. The line of the New Brunswick Railway runs through the property only a few yards from the hatchery, where also a station of the road is located, and the St. John River itself is but a few hundred feet from the works.

More than ordinary facilities are immediately at hand for the transportation of eggs and young fry throughout the entire length of the St. John River, either by water or railway conveniences.

A strong, permanent dam has been built across the stream, and forms a large pond just in front, and within a few yards of the hatchery. The surface of the pond is large, with a depth of water ranging from five to fifteen feet, with sufficient room to accommodate one thousand parent salmon, if it is found possible to procure that number there.

The young fry, when hatched, can be run out by a conductor pipe from the nursery into the stream, or carried in pails to the river, where, in either case, they have the whole length of the great St. John River from Grand Falls down to the sea (some two hundred and fifty miles in extent), to thrive and grow till their nature drives them to the great expanse of the ocean to become adult fish, when, if not too numerously destroyed by the avarice of the St. John's city authorities and tidal fishermen, sufficient numbers would yet reach the upper waters of this magnificent river to give food and riches to its inhabitants, and to reproduce their species in great numbers for all time to come, if fairly and honestly guarded and protected from the torch, spear and net of the ruthless slayers and poachers who now "run riot" in their wanton destruction of this great source of wealth, and who are winked at in the very act by many of the officers of the law.

Construction of the Works.

The plan adopted for the building of this establishment was by letting it by tenders. For this purpose plans and specifications were drawn up. The several builders and mechanics living at Grand Falls, Andover and Woodstock were personally called upon and duly informed of the desire to get tenders put in for the work. The plans and specifications were shown to each, when seven written offers were received, four from the County of Victoria and three from the County of Carleton.

The tenders for the building ranged between sixteen hundred dollars and twenty-one hundred dollars. T. R. Cameron, of Andover, in the County of Victoria, being the lowest bidder, and having given good sureties for performing the work, was awarded the contract.

In addition to the price of the building, five hundred dollars was given for the building of the dam, making a total of twenty-one hundred dollars for the whole establishment.

The job was fully completed in due time, and gave general satisfaction. The works were at once put in running order by myself, and the hatchery was afterwards partially supplied with salmon ova, and the institution was put in charge of Mr. Barber, an officer of your department from the Government Fish-breeding Institution at Newcastle, who had previously obtained practical knowledge and skill in fish-culture - qualities which are indispensable requisites for success in carrying out the delicate and precarious work connected with the proper management of an artificial fish-breeding establishment.

A sketch of the hatchery and grounds are hereto attached.

SUMMARY OF TRANSACTIONS AT THE SEVERAL FISH-HATCHERIES IN THE DOMINION, DURING THE YEAR 1879.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

TADOUSSAC FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

On account of pressing duties elsewhere in selecting sites and erecting new buildings, the Tadoussac Nursery was not inspected by me last summer.

From correspondence received from Mr. Radford, the officer in charge, and from reports sent in by him to your Department, the following state of affairs is shown, namely:—

The building, ponds, apparatus, and all other appliances are in good practical working order.

From the increased supplies of salmon eggs obtained at this place, it is necessary that some improvements should be made to it, by enlarging the interior portion of the building (as there are capabilities for doing so) by which an additional number of hatching-troughs may be laid down. By this means space for three millions of eggs could be secured. The expense incurred in carrying out this desirable improvement would be very trifling, indeed, compared with the benefits that would result from it to the extensive fisheries of the Saguenay.

Upwards of a million of young salmon were hatched out here during last spring and planted in the following rivers, namely:—A'Mars, Jacques Cartier, Little Bic, Petites Isles, St. Margaret, N.W.; St. Margaret, N.E.; St. Anne, Petit Saguenay, L'Anse St. Jean, Tadoussac, L'Anse à l'Eau Bark, L'Anse à David, L'Anse à Cheval and in the fresh water Pond.

Two hundred and fifty parent salmon were captured here in the early part of the season and placed in the reception-pond, where they were safely kept until ripe for spawning. At this time five of these fish escaped, and by the overflow of one of the ponds ten were washed upon the rocks and died. The remaining two hundred and thirty-five were manipulated, yielding *one million eight hundred and ten thousand eggs*; one million five hundred thousand of these were deposited in the hatchery, and the balance planted in the A'Mars and St. Margaret Rivers. Nearly all the eggs in the hatchery are reported as showing signs of life.

The total number of salmon fry distributed from the	
Tadoussac Nursery, during the spring of 1879, was	1,210,000
Total number of salmon eggs laid down.....	1,500,000
Grand total of fry turned out since opening of hatchery	3,347,000

GASPÉ FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

Here the works gave evidence of very good success. The establishment is reported to be in a good state of repair, likewise the various kinds of machinery in connection with it.

The reception-pond up the Dartmouth River, since its enlargement, has answered every purpose, being sufficient for the accommodation and safe-keeping of parent salmon from May till October. Out of one hundred and twelve placed in it not one died. Sixteen salmon were put in the pond at the hatchery; four of these died, leaving the total number for spawning purposes, one hundred and twenty-four; of these ninety-one were females, from which were collected eight hundred and fifty thousand (850,000) eggs.

Fewer breeding-fish were secured last season than formerly, on account of extreme wet weather in June and July, with an apparently less run of salmon up the river.

One million five hundred and ninety-seven thousand (1,597,000) salmon fry were reared in this hatchery during the spring of 1879, and turned into the following rivers of the Gaspé District, namely:—Dartmouth, York, St. John, Mal Bay, Grand River, North Pabos and West Pabos.

These young fry were transported with unusual safety by the use of an improved description of can with perforated beds, which I instructed Mr. Vibert to procure.

The total number of salmon fry distributed from this nursery in the spring of 1879 was.....	1,597,000
Total number of ova laid down, fall 1879.....	850,000
Total number of fry turned out since erection of hatchery	3,558,000

RESTIGOUCHE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

In visiting this hatchery the building was found to be in a very dilapidated state, and I feel called upon here to draw the attention of your Department to the great necessity that exists for carrying on the work of artificial salmon-breeding at the Restigouche River, on a much better and more extensive scale than hitherto, in order that the numbers of young fry that might be so easily hatched out in this way could be made somewhat commensurate with the great natural facilities this large river possesses for their after development; and thereby also giving increased revenues to the very extensive tidal fisheries at its estuary and in the Bay des Chaleur.

Doubts are entertained by the officer in charge as to the safe occupancy of the present structure for another year. The rude and cheap construction of this primary establishment for that section of the country, originating as it did largely as a trial work, has done unusually good service, and the log building has succumbed to its projected usefulness counted upon at the time of its erection in 1872.

An expenditure of a few thousand dollars during next season, would erect a first-class establishment on the Restigouche, with a capacity of turning out annually from three to five millions of young salmon. As some expenditure has already been made for this contemplated hatchery, it would be great wisdom for your Department to complete the arrangements as speedily as possible in order to enhance the commercial transactions in the salmon fisheries of the Restigouche, especially as the celebrity of these fish has now become so famous, not only in this country, but also in the United States and in England.

Mr. Mowat, the officer in charge of this nursery, reports the distribution of *one million four hundred and seventy thousand* salmon fry in the rivers of the main Restigouche and its feeders; and also in other rivers emptying into the Bay des Chaleur. The rivers are here given, namely:—Big Cascapédia, Little Cascapédia, Bonaventure, Upsalquitch, Little River, Matepédia and Main Restigouche.

The gross number of breeding-salmon netted for the use of this hatchery was two hundred and seventy, one hundred and sixty-five females, the balance males; one hundred and fifty of these were captured late in the season in the upper waters of the Restigouche and Kedgwick Rivers, and the others were caught near the hatchery at Dee Side.

One and a-half million of eggs were obtained from these fish and laid down in the hatching-troughs, filling all available space in the nursery, almost to over-repletion. At last date the ova were reported to be in very fine condition, with the embryos quite visible.

Mr. Mowat's report relating to the unsuitable state of the building and other matters of importance, will be found annexed.

Total number of fry turned out from Restigouche Hatchery during the spring of 1879, was.....	1,470,000
Total number of eggs laid down, fall 1879.....	1,500,000
Grand total of fry distributed since erection of hatchery	4,085,000

PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

MIRAMICHI FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

This hatchery was visited in the latter part of the month of July. The general arrangements were satisfactory. The dam, raceway and buildings were in good repair, and the internal apparatus cleanly and well cared for.

Orders were given to Mr. Sheasgreen, the officer in charge, to cut out and clear away some dead trees and other obstructions in the body of the pond, the appearance of which was not only unsightly but formed a lodgment for filth.

To prevent the loss of parent fish in the future during excessive high tides, which prevail on the Miramichi River at times, it will be necessary to raise the embankment of the main dam some few feet higher. The officer reports the extraordinary high tides of last autumn having risen two feet above the dam, causing the escape of a number of the parent salmon from the pond. It is important that this work should be performed during the early summer months.

There were turned out from the Miramichi Hatchery last spring *one million and twenty-five thousand young salmon*; they were safely conveyed to the following rivers:—North-West Miramichi, South-West Miramichi, Little South-West River, Napan River, Black River, Shediac, Tabusintac, Sevogle, Renous and the Hatching House Brook.

The number of spawning fish caught last September and October and put into the pond, was three hundred and ninety-nine; a portion of these, as previously stated, escaped with the unprecedented high tide, in October last. The balance gave eight hundred and fifty thousand eggs. An additional supply of one hundred and sixty thousand ova was obtained from fish caught in the South-West River. In all a *million and ten thousand* impregnated eggs were laid on the hatching trays. These, from accounts just received, are in a healthy condition and shew the young fish within them.

The total number of young fry turned out in the spring of 1879, was.....	1,025,000
Total number of ova laid down in fall of 1879.....	1,010,000
Grand total of fry distributed since erection of hatchery.	2,280,000

ST. JOHN RIVER FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

As mentioned in the early part of this Report, this hatchery was built during the summer of 1879, and as no ready means were at hand by which a stock of eggs could be secured for it in the St. John River, a small lot was got from the River Phillip in Nova Scotia, where it was represented a supply might be easily obtained. The number transferred was three hundred and twenty thousand, and although this lot was much less than was counted upon, there will nevertheless be a sufficient number in the hatchery to thoroughly test the working of the establishment with its new apparatus, and to ascertain its adaptability for more extensive operations in the future.

Mr. W. H. Barber, the officer in charge of this nursery, reports everything in connection with it, to be in first-class order and working admirably. He also states the eggs to be healthy, with a good percentage well vitalized.

Total number of eggs laid down in this hatchery, fall of 1879, was 320,000

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

BEDFORD BASIN FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

This hatchery was found to be in good order. No special improvements were required. The hatching-troughs and trays were in preparation for revarnishing and painting, and the breeding-room was being cleansed.

At the time of my visit at Bedford the river was extremely low, consequently no fish could pass up it; a short time previous, during a rise of the water, some thirty or forty salmon had passed up the dam, and were caught in the weir fitted up for that purpose. These fish were kept confined in the small race-way near by, and were held to be the product of the first year's hatching from this nursery.

In corroboration of this opinion it may be stated that quite a number of small-sized salmon were reported by the fishermen to have been taken in the Basin during the season, a circumstance not hitherto known.

The operations at this establishment since its commencement have been very satisfactory in the rearing and distribution of large numbers of salmon fry; while at the same time it has laboured under greater difficulties than the other hatcheries in getting its supplies of eggs, as they have to be gathered at long distances from the site of the institution.

This method of getting supplies of ova must necessarily incur considerable expense, which in part might be lessened by building a pond alongside the Bedford works, just at the head of tide-way, and a number of salmon might be caught in the basin or bay below during the summer season and safely kept in this reservoir. Natural facilities are at hand for doing this work cheaply, and a little expense would easily accomplish this end.

The numbers of breeding-fish captured for the use of this hatchery were considerably less than in the previous year. This is accounted for by the high state of the water, which prevailed at the time of netting them. The total number taken was three hundred and fifty-eight, of which two hundred and twelve were females. These gave *one million nine hundred and fifty thousand ova*, being a trifle over nine thousand eggs from each fish.

Two small lots of these eggs were transferred to the newly-erected hatcheries in Prince Edward Island, and St. John River, N.B., leaving about *a million and a-half* for the Bedford House. A quantity of these met with a heavy loss, some four hundred and fifty thousand proving useless. This, it is alleged, was caused by exposure to extreme cold during transportation. A considerable number of those sent to Prince Edward Island and St. John River suffered in a similar manner.

The latest accounts from Bedford report the balance of nine hundred and forty thousand left on the trays. These are showing the embryos within them quite plainly, and giving evidence of a fruitful crop of fry for the coming season.

The quantity of young fish hatched out at this nursery last season was very large, and their transportation to the several points chosen for their future growth was accomplished with much satisfaction.

One million seven hundred and forty thousand young salmon were distributed from the Bedford establishment, in no less than thirty-five of the most important rivers of Nova Scotia, in the following counties, namely, Halifax, Hants, Kings, Cumberland, Pictou, Colchester and Annapolis.

Total number of salmon fry turned out of this nursery,	
spring of 1879, was.....	1,740,000
Total number of eggs laid down, fall 1879.....	1,400,000
Grand total of fry turned out since erection of hatchery...	4,535,000

PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

DUNK RIVER FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

This newly-constructed hatchery received due notice at the opening of this report, consequently the reference now made to it will be brief, and only relate to the numbers of salmon that entered the reception-house and the mode of capturing them, and to the numbers of vitalized eggs that were laid upon the hatching-trays.

The system adopted for catching the parent salmon here is the same as that which is now used and first originated at the Newcastle establishment in Ontario: by having a reception house for the fish to enter just alongside or in connection with the hatchery.

The Dunk River presented facilities for applying this system, and arrangements were made accordingly in the erection of the breeding-house and in the building of the dam across the river, by which an extensive sluice-way or flume was attached to the latter structure, seventy feet in length by twenty feet in width. This is roofed in, and forms to all appearances a long, low shed or house, through which the whole or such portion of the water of the river can be made to run as may be found requisite to entice the salmon on their upward migration to enter it. The bottom of this long race-way or tank is floored over, and the interior is divided into several compartments made of wooden gratings or racks, which are placed in such a manner as to form a series of pens for impounding the salmon after they enter, and also for separating the males from the females for more ready trial and use when manipulating them.

The lower end or outlet of this building is arranged with two long racks, so placed as to form a cone like figure, or letter Δ upside down, leaving the small end just wide enough open to allow a salmon to pass through (upon the same principle as a rat-trap,) where, after their entrance, they become entrapped and cannot escape. Here they are obliged to remain until placed in the several compartments above described, by means of a small dip net.

The fish are confined in these pens until they become perfectly ripe for spawning, when they are operated upon, and immediately afterwards turned into the river below, down which they pass to the sea to recuperate themselves for another year's repetition of this journey, unless netted, or otherwise destroyed by their numerous enemies in the ocean. A plan showing the building, grounds, and appearance of the reception-house is appended. By this arrangement some seventy-five salmon entered the reception-house at the Dunk River hatchery; forty-five of these were females, from which were collected *four hundred and forty-five thousand eggs*. These, upon the report of Mr. Mowat, the officer in charge, are in very good condition, the loss being, so far, very trifling indeed.

In addition to this home supply of eggs, one hundred and fifty thousand were brought from the River Phillip, in Nova Scotia. These, in the transportation, or for lack of proper impregnation, met with a very serious loss, the greater part of them turning bad.

Total number of salmon laid down in the Dunk River hatchery, fall, 1879, 600,000.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

NEWCASTLE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENT.

The building and the various kinds of hatching apparatus belonging to this establishment are in first-class condition. The dams, sluices and supply ponds are in good repair, and the general arrangements internally and externally attached to the institution present an orderly and systematic appearance.

No expenditure in the way of additions or improvements has been incurred during the past year, beyond the ordinary and necessary requirements for keeping an establishment of this kind in proper working order. Some little expense will require to be made next spring, in putting up a piece of fence in front of the building, the old one being quite unsightly, and giving way.

The improvement referred to in last year's report of renewing the foundation of the reception-house was only temporarily carried out. This will therefore require to be permanently done during the coming season.

New Apparatus.

During the past year there was perfected in this hatchery a new and improved tray for fish-hatching purposes, which I feel assured will, in time, supersede all others now in use at the several hatcheries.

The tray in general use in most of the fish-breeding establishments in the United States and elsewhere, is formed with small wooden frames, with wire cloth or perforated zinc tacked on the lower side, and coated with paraffine varnish. These have been doing very good service, but the "age of improvement" has now brought out this "new tray," which possesses qualities infinitely superior to the "old one" in every sense.

The objectionable points with the ordinary tray has been, that the wooden framework made it so light and buoyant as not to sink it to the bottom of the trough, necessitating its being weighed down with small stones, or heavy substance till it became "water-logged." During this time it was found both troublesome and dangerous to handle the tray filled with eggs without the liability of shifting, and frequently spilling out the eggs.

Another objectionable feature was the amount of space lost in the troughs by the wooden frames, which are usually made of thin quarter-inch stuff. This area even on a single tray used up a considerable amount of egg room, but when applied to the large number of troughs in an extensive hatchery gave subject for much consideration as to economizing space.

Yet another drawback was felt with the "old tray" by the meshes of the wire work getting disarranged, and making openings by which many eggs and young fish would fall through and get lost, also the screening frequently becoming detached from the wooden frames, requiring frequent overhauling to prevent losses; add to this the rough uneven face of the wire meshes, which always, more or less, injured the eggs and the sack of the young fry; and finally, the destructibility of these combined wood and metal trays was quite an item of annual expense in a large hatchery.

The "new tray" overcomes all of these objections, being made wholly of heavy sheet tin, pressed into the exact shape and size required, the bottoms and ends being perforated by machinery at the stamping works.

The appearance of this tray, when finished, is not unlike an ordinary shallow kitchen pie-dish punched full of holes at the bottom and ends, the holes being of such a size as to retain the ova and yet let all sedimentary matter fall through; the end perforations allowing a free circulation of water to pass through amongst the eggs.

These tin trays, after getting a couple of coats of paraffine varnish, become as smooth and equally impervious to rust or other injurious substances from the water, and quite as indestructible as glass itself, but without its objectionable quality of easy breakage.

The size of the tray used here is 10 inches wide by 15 inches in length and three quarters of an inch deep; the perforations are a little over a sixteenth of an inch in size, with 10 holes to the square inch of the tray.

They are admirably adapted for the ova of any of the salmon family of fishes; each tray will easily accommodate a single layer of three thousand salmon eggs, and several tiers may be placed upon each other in the trays. Their cost is less than any other tray yet used in any of the hatcheries. Two thousand of these were manufactured last summer for the use of the newly-constructed nurseries. They are giving unbounded satisfaction, and may deservedly be styled the *ne plus ultra* hatching-tray in fish culture.

Fry Reared and Distributed in 1879.

The number of the several kinds of fry hatched out last season in the Newcastle Nursery amounted to *two million six hundred and two thousand seven hundred* (2,632,700), as follows:

Salmon	601,000
California Salmon.....	1,700
Salmon-Trout.....	1,130,000
Speckled Trout.....	100,000
Whitefish	800,000
Total.....	2,602,700

Salmon.

The six hundred and one thousand salmon fry were placed in the following lakes, rivers and streams in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec:

Province of Ontario.

Lakes.	Rivers.	Streams.
Ontario,	Trent,	Wilmot's,
Erie,	Saugeen,	Barber's,
Balsam,	Rouge,	Soper's,
Couchiching,	Humber,	Duffin's,
Simcoe.	Credit,	Lynd's,
	Hawkstone,	Smith's,
	Moir.	Grafton.

Some were also sent to the Magog Lakes in Quebec, and several thousand of the eggs were shipped to England.

Salmon-trout.

The fish-breeding operations at Newcastle in Ontario were commenced originally with the view to the artificial propagation of the migratory salmon of Lake Ontario, but the experiments in the rearing of this fish, together with the several kinds of apparatus that were originated in connection with this enterprise having proved to be of the most useful and practical character and being thoroughly systematized, have been since applied to the general working of all the salmon-breeding establishments in the Maritime Provinces.

Whilst large numbers of the Ontario salmon have been turned out from the Newcastle Hatchery into the waters of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, it must be understood, however, that greater attention has been given of late years to the rearing more extensively of those kinds of fishes which are held to be the really commercial product of the great lakes of the Province of Ontario, namely: the great lake-trout or salmon-trout, and the highly esteemed whitefish; this fact will be shewn by reference to the annual fishery reports to your Department, where the aggregate numbers of impregnated ova of the salmon-trout and whitefish for 1877-78 and 1879 in the two Ontario Hatcheries amounted to *sixty-three millions* and upwards, against only *two millions* of the eggs of the salmon; and in the Newcastle nursery alone the quantities of salmon-trout were nearly three times greater than the salmon.

The losses in hatching the salmon-trout fry were considerably more than with the salmon. This is accounted for by the greater amount of exposure and handling they have to undergo in the act of collecting them, many miles from land, in open boats and in all sorts of weather, and also in their long carriage by railway from Meaford on the Georgian Bay to this hatchery.

A very large number of the fry of these fish were however hatched out last spring and disposed of as follows: A *million* were carried long distances out to places in Lake Ontario, which from the formation of the rocky bottom gave indications of hiding-places and food-producing grounds for the young trout: The balance of the crop, in lots varying from five to ten thousand, were conveyed to the following lakes,

namely: Erie, Balsam, Coutchiching, Simcoe, and Kempenfelt, in Ontario; and to lakes, Megantic and Magog, in Quebec. Some of the impregnated ova were also taken by Mr. Begg to England.

Whitefish.

Some eight hundred thousand of the fry of whitefish were sent from this nursery to the following points:—

Lakes: Megantic, Magog, Massawippi, Brompton, Key-pond and St. Charles, in the Province of Quebec. The balance of half a million and more, were distributed in Lake Ontario.

Through the kind assistance of Mr. Brooks, M.P. for Sherbrooke, and other gentlemen connected with the Fish and Game Club of that city, the quota of fry sent to that section of the country was safely planted in the most eligible places for their after growth.

The fry sent to Lake St. Charles, in Quebec, were forwarded through the instrumentality of Mr. Dobell, and the Board of Trade of the City of Quebec, that body having expressed a strong desire to have introduced into the waters adjacent to their city, this highly prized species of the fresh water fishes.

A number of the whitefish fry were retained here and put in a small pond in May last, having an area of only a few feet. Their growth was very rapid, having reached the size of five and six inches when shown amongst others at the exhibit of live fish at Ottawa in September last.

SPECKLED TROUT AND CALIFORNIA SALMON.

The fry of these fish were distributed almost wholly in the waters of Ontario. A large number of the young Californians were kept over in tanks supplied with spring water. These have grown to be good sized, healthy fish, ranging from three to seven inches in length; they appear very hardy and feed voraciously upon almost any description of animal food.

The greater portion of the speckled trout fry were put into the creek and large pond which supplies the hatchery. They were planted here and there, covering a mile or two in the rapid parts of the stream, which is still sheltered by trees and brushwood, and may in this way be said to still retain somewhat of its normal state. The pond at the termination of this rapid part of the creek is large, covering about three acres, varying in depth from two to ten and twelve feet. The temperature of the water in mid summer is very high, reaching sometimes 75 and 80 degrees.

These trout fry were deposited here in order to definitely prove whether it is yet possible to grow the speckled trout in the lower parts of the creeks, and in the ponds in the frontier portions of the townships bordering upon Lake Ontario.

It is, I regret to say, becoming the seriously impressed conviction of myself, and also many thinking persons on this subject, that speckled trout must soon become a luxury of the past in the older and more cleared sections of Ontario; and although brook trout may yet be found in limited numbers in the mill-ponds and creeks, near their head sources in the interior of the country, it is because the purity of the water and its low temperature there is nearer its original or primitive state, and consequently more congenial to the nature of the trout.

But, unfortunately, these natural and essential qualities for the production of trout are soon changed, and become wholly lost after a few miles further flow of the streams from their sources, through open cleared farms (now found to be almost invariably the case), with the consequent effects upon them, from the hot rays of the sun in summer and other atmospheric influences, together with increased accumulation of sedimentary matter of various kinds. These influences combined, spreading too as the streams pursue their downward course, gather impurities innumerable, which with the now heightened temperature of the water creates the growth of infinitesimal spores of poisonous matter, so that the streams (formerly the natural

habitat of this higher order of fish) have not only become unnatural, but wholly unsuited for the growth or after development of either speckled trout or in fact any other of the species of the salmon family.

The planting of the large number of brook-trout fry in this creek, and the pond connected with it, will, in a short time, thoroughly prove the feasibility of rearing trout with any prospect of success in the sections of the county referred to.

The place and the water selected for this experiment may be taken as a fair average of the numerous creeks in the country that were once largely filled with speckled trout, but in which they have now, from various causes, become wholly exterminated.

OVA LAID DOWN DURING THE SEASON OF 1879.

California Salmon Eggs.

Through the continued courtesy of Professor Baird, United States Fishery Commissioner at Washington, another consignment of these eggs was forwarded from the United States Government Hatchery on the Pacific Coast to this establishment, in October last.

To prevent a repetition of the loss experienced last year in the transportation of these eggs by express, a messenger was despatched to meet them on their arrival at Chicago, and watch their safe carriage to this place.

In 1878 the consignment of half a million of eggs was a total failure. This season the packages containing *ninety thousand* (90,000) reached here in very good order. These with only a moderate loss since have hatched out and are now lively little fish.

Ontario Salmon Ova.

The supply of eggs obtained from these fish last autumn was less than at any time during the past six years, numbering only *three hundred and nine thousand* (309,000). This great deficit in quantity can only be accounted for at present by the fact of the extreme lowness of the water in the stream, which prevented the parent salmon from entering it as in former years.

In 1878 the run of fish in the creek was *remarkably large*, and in 1879 the numbers were *unprecedentedly small*, bearing no fair comparison whatever with runs of fish for several years back.

Urgent duties in connection with the completion of the new hatcheries in Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick called me to these places (and also to Cape Breton) during the spawning season. I was therefore unable to obtain a personal knowledge of this great falling off in the numbers of salmon entering this stream last season.

The employés of the hatchery are quite of the opinion that the extreme lowness of water from the autumn drought prevented the possibility of the salmon entering the creek. This is verified in the fact that numbers were noticed immediately at the mouth or outlet of the stream, and it is also stated that they were seen in the act of spawning on the shallow sandy beach of the lake. This latter occurrence has not hitherto been observed by any persons within my knowledge.

This circumstance of the scarcity of salmon was alike in all the streams where they have been known to enter formerly; a like falling off was experienced in the catch of salmon with nets in Lake Ontario last summer, and judging also from newspaper paragraphs, a similar phenomenon is related of the salmon fisheries last season, both on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts.

Salmon Trout Ova.

Much difficulty was experienced this year by Mr. Parker, the officer usually despatched to collect these eggs at the Georgian Bay.

The extreme rough windy weather which generally prevailed last autumn retarded his operation very seriously, not only in the collection and impregnation of the eggs, but also in the management of them afterwards.

One million two hundred and sixty four thousand eggs (1,264,000) were, however, collected and forwarded to this hatchery. These were subjected to much danger and exposure in their transportation. A fair percentage, however, are now showing signs of vitality, and a large crop of fry will no doubt be produced from these next spring.

Whitefish and Speckled Trout Eggs.

Small lots of each of these kinds of ova were obtained last fall. The whitefish eggs were got at Sandwich, and the trout eggs were received from the Tadoussac hatchery.

A large number of the former perished in transportation, and the latter arrived in very fair condition. The balance of both lots are now doing very well, the embryos being plainly visible in them.

Total number of fish ova laid down fall of 1879, in New-casile hatchery.....	2,899,000
Total number of young fry turned out spring 1879.....	2,602,700
Total amount of fry turned out since erection of establishment.....	9,277,700

Ontario Salmon.

Their nature and habits compared with the salmon of the sea, with suggestions for their capture in Lake Ontario. See supplementary remarks hereto appended.

SANDWICH WHITEFISH HATCHERY.

This institution, from its original permanent construction, continues in a good state of repair. No portion of the building other than probably the lower floor (from its constant exposure to wet) will require any outlay for some time to come, and the breeding apparatus, used inside, being principally of a metallic nature, will be found inexpensive to maintain.

The steam engine and rotary pumps have thus far proved to be of an exceptionally good character; very slight expense has yet been incurred to repair them, although the work performed by this machinery has been more than ordinarily severe, running incessantly both night and day from October till May every year.

All the other apparatus in connection with this establishment is in good keeping, and the whole institution gives evidence of order and careful attention.

As previously reported by myself and also by the officer in charge, it is of great importance to the interests of the Detroit River and Lake Erie Fisheries, that the Sandwich Hatchery should be made to perform its utmost capacity of work in the hatching out of whitefish fry.

The engine and apparatus at present in use is capable of working from twenty-five to thirty millions of eggs. This only occupies barely one-half of the area of the breeding room, which, if wholly fitted up, would give ample accommodation for seventy-five or eighty millions. To accomplish this really necessary work, either a more powerful, or an additional engine must be purchased. Three hundred new incubators, with the necessary fittings, will be required, and a conductor pipe of larger capacity must be laid down from the river to the building.

This last mentioned water conductor is a present necessity, whether increased hatching operations are carried on or not, and should be laid down early next summer. The principal outlay would be in furnishing the wooden pipe, as the labor in putting it down would be performed by the officer in charge and his assistant.

Fry turned out in 1879.

Twelve millions of young whitefish were successfully hatched out at the Sandwich Nursery last spring. These were all put into the Detroit River in mid-channel, where they were conveyed in proper vessels, without any loss whatever in transportation.

Ova laid down in 1879.

Satisfactory arrangements were made with Col. Rankin, the proprietor of the Bois Blanc Island Fisheries, by which supplies of eggs from that station might be collected. From the precariousness of all fishing operations the anticipated supply of eggs from that quarter was not obtained, as the numbers of whitefish captured there fell wonderfully short of the previous year's catch upon which the expected supply of eggs was predicated, and still more unfortunately nearly all the ova that were collected there proved worthless.

The real cause of this disaster remains as yet undiscovered, and strange to say it did not only occur with this batch of eggs, but it was similarly experienced in the supplies of ova gathered about the same time by the officers of the Michigan and Ohio state hatcheries. This I learned to be the case from information derived from a personal visit to both of these Governmental establishments, to ascertain if possible the cause of this general misfortune with the whitefish eggs. Nothing further, however, was elucidated than the fact that the percentage of loss at the Michigan Nursery was unprecedentedly great, and at the Ohio hatchery it was found to be much greater.

Realising at once the unpleasantness of closing the establishment at Sandwich for a whole season, another effort to stock the hatchery with eggs was made, which, under the circumstances resulted very successfully. It was then the 2nd of December, a period at which it could hardly be expected to gather eggs, as the usual spawning season had passed by, but just at this time Mr. Gauthier was about removing his stock of whitefish from the several pens under his control to his Petet Côte pond for greater convenience and safety till later on, so that he might take advantage of the winter's higher prices. Therefore arrangements were at once made with him by which such of these fish as might be found still to have eggs within them should be manipulated, for which privilege he was to be recompensed. The venture proved very satisfactory as some fifteen millions of eggs were secured in this way, a fair proportion of which are now showing evident signs of fruitfulness.

Total number of whitefish ova laid down in 1879.....	18,000,000.
Total number of fry turned out spring of 1879.....	12,000,000.
Grand total of young fry distributed from this establishment since opening	48,440,000.

In concluding this summary of operations at the Sandwich Hatchery, I feel called upon to reiterate my previously recorded convictions in reference to the whitefish fisheries on the Detroit River, which in every successive year, from personal observation and practical study of the subject, have become more firmly impressed upon my mind as being correct.

The practice hitherto pursued and upheld at the present day of constantly killing the whitefish during their breeding season must sooner or later exterminate them, not only from the Detroit River, but also from all other waters where the same system is pursued. This much to be deplored result has been already largely verified by the long continuance of a similar unnatural procedure on all the whitefish grounds in Lake Ontario.

If therefore this unwise and destructive policy must and shall be persevered in by the people of this country, but one alternative is open by which this valuable fish may not become extirpated, and it behooves the people and the Government of the day whose guardians they are (or ought to be), of the present and future wealth of this country, to see this proposed remedy rigidly and vigorously enforced, by encouraging,

and if found necessary, forcing those who are engaged in fishing operations to join with the proper authorities in saving to the utmost from destruction the eggs of such mature fish as may be taken during their gravid or pregnant state.

This would be no difficult work to perform by a process of "farming or seeding" the waters with the ova thus taken, after being properly impregnated, and by carrying out on a gigantic scale the now well-known and fully recognized methods of propagating fish by artificial means.

Every fishermen within the district where it may be found necessary to apply this system should be unswervingly compelled under the liberty which he obtains to fish, to comply with some such regulation, which should be enforced by the most stringent oversight of a few skilled officers possessing the knowledge sufficient to instruct or direct these fishermen in the work of impregnating the ova of fish so taken, and of planting them in such places as shall be pointed out; and, also, of assisting to furnish supplies of eggs for the Hatching Houses for artificial rearing.

By some well devised plan of this kind, a portion of the *tens of millions of ripe fruit-bearing eggs* could be husbanded and made to yield fish, all of these ova at the present time are cruelly destroyed by the avarice of the fishermen, who are backed in their sinister work by the partisanship of too many leading public men, who again in their turn are found importuning the authorities of the land to allow these greedy fishermen to blindly continue a course, destroying alike their own interests in the end, and exterminating a valuable source of food and wealth, which should be maintained as a lasting heritage, not only for the present, but also for the future inhabitants of the whole country.

SCHEDULES AND REPORTS.

The several tables and forms relating to the numbers, description and distribution of the fish-eggs and fry referred to in this report, as also the reports of the officers in charge of the several hatcheries, will be found hereto annexed.

Before closing this report of the transactions of the year, I desire to make favorable mention of the efficiency of the several officers now in charge of the fish-breeding establishments in the Dominion under my superintendency. The practical experience which they have now gained, which is so essential to the successful and economical working of fish hatcheries of the nature and extent of those now in operation under your Department, warrants me in stating that these institutions being now under the care of skilled hands, their success may be looked forward to, in the future, with much satisfaction.

I desire, also, to respectfully suggest that the several officers now in charge of the various hatcheries, as well as those who may be appointed hereafter, should be placed on some footing of permanency; and that skill, ability, close attention to the work, and good conduct should be their guarantee for promotion, believing that a system of this kind will add materially to the greater success of this branch of your Department.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

SAML. WILMOT,

Superintendent Fish-Culture for Canada.

NEWCASTLE, ONT., Dec. 31st, 1879.

EXTRACTS FROM OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following extracts, taken from the reports of the local fishery officers, are here given as touching upon the subject of artificial fish-culture in Ontario:—

Overseer Boismier, of the Detroit River division, says that: "The catch of white-fish shows an increase of 31,900 lbs. over that of 1878. This is a most cheerful result

in view of the steady falling-off which has been experienced during the last ten years." Mr. Boismier has no hesitation in attributing this beneficial result to the fish-breeding operations begun at Sandwich in 1876, under the supervision of Mr. Samuel Wilmot. The oldest fishermen also say that they never saw so many young whitefish in the river."

Overseer Kerr, of Niagara River and Lake Ontario division, reports: "A large increase in the catch of whitefish in his division when compared with that of 1878. He states that these fish were so numerous during the season of 1879, that at his suggestion the fishermen limited their fishing to three days in the week, so as to avoid glutting the markets and losing their fish. This remarkable increase Mr. Kerr attributes to artificial culture, carried on under the superintendence of the Government. He also reports the number of breeding salmon in the streams this season being smaller than usual. Quite a number of young salmon were accidentally caught in nets or seines during the summer and liberated alive."

Overseer Wilkins, of Bay Quinté division, reports that: "Young salmon were seen in the River Trent in large numbers, some were also seen in Stoco Lake and Hog Lake, up the Moira River, being the growth of the salmon fry put in those waters by Mr. Wilmot, thus establishing the practicability of fish-breeding."

TABLE showing Number of Fry and Vitalized Ova in the several Fish Nurseries in Canada, in the Year 1879.

Fish Hatcheries.	Fry distributed in Spring of 1879.					Eggs laid down in Fall of 1879.						
	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.	Total.	Salmon.	California Salmon.	Salmon Trout.	Speckled Trout.	Whitefish.	Total.
Newcastle, Ont.	601,000	1,700	1,100,000	100,000	800,000	2,602,700	309,000	86,000	1,264,000	40,000	1,200,000	2,899,000
Sandwich do ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000,000	12,000,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,000,000	18,000,000
Tadoussac, Que.	1,250,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,250,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,500,000
Gaspé do ..	1,597,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,597,000	850,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	850,000
Restigouche do ..	1,470,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,470,000	1,500,000	.....	.....	100,000	.....	1,500,000
Bedford, N.S.....	1,740,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,740,000	1,400,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,400,000
Miramichi, N.B..	1,025,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,025,000	1,010,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,010,000
St. John Riv. N.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	320,000
Dunk Riv'r, P.E.I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	600,000
Totals, 1879....	7,683,000	1,700	1,100,000	100,000	12,800,000	21,684,700	7,489,000	86,000	1,264,000	140,000	19,200,000	28,079,000

SAMUEL WILMOT,
Superintendent.

TABLE shewing the places where, and the years in which, the several Fish Hatcheries have been erected; also, the numbers of Eggs laid down, and Fry turned out from each establishment, annually, since they were built.

Year.	Newcastle.		Restigouche.		Miramichi.		Gaspé.		Tadoussac.		Bedford.		Sandwich.		Dunk River.		St. John River.	
	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.	Eggs.	Fry.
1868 to	1500000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1872....	500000	1070000	120000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1873....	800000	350000	880000	100000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1874....	1000000	650000	3100000	600000	150000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1875....	1750000	700000	800000	300000	60000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1876....	3300000	1300000	1204000	690000	710000	320000	1200000	70000	1100000	150000	1100000	395000	10000000	8000000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1877....	3841000	2603000	1585000	1015700	1250000	665700	1650000	750000	1375000	707000	1450000	1000000	10000000	8000000	.....	.....	.....	.....
1878....	2839000	2602700	1500000	1470000	1010000	1025000	850000	1597000	1500000	1250000	1400000	1740000	18000000	12000000	600000	.....	320000	.....
1879....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.	155900000	*9277700	6399000	4085000	5180000	2280000	4720000	3558000	5575000	3347000	6800000	4535000	79000000	48440000	600000	.....	320000	.....

NOTE.—The "Fry" column under each hatchery denotes the number hatched from "Egg" column of previous year, thus: the fry on the line of 1874 are from eggs on the line of 1873.

* These figures include salmon, salmon-trout and whitefish fry.

Total number of salmon and salmon-trout fry hatched since opening of hatcheries. 27,082,700 Average 76½ per cent.
do whitefish fry hatched out at the Sandwich Nursery..... 48,440,000 do 79½

Grand total of young fish raised at all of the establishments..... 75,522,700

Total number of eggs on the hatching-trays at the present time..... 28,079,000

do ova lost from all sources since commencement..... 20,882,300

Grand total of fish eggs collected since opening..... 124,484,000

31st December, 1879.

REPORTS OF THE SEVERAL OFFICERS IN CHARGE OF THE FISH-BREEDING ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA FOR THE YEAR 1879.

SANDWICH HATCHERY.

SANDWICH, December 31st, 1879.

The Honorable J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I now beg to submit for your favorable consideration the following report in relation to the Sandwich whitefish hatchery.

Last year I stated that some fifteen millions of eggs were put in the hatching cans.

The fry commenced to hatch on the 10th of March, and shortly after this date the first lot was let loose in the river. From the 21st of March, young fry were turned out every day (more or less) up to April the 12th, when the last lot was distributed. The majority of the fry were taken from the reception tank in large cans and carried to the river, and then taken in a boat out to the channel bank and let go.

A great many persons not acquainted with fish culture have been writing that the eggs of the whitefish hatch too early in the hatchery, and that the temperature of the water in the breeding room is much higher than that in the river, where the fish deposit their eggs naturally. Some think the hatching should be kept back a few weeks longer by putting ice in the tanks. Most people know that the Detroit River is full of ice a'l winter, and therefore, it is impossible to keep the water colder in the house than it is in the river. As I kept a correct account of the temperature of the water, both in the river and the breeding room, during the months of March and April. I send the figures herewith, and it will be found that the temperature was exactly the same with the water in the hatching cans in the house and in the Detroit River, from March the 1st to April 6th, which was the last day of hatching out of the young whitefish. The thermometer gave in both places the same figures every day, the average throughout the time being 33 and 34 degrees. Therefore, you will see that as the temperature of the water in the breeding cans and the river was the same, there could be no difference in the time of hatching out the eggs in either place.

The summer was spent in keeping everything about the place in good order, and in getting things in readiness for this season's operations.

Your Department had some understanding with Colonel Rankin about getting a supply of eggs from his fishery for this hatchery, and, I must say that he did everything in his power to assist us in the undertaking. We were not so successful in getting a large supply of eggs from his fishery as we expected. We got in all twelve millions of eggs from Bois Blanc fishery. There was only one-third of the fish caught this season that there was last year, and what eggs we did get from there all went bad (with the exception of two millions) in about three days after they were laid down. I notified Mr. Wilmot of what had happened and he came up to find out what the difficulty was. He visited the Michigan State hatchery in order to learn all he could about the loss of eggs, and found they had only about one third of the eggs they usually got, the rest having all turned bad. Mr. Wilmot also visited the Ohio State hatchery at Toledo, and found the same difficulty there, that they had lost nearly all of theirs, about 27,000,000 out of 30,000,000 that they had gathered. After sustaining this big loss at our own hatchery, and the men had returned from the spawning grounds and no more fish were being caught, we had almost given up hopes of getting any more eggs. It happened that

Mr. Charles Gauthier had some 19,000 fish at his different stations, and was going to remove all these fish alive to his pond at "Petit Côté." As Mr. Wilmot was determined to get eggs for the house, he told me to see Mr. Gauthier and make arrangements with him for spawning the fish as they were removed to his pond, and I bargained with Mr. Gauthier to allow him at the rate of (\$10) ten dollars per hundred fish for all the spawning fish and for those we might kill in handling.

In spawning the fish we killed eight hundred out of the nineteen thousand, and got in the neighbourhood of eighteen millions of eggs, at this date a very large proportion are shewing the embryos. We never can hatch as large a percentage of eggs, especially when they are taken so late in the season and from small fish. In this second lot of eggs the percentage was about the same as usual up to the 20th of the month. We lost a large number about the 23rd; since then I cannot see that we have lost anything of much importance. I had two cans of eggs expressly picked out at that date (23rd December) to see how many would go bad, and have only lost in the two cans, containing each 100,000, about 4,000 eggs, and have come to the conclusion that we will have no further loss of any importance this season.

The fish caught here this season were much smaller than the usual run of whitefish of the Detroit River. There were hundreds of young whitefish caught that would not weigh more than half a pound.

I hope your Department will see proper to lay down at least sixty million eggs next season. To do this we will require a larger supply pipe from the river, and also a larger engine. I also hope your Department will allow a trial to be made to hatch a quantity of the pickerel eggs here in the spring, as they will not interfere with the hatching of the whitefish. Mr. Gauthier says the pickerel eggs can be got in millions near Port Huron.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES NEVIN,

Officer in Charge.

GASPE HATCHERY.

GASPÉ BASIN, 31st December, 1879.

The Hon. JAMES C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I beg to submit to you an account of the operations connected with the Fish-breeding Establishment here during the past year.

The salmon ova in the building last winter did remarkably well; the loss was trifling throughout the period of hatching.

The young fish commenced hatching out on the 9th of May, and came out rapidly after that date.

The distribution of the fry commenced on the 3rd of June, and ended on the 30th, and the result was successful.

On the 16th of June, I removed thirty-five thousand young fish to Grand River in large cans with patent covers for ice. I left by steamer "City of St. John" at 4 o'clock, a.m., and landed inside the mouth of the river at 8.35 the same morning. I took a scow, three men, and horse, and went up stream seven miles and had the satisfaction of finding that the fish had carried splendidly; they were planted at different places in the river. Finding the lessees' guardian going up river with his canoe three miles further, I sent one can of fish with him to be placed above, as we could get no further with the scow.

On the 22nd of June, I started again by the same steamer. I sent ashore eight cans of fry at Grand River, and proceeded myself to Grand Pabos with twelve cans containing about fifteen thousand fry. I planted these very well and with scarcely any loss, having taken a good supply of ice and renewed the perforated covers with some on the way up. The people at Pabos were surprised to see the young looking so lively. Unfortunately the only scow available for the purpose at this place is too large and heavy for our work, and in consequence it takes a much larger time to get up the river and needs extra men. It would therefore be advisable to have a small scow built there, suitable for the purpose. On the 30th of June, I sent three cans with about ten thousand fry to Mr. McIsaac, to be placed in the main river of Pabos, and on the 1st of July he wrote me as follows:—"I received three cans of young salmon, per steamer, and placed them one, two and three miles above the old dam of the west river, yesterday, and there were only two dead out of the lot; all of the fry were in excellent condition and quite smart. We had to carry the canoes over land at the old mill-dam, and cut a passage in order to pass the flat, the gaps being filled with drift wood. It is a great pity the gap is not wider in order to allow salmon to get up. I, however, planted the young salmon to my satisfaction."

The number of young fry placed in each river is as follows:—

Dartmouth River.....	650,000
York "	370,000
St. John "	360,000
Malbay "	90,000
Grand "	67,000
Grand Pabos River.....	50,000
Grand Pabos River, West.....	10,000
Total.....	1,597,000

Besides the above-mentioned places of distribution, about fifty thousand were placed in the pond at the establishment, and eight thousand carried to the North West Lake as an experiment.

The operations connected with the netting of the parent fish were not so successful as last year, owing to their not being as many salmon running up the river as former years. I append a statement of the number of salmon caught, and the date on which they were taken. On the 29th May I placed the first fish caught in the pond, and on the 18th July the last one was taken.

June 24th.....	Rain storm, nets taken up.
July 10th and 11th.	Set nets.
July 23rd.....	Rain storm.
July 24th.....	Took up nets.

After the above-mentioned last date I took up the nets, as the river kept very high, making it impossible to set the nets again.

I may state that out of the one hundred and twelve parent fish captured this season and placed in the pond, not one died during the summer. The fish were seined and put in the cribs ready for manipulation on the 10th day of October; some eggs were taken the same day. There were in all a total of one hundred and twelve fish, eighty-seven females and twenty-five males, also four females and eight males in the lower pond, making a grand total of one hundred and twenty-four parent salmon for spawning purposes.

Although some of the fish gave their ova well at first trial many of them were very late, and it was the first week in November before all the fish were manipulated, the weather at the time being very cold.

The fish were all taken around to the main river by scow, and appeared quite lively and healthy. The number of ova taken was as reported to your Department,

eight hundred and fifty thousand, all of which are at the present time looking well, with the exception of twelve trays which met with an accident on the way down from the pond, by the craft sticking on a stump or a log, thereby throwing the box containing the trays on its side and injuring some of the eggs.

The lessee of the Dartmouth River seems to be much opposed to the present system of netting parent salmon by the Department, for the purpose of fish-breeding. He need not be under any apprehension of losing good sport on the river, as the fact shewing that Messrs. Barnes and Guild caught last year sixty-five salmon with the fly, and other anglers seventeen, making in all eighty-two salmon taken with the fly and two hundred and thirty-two captured by the Department, is a sufficient proof that there is not a scarcity of salmon in the river. There is no doubt that netting is the only way for us to obtain our supply of parent fish for spawning purposes. Catching salmon up stream in the autumn months is not only uncertain, but very expensive, and is attended with much difficulty, besides having to run the risk of injuring the ova should the weather be cold, which is generally the case in the spawning season. I should, therefore, urge upon your Department the necessity of continuing the system which, for the past two years, has been done by netting the fish in June. The proof of this successful system is plainly shewn by the fact that only *four* fish died out of *two hundred and thirty-two* taken out last season, and *not one* having died out of *one hundred and twelve* caught this season. It would be impossible to have healthier or finer-looking salmon than those captured by the netting system during the past two years. The best kind of dip-net to use in removing fish from the net to the scow, is made of strong wrapper, or bagging, with many holes for the water to run through, as a net, no matter how small the mesh may be it is apt to injure the fish, on account of the small knots coming in contact with their gills and eyes.

The troughs and trays were properly dried and varnished during the summer. The pipes carrying off the water from the troughs were found very defective, and have been changed and renewed. I had a large window placed in the rear of the establishment in order to admit of taking in the pond scow, canoes, or other crafts, as there was ample space above, and it preserves them from the weather. A new scow will be necessary next year for spawning operations, and should be made this winter. Four tons of coal have been purchased, and the establishment is in first-class working order.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

PHILIP VIBERT, JR.,

Officer in Charge.

RESTIGOUCHE DEE SIDE HATCHERY,

31st December, 1879.

The Honorable J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As no provision was made for any permanent improvement at this establishment the present season, and as the building is not worth putting any expense upon, I have merely endeavoured to keep it in such condition as will ensure the safe keeping of ova during the coming season.

Owing to last spring's heavy freshets the Indian House Brook overflowed the dam at the west end, tearing out the gravel and silt, filling up the pond, and making a new channel. In order to prevent such an occurrence again, I put up two hundred feet of cedar cribbing six feet high, backing it up with gravel, cleaning the

pond out, and making a roll-way in front. I also put a wing dam at the upper end and turned the channel of the Brook fair for the floom, and I am now perfectly confident of its future success.

Early in August I placed in the pond seven fish, which I caught with the fly, and fully intended placing a quantity in it about the 1st of September, but owing to the condition of the river, and the heavy floods during the months of August and September, I was unable to do so. From the 28th of September to the 20th of October, being favored with fine weather, and the river falling, and by going ten miles above Lefurgys, (at Kedgwick) I was enabled to capture ninety-nine females and forty seven males, which with five in the pond, made in all one hundred and fifty-one fish. Only one female died, but I took her eggs as they were ripe. The fish caught were smaller than usual, owing to their being the last run, but from them I took over nine hundred thousand eggs. I packed them in moss and sent them to Dee Side as they were taken; they now look to be in fine condition. My son took charge of the house at Dee Side. In thirteen nights he succeeded in taking one hundred and nineteen fish, sixty-six females and and fifty-three males, from which he got six hundred thousand eggs, in all two hundred and seventy fish; one hundred and sixty-five females, and one hundred males, which gave fully one million five hundred thousand eggs, or nearly ten thousand ova per fish. This large quantity of ova has very much crowded the house, the trays being two and three tiers deep; this makes the moving of the trays very difficult to perform. My experience leads me to say that trays of eggs should not be moved if possible, for the first thirty days, as the slightest motion has a tendency to adde the ova. The house, in my belief, will be found too small for safety in the spring. Last year I had to move half a million of ova in the month of May to the river. I placed them in small cribs without much loss, in order to ease the house, but I cannot recommend it as being very safe to do so.

I found the trout I caught during the summer were not going to give but little ova, hardly one in ten giving any. They seemed to me to have spawned sometime during the spring. I, therefore, left Dee Side on the 22nd of October, and with two men went up to a small lake near Salmon Lake, where there are trout of very fine quality, much superior to those of the river or estuary trout. Notwithstanding the very cold and disagreeable weather which prevailed, I succeeded in obtaining over seventy thousand ova; these, with the few taken in September from the river trout, will make nearly one hundred thousand trout eggs in the house. Owing to the distance and difficulty in carrying these eggs, and being a week packed, and the excessive cold also being injurious to them, I expect a loss of fifteen or twenty per cent. However, as orders were given to obtain them if at all possible, I did the best I could.

Since writing the above, I respectfully beg to inform you that, after careful examination, I am satisfied that this hatchery contains one million six hundred thousand perfect ova; less loss so far has been experienced than in any other year, having lost up to the present date only twenty-eight thousand. As has been already reported, parent fish were not so numerous this season as usual, and extra exertions had to be made to obtain the quantity. Two reasons may be given for this apparent scarcity: excessive netting in the Bay of Chaleurs and tidal waters, and very high water in August, which would have a tendency of allowing the fish to run higher up the river. Although on this point I have grave doubts of its correctness, as fish were nearly as plentiful on the lower bars as they were sixty miles above, but to prevent a recurrence of the scarcity of breeding-fish up river, I would urge as a remedy the further extension of the weekly close-time for twelve hours longer, making the time forty-eight hours instead of thirty-six. As to the danger in the hatchery from over-crowding, I beg to say that with less ova last year I had to relieve it by filling my distributing boats and placing them out in the river; owing to the difficulty of graduating the proper supply of water in the boats and keeping the fish clean, this plan was not very satisfactory, as more loss was experienced than in the hatchery. That the Restigouche is the proper place for the whole supply of fry raised here is undoubted, and only confirms my previous impressions and reports.

The Bay of Chaleur is the great salmon emporium of the Maritime Provinces and the Restigouche River (with its tributaries) is the key, and notwithstanding the assertions and cold water thrown by some fishermen and others on artificial fish-breeding, I am thoroughly convinced that the great and continuous increase of salmon in this bay and estuary, is mainly due to the abundant supply of ova hatched since 1873 from this establishment.

Owing to the continual settling of the hatchery, combined with the action of the frost on the foundation, difficulty is experienced in keeping the troughs level, and it is *absolutely necessary*, if fish-breeding is to be continued here, that provision be made for a new building.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed) JOHN MOWAT.

Officer in Charge.

MIRAMICHI HATCHERY.

SOUTH ESK, MIRAMICHI, December 31st, 1879.

The Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—The numbers of salmon fry hatched out at the Miramichi Hatchery in the spring of 1879, are as follows: 1,020,000. They were distributed in the following rivers as stated below:—

North Miramichi.....	200,000
South ".....	150,000
Little South-West.....	120,000
Napan River.....	75,000
Black River.....	75,000
Shediac River.....	50,000
Tabusintac River.....	60,000
Sevogle River.....	60,000
Burnt Church River.....	60,000
Bartibog River.....	60,000
Salmon River.....	40,000
Canaan River.....	30,000
Renous River.....	40,000
Total	<u>1,020,000</u>

During the summer season all necessary repairing was done about the house and ponds.

In the fall of 1879, three hundred and ninety-nine parent salmon were procured, all of which were placed in the pond, but owing to the high tide on the 29th October last, a large number of them escaped, as the tide raised two feet over the dam, thus making it impossible to save the fish. However, I succeeded in getting from those fish remaining in the pond 850,000 healthy eggs, and having laid them down in the troughs I started for the Main South-West River, where I succeeded in getting fifty-two salmon, which gave me 160,000 more good eggs. I carried the eggs home in a waggon and found great difficulty in keeping the eggs from freezing on the way to the hatchery, but having arrived there I found them all right. This lot was also laid down in the hatching-troughs, making in all upwards of one million healthy eggs in

the Miramichi establishment. The eggs are progressing favorably up to the present time without much loss. The pond will not require much repairs this season, but the reception-house ought to be moved down the stream a short distance, as the parent fish cannot get up in time of low water. If the house was at the head of back-water it would save the trouble of carrying the manipulated fish down to the tide-way in order to let them loose. There could be a box floated to the lower end of the house, and in the event of the fish having been spawned, they might be put in the box and towed down to the sluice-way of the pond and turned out without much handling. The proposed house would not cost more than \$25 or \$30, with my own help in building it. The hatching-house will require some repairs, and I am of the opinion that the clap-boards will need taking off the lower storey, and the necessary boards put on and covered with tar paper before replacing the clap-boards.

It will be necessary to buy or build a small scow for the work of catching fish, as it costs more to hire one for a season than a new one would cost, and would last us for five years.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

ISAAC SHEASGREEN,

Officer in Charge.

BEDFORD HATCHERY.

BEDFORD, 31st December, 1879.

The Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor, herewith, to submit, for the consideration of your Department, the following statement of the results of my labours at the Bedford Fish-Breeding Establishment during the past year.

As stated in my last annual report, the number of ova laid down in the house, last fall, was two million two hundred and fifty thousand (2,250,000). Of these, one million seven hundred and forty thousand (1,740,000) were successfully deposited in the following rivers, as per instructions received from your Department:

Sackville River, Halifax Co.....	200,000
Musquodoboit “	240,000
Shubenacadie “	50,000
Big Salmon “	20,000
Little Salmon “	20,000
Moshers “	20,000
Nine Mile “	20,000
Pennant “	20,000
Indian “	20,000
Ingraham “	20,000
Gays “	20,000
Total.....	670,000
Meander River, Hants Co	40,000
Windsor “	40,000
Kennetcook “	30,000
Herbert “	40,000
Total.....	150,000

Cornwallis River, Kings Co.....	40,000
Gaspereau " "	40,000
Total.....	80,000
Philip River, Cumberland Co.....	140,000
Wallace " "	40,000
Pugwash " "	20,000
Maccan " "	20,000
Truch " "	20,000
Total.....	240,000
East River, Pictou Co.....	60,000
West " "	150,000
Middle " "	60,000
Sutherland River "	40,000
Total.....	310,000
Salmon River, Colchester Co	80,000
Stewiacke " "	40,000
North " "	40,000
Debert " "	20,000
Ishgonish " "	20,000
Folly " "	20,000
	220,000
Annapolis River, Annapolis Co.....	50,000
La Have " "	20,000
Total.....	70,000
Total distribution.....	1,740,000

This branch of the work was attended with very satisfactory success, and the young fish were deposited in the rivers in a healthy condition.

Collection of Ova.

The past autumn being very unfavourable to my operations, owing to extreme cold weather and severe storms, I was unable to secure my usual number of spawning fish. Fishing was prosecuted on the same rivers as in former years, with the following results:

Rivers fished.	Salmon caught.	Ova obtained.
Musquodoboit River	188	9000,000
West " "	72	465,000
Philip " "	87	525,000
Sackville " "	11	60,000
Totals	358	1,950,000

Of this number one million, four hundred thousand eggs were laid down in the hatchery, while, in accordance with instructions received from Mr. Samuel Wilmot, one hundred and seventy-five thousand eggs were conveyed to the Dunk River Hatchery, and a further number of three hundred and seventy-five thousand were

taken to the hatchery on the St. John River, N.B. Among those laid down in this hatchery, a very serious loss has been met with during the last ten days, one lot of our hundred and fifty thousand eggs, taken from the Musquodoboit River having proved lifeless. This loss is confined entirely to this particular lot, and, as far as I am able to determine, is due to the extreme cold to which these eggs were subjected during transportation to the hatchery. This unusual occurrence has reduced my stock to the present time to about nine hundred thousand ova. In these the embryo is now visible, and I hope to succeed in hatching a large proportion of them. During the past year, by the authority of your Department, the reception-tanks, spawning-sheds, and other appliances were enlarged, rebuilt or otherwise improved as they required, and I now have ample space to accommodate all the parent salmon I will require for the use of this establishment in future. Having informed your Department in my letter of the 12th December, as to the nature of the above improvement, and as to the details pertaining to the prosecution of the work, it will, I presume, be unnecessary to relate them here.

The condition of this hatchery with all its appliances is in all respects satisfactory, and no outlay for repairs or improvements will be required during the next year, and with a more favorable season I hope to secure a much larger number of ova in future.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed) A. B. WILMOT,

Officer in Charge.

ST. JOHN RIVER HATCHERY.

RAPID DES FEMMES, 31st December, 1879.

The Honorable J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit to you my report of the operations conducted here during the year 1879, which, as they are yet incomplete, will be necessarily brief.

I am glad to state, that on my arrival here to take charge on the 25th of November last, I found the hatchery in every respect fitted for the purpose for which it was designed. Substantially built, handsome in appearance, replete with the most perfect apparatus, and admirably furnished with pure water, it now only needs ample supplies of ova to ensure its future success. The site of the building is most suitable, being adjacent to the St. John River, and in the near vicinity (as I have ascertained), of favorable localities for securing parent salmon. An additional advantage of this locality is the admirable water supply, which is obtained from a brook, having its origin in a small lake about seven miles north-west of the hatchery, flowing from which, and in its course being augmented by numerous springs, it reaches a point above, two hundred yards west of the hatchery, where it falls over a perpendicular cliff fifty yards high, into a ravine. Immediately above the cascade a dam is thrown across the stream, and sufficient water is conveyed through a race-way or aqueduct to a small supply pond, and thence through an underground iron pipe to the works within the building. This water is, in my opinion, eminently adapted for fish-breeding purposes, being pure in its origin, even in its temperature, and almost entirely free from alluvial deposit, so much so as to render the washing of the eggs an operation of very rare necessity. Near the hatchery where the brook widens, a timber dam of cedar has been erected, forming an ample and convenient reception-pond for the parent fish.

On my arrival here, I found laid down in the hatchery, 195,000 salmon ova, the balance of a lot brought by Mr. A. B. Wilmot (of the Bedford Basin establishment) on 18th November. On inspecting them, I was at once impressed with the conviction that they were of very indifferent character, and subsequent observation has sustained me in that opinion. On the 23th the same officer arrived with 120,000 ova, which was very much superior to the others, being brighter in color and much even in size and shape. These have also justified my first impression of them. I have kept a separate record of both lots of ova, the percentage of loss, both *en route* here and subsequently, being much higher on the first than on the second parcel. The present result is shown on the tabulated statement hereto appended, to which I respectfully direct your attention.

The embryo is now apparent in most of those last received, from which I anticipate a very successful hatch, and also a considerable number of the first lot, of which I am not, however, so sanguine. With regard to the apparatus used in this hatchery, I may refer to the trays, which I think far superior to the zinc and wire ones to which I have been accustomed. The absence of the wood frame saves considerable space, and the smooth and polished surface of the metal lessens friction and its consequent detrimental effects on the delicate organization of the egg in its early stages.

To sum up, the excellent location of the building, and its interior arrangements with the never failing-water supply, are such as, under competent management, should ensure next year most gratifying results.

Though the operations in this establishment have not this season been on an extended scale, I have by studying to "be faithful over a few things," sought to secure a continuance of the trust reposed in me.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. BARBER,

Officer in Charge.

NEWCASTLE HATCHERY.

NEWCASTLE ONT., 12th March, 1880.

Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries,
Ottawa.

SIR,—As this winter has been of rather an unusual kind on account of its mildness and almost constant rains, thereby caused the eggs laid down in the establishment to be constantly covered with sediment, I thought it my duty as Caretaker, to give you the following account of the water and its unusual temperature. There has been so many freshets here this season that the water has been more or less muddy all the time, causing a great amount of sediment to be carried down and laid upon the eggs in the houses, even when washed in the morning they would be covered again in a few hours. On several occasions when not having been washed for two or three days there was a half inch or more dirt upon them. There has often been a period of from four to five days, when it was impossible to see the eggs or be able to tell whether there were fish in the glass aquariums or not, on account of the dirty black color of the water running through the pipes. The water has been so dirty for the past three weeks that it has been necessary to wash the eggs nearly every day. This we have to do, as the eggs require to be kept clean at this stage of hatching. The eggs are now shewing signs of hatching out, and are much further advanced at this date than in former years; this, I suppose, is due to the unusual

warm temperature of the water this winter. We have placed about one-half of the young California salmon in the spring water tanks and they are doing extremely well and growing much faster than those left in the creek water of the house; their rapid growth, I believe, is particularly due on account of the spring water in the tanks being freer from sediment. The eggs in the house at present are looking well, and I think in a short time a very large proportion of them will be living fish. The speckled trout are nearly all hatched out and are doing well. The whitefish are also commencing to break their shell and I think will turn out well. The large fish hatched last season in the spring water tanks are growing much faster than those kept in the aquaria in the house, although they all have the same amount of feed and attention. Everything in connection with the establishment is in good working order, but it is almost impossible to keep things looking as clean as I would wish as there is so much dirty water running through the building.

Before closing, allow me to make a few suggestions respecting the difficulty I had in gathering the salmon-trout ova from Georgian Bay for this establishment. When I arrived there last fall the fish were not ready to spawn, but as soon as they were I got men and went to work gathering the ova, but the weather came on so rough that the fishermen often had to return without having lifted their nets. This rough weather would often last for several days at a time, therefore the eggs cannot be expected to be as good, nor is it possible to save so large a percentage when the fish in the nets are so exposed to the storms, and battering against the rocks for several days. If the nets could have been lifted every day the percentage of loss would have been much less. It is very necessary to have men employed in this work who have had some experience in gathering ova, as it is often almost impossible to keep the eggs in the pans so rough is the weather, causing the boats to be knocked about, and besides running a great risk of being frost-bitten, as the water in the pans was often frozen over before reaching the shore. I think that there might be a better way of getting salmon-trout ova from the upper lakes, by way of taking the parent fish in pound nets and keeping them in some prepared pond, or other enclosure, until such time as they are ready to spawn. In the present system the fish are often strangled, having hung by the gills for days before they could be got at, on account of the severity of the weather; whereas, by the proposed system of pound nets, we would be sure of the ova being good. In this manner I think the expense of gathering the salmon-trout ova from Georgian Bay would be very much lessened.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

(Signed),

WILLIAM PARKER,

Caretaker.

ONTARIO SALMON.

SPECIAL REPORT.

To the Hon. J. C. POPE,
Minister of Marine and Fisheries.

SIR,—I beg to submit for your consideration the following special report on the origin of fish-culture and some of the practical results obtained in fish-breeding in Ontario, and particularly with regard to Ontario salmon, containing also some suggestions respecting the best modes of capturing them.

It will be unnecessary to give lengthened details here concerning the origin of artificial fish-culture in Ontario, as it will be found related in the regular annual reports to your Department; unless to mention that its first inception originated with the undersigned as an amateur on a very small scale in 1866-67, by experiments

with a small spring of water conducted through his dwelling-house, the object at the time being to obtain practical knowledge concerning the habits of the salmon and their modes of reproduction.

The first experiment tried was by collecting a few hundred eggs from the bed of a creek, where a few odd salmon were yet found to enter. These ova were transferred to the cellar of the house, where a small stream of water was made to pass through a trough in which gravel was placed, to represent as nearly as possible the bed of the natural stream. The experiments proving satisfactory, were continued the following years, and were brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Crown Lands, under whose jurisdiction the fisheries interests of the country were managed. By this means, aided by the active co-operation of Mr. Whitcher, the chief officer of the Fisheries branch, artificial fish-culture became recognized as deserving of some public aid to assist in enlarging the experiments already begun by private enterprise.

This novel work was then pursued more extensively, and in 1869 additional aid was granted, and the results of the experiments proved to be of a very satisfactory character. This year the Government appointed a special Commission to investigate and report upon the work of artificial fish-culture as carried on at Newcastle in Ontario. Mr. Whitcher, Commissioner of Fisheries, and Mr. Venning, Inspector of Fisheries for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, were commissioned to visit the establishment, and after a minute inspection and close investigation into all matters connected with the industry, reported favorably, as will be seen by reference to their report published in the Marine and Fisheries Report for the year 1869 (page 66, Fisheries appendices). Messrs. Whitcher and Venning, having dealt with the subject intelligently and in a practical manner, concluded their remarks as follows:—"We cannot close this brief report without bearing cheerful witness to the untiring zeal, practical intelligence and ingenious industry which has enabled Mr. Wilmot to surmount difficulties and brave discouragements necessarily attending the experiments which he has so persistently pursued to a successful conclusion; and we beg leave respectfully to commend his interesting and useful labors—promising extensive benefit to our fishery interests—to such substantial recognition on the part of the Government as they deserve."

From this period artificial fish-breeding made rapid progress, being vigorously applied in a practical way under the directions of the Fisheries Department to other portions of the Dominion. In 1873, two establishments were built, one on the Miramichi River, in New Brunswick, the other on the Restigouche River, for the joint interests of the Provinces of New Brunswick and Quebec. This latter institution was largely supplemented with funds for its construction by the Salmon Angling Lessees of the Restigouche River and its tributaries. In 1874 two more nurseries were erected at Gaspé and Tadoussac, in Quebec; and in 1875 a salmon hatchery was established at Bedford, in Nova Scotia; and a whitefish nursery at Sandwich, in Ontario. During 1879 two more fish-breeding nurseries were erected, one on the Dunk River, in Prince Edward Island, the other on the St. John River, New Brunswick; thus making in all nine institutions established for the artificial propagation of fish since the public recognition of this new industry in Canada in 1868.

The establishments at Tadoussac, Gaspé, Restigouche, Miramichi, Bedford, Dunk River, P.E.I., and St. John River, N. B., are at present used wholly for the breeding of salmon. The hatchery at Sandwich, in Ontario, has thus far been devoted expressly to the rearing of whitefish; but experiments are now going on for the first time with the view of propagating the large pickerel or doré of the great lakes. Several millions of these eggs have already been placed in the incubators at Sandwich, in order to test the practicability of producing this fish by the methods of artificial breeding. The Newcastle nursery in Ontario, being the original or experimental establishment, is devoted to the rearing of all such fish as may be considered of importance to the commercial interests of the country.

The origin of the Newcastle establishment was for instituting experiments in the artificial propagation of salmon, with the view to their practical application after-

wards in other portions of the Dominion. These trials having resulted satisfactorily, attention was then turned largely to the rearing of the (locally) important commercial fishes of Ontario, more especially the salmon-trout, and the whitefish of the great lakes. By close, personal study, and application to the subject on the part of the originator of this industry, satisfactory results followed the undertaking, not only in the hatching of fry, but also by the introduction and invention of various kinds of fish-breeding apparatus, having for their object, not only the saving of labor and utilizing of space in the hatcheries, but also economising and systematising the general work in connection with this peculiar industry. This knowledge, and these inventions, having been perfected at the Newcastle Nursery, have been applied, and are now generally adopted in all of the fish-breeding establishments in the Maritime Provinces; by this measure, and by uniformity in the construction of the several hatcheries in the Dominion, a similarity of procedure is carried on at each hatchery in the country, which has proved to be of great service in their practical and commercial working.

A misconception evidently prevails in the minds of many persons, with regard to the descriptions of fish bred at the Newcastle Hatchery, by confounding the name of the migratory salmon with that of the salmon-trout of the great lakes. Whilst large numbers of the salmon have been reared at Newcastle, greater attention has of late years been given to the hatching more extensively of the really commercial fishes of Ontario, namely, the large lake trout or salmon-trout, and the whitefish of the great inland seas and other waters of that Province. By reference to the annual reports of the Fisheries branch of the Department it will be found that the numbers of the impregnated ova of these fish deposited in the Newcastle Hatchery out number by nearly four-fold those of the migratory salmon; taking the past three years for example, the following statement is given, viz. :—

	Salmon.	Salmon-trout.	Whitefish.
1877.....	750,000	1,300,000	1,000,000
1878.....	850,000	1,840,000	1,000,000
1879.....	350,000	1,265,000	1,200,000
	<u>1,950,000</u>	<u>4,405,000</u>	<u>4,200,000</u>

And from the Sandwich Hatchery upwards of *forty-eight millions* of young whitefish have been turned out during this same period of three years. No other kinds of fish except these just mentioned and the speckled trout have, as yet, been artificially reared in the Ontario hatchery.

It may also be mentioned that the distribution of the young salmon and other kinds of fish bred at Newcastle has not been confined to that immediate neighborhood nor to the waters of Lake Ontario alone, for they have been widely spread throughout other parts of Ontario and the Province of Quebec, reaching from the Saugeen River (entering Lake Huron) in the west, to the Magog Lakes, in the Eastern Townships; large deposits of fry have also been put in many of the interior or more northerly lakes and rivers of both Provinces; some have also been sent to the waters of Nova Scotia. In point of fact, the Newcastle Hatchery, besides being the principal fish-rearing nursery, has been the general experimental and distributing fish-breeding establishment of the Dominion.

Commercial traffic in the salmon of Lake Ontario, even in their most palmy days, never was carried on largely, from the fact that it was held to be almost impossible to catch them during the summer months in the open waters of the lake. A few enterprising fishermen, however, introduced the use of the trap or pound net which was found to be the only engine by which these fish could be taken; for a few years a considerable number were caught in this way. Serious objections were raised by the inhabitants against this mode of fishing, which culminated eventually in prohibiting the use of trap nets by legislative enactment. The great bulk of salmon taken in Ontario in former years (and they certainly

were destroyed in vast numbers), was by means of torch-light and spear, late in September and in October, in the various rivers and creeks into which they entered at this period of the year for spawning purposes. In this way, and at this time thousands upon thousands of these gravid salmon were annually killed by the settlers and other inhabitants, who always made it a point to secure their winter's supply of fish in this manner. The law then allowing them to be taken in the streams as late as the month of October.

By this unnatural mode of killing the salmon, regularly and systematically carried on since the first settlement of the country, these valuable fish became almost exterminated, so nearly was it the case that, during some years previous to 1868, scarcely any of them could be found in the tributary streams of Lake Ontario; but since that period, and since the introduction of the artificial method of re-producing them at the Newcastle Hatchery large numbers have been found entering not only the Newcastle Creek, but also many other rivers and streams emptying into Lake Ontario; considerable numbers have also been captured in the Lake during the early summer months by the very limited use of a few of the same old trap-nets formerly used.

In 1876-77 several hundreds of these salmon were thus netted during the months of June and July along the shore of the lake, immediately fronting the outlet of the stream upon which the Newcastle Salmon Nursery is established; and it was held by the fishermen engaged in the work that, in comparing the means adopted, and the few nets used in capturing these salmon, the numbers taken in these years were almost, if not, quite equal to the catch of former times, when these fish were considered most plentiful in Lake Ontario.

As previously stated, artificial fish-culture in Canada first began from experiments with the eggs of the salmon procured in a small stream in Ontario. From this small nucleus the present extensive operations in fish-culture throughout the whole Dominion have taken their growth. From it has been brought about the annual distribution of the many *millions* of the most important fishes of Ontario, namely, *salmon-trout* and *whitefish*, all of which could not otherwise have been brought into existence, as the ova would have been cast away as offal. From it has also sprung the *seven extensive salmon-breeding establishments* in the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The commercial benefits arising from such of these which have been in operation for the past two years are already showing most gratifying results.

From these facts; then, it may not be unreasonably held that, in the original conception, together with the practical benefits which have already resulted from the enterprise of salmon-culture at Newcastle, in Ontario, even admitting (on the supposition only) that an extensive salmon-fishery may not yet have been established in Lake Ontario, both the Government and the people of this country will have been more than amply recompensed for the outlay invested in the encouragement and maintenance of this wealth-producing industry.

It is a well-established fact that, although myriads of salmon are known to inhabit certain areas of the ocean, they are seldom or ever taken in the open sea. They are only captured on their inward migration to the rivers along the coast, and in the estuaries of their native streams. On some portions of the Atlantic coast where large rivers empty into the sea, these migrations take place principally during June and July; at the estuaries of these the salmon are sometimes netted in great numbers, but at other periods of the year they are not found either in these estuaries or along the adjacent coasts.

At other places in the Maritime Provinces where the rivers are found to be small in size, the migrations of the salmon up them does not take place till late in September and October, and in some localities as late as November. During the rest of the year they are not found at those points on the coast; they are roaming, no doubt, on their feeding grounds in the sea. By their instinctive nature, those which were bred in the shallow streams will not approach the shore till their native rivers have become sufficiently enlarged by the autumn rains for them to pass up

easily for re-productive purposes; whilst those which are natives of the larger rivers are alike instinctively led to commence their migrations from the sea at a much earlier period of the year, in order that they may have time to overcome the numerous obstacles they have to contend against when travelling to their spawning grounds in the upper branches of these long and rapid rivers.

This well-known natural habit of the migratory salmon will explain, in part, why it is that the salmon of Lake Ontario are not now (and never were) taken more numerous during the summer months, when in their best condition. For in like manner, as the salmon of the sea, natives of the smaller rivers do not approach the coast in any numbers till September and October, so, in like manner, taking Lake Ontario to be the *sea* for these Ontario salmon, and the creeks being very small—in fact, many of them quite dried up at certain seasons—these fish do not approach its shores till late in October and in November, and only then when these streams will have become sufficiently increased in size by the late fall rains. At this time they are not only instinctively led, but actually compelled by the requirements of nature to make an effort to enter them and deposit their eggs.

Hence, it may then be quite rationally concluded, is the cause of the comparatively speaking scarcity of salmon found along the shores of Lake Ontario during the summer months, or open season for netting them; yet it must be remarked that, during the last few years, when freshets have filled the Newcastle stream late in the fall, thousands of salmon are known to have entered for a few days only for immediate spawning purposes. The testimony of this fact may be given by hundreds of eye witnesses. This circumstance is not confined only to the Newcastle creek, as it noticeable in other streams also, but not in such large numbers.

The question naturally arises, how and when are these Ontario salmon to be caught, and whether they will ever become a commercial article of food. A similar question may be equally and tritely asked, how and where are those Atlantic salmon to be captured during the open season that are natives of many of the smaller rivers along the coasts of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and P. E. Island, where they, in like manner as the Ontario Salmon, do not approach the coast in any numbers till very late in the autumn, and only during the close season? The simile is precisely the same in both cases.

A theory, however, is advanced by many with reference to the numbers of salmon fry bred in Ontario, which may be held to be somewhat tenable, namely: that these fish, impelled by their generally admitted natural tendency to migrate to salt water after arriving at their growth as smolts, pass instinctively down the St. Lawrence to the sea, where, after reaching maturity, many that have escaped their marine enemies, are captured on their returning journey in the wiers and other engines set like net work along the coast, leaving only the small remnant that may have escaped these difficulties to pass up into Lake Ontario to reproduce their species. If this be the case, and there appears to be a good deal of credibility in the statement, then the large number of salmon fry which are annually turned out of the Ontario nursery will have produced benefits which are more advantageous to the salmon fisheries in the lower St. Lawrence than those in Ontario.

It may not be out of place at this time to suggest the advisability of instituting some practical method by which the habitat of these Ontario salmon could be more definitely ascertained, and also establishing a plan by which they could be more largely netted in Lake Ontario during the open season, when they are in prime condition. In order to bring about this end, and to give it a degree of financial success, a considerable amount of capital must necessarily be expended by some person in getting up the requisite nets and other fishing material to make the trial. This outlay could not be reasonably expected to be incurred by fishermen, with the practice now adopted by the Department of granting season licenses from year to year. In this view of the matter, and to attain the end contemplated, it might be considered advisable for the Department to grant long leases for salmon stations on Lake Ontario covering a period of nine years. This lengthened term would, in all probability, induce some fishermen to invest sufficient capital to fit out nets and

other apparatus suitable for such an undertaking, whereas, under the present regulations, no person will be found willing to enter upon a work requiring considerable outlay, and which, under all the circumstances, must be held to be somewhat precarious in its character.

Having suggested to your Department on several previous occasions the views held by me of the expediency and the necessity that existed for encouraging this venture of salmon fishing in Lake Ontario, both in the use of such description of nets as might be found best to make the trial, and by giving station licenses covering a period of many years, it is now urged again, in order that capitalists or others engaged in fishing may be induced to invest means, and put forth their energies with hopes of ultimate success in the enterprise. For, under the present system of season licenses to fish for salmon, no person will be found to engage in the work except in some small and inefficient way, which must prove alike unsatisfactory to themselves and to your Department.

In treating upon the subject of Ontario salmon and their mode of capture, I beg to submit for your consideration the annexed letter from J. J. Robson, Esq., which was sent to your Commissioner by that gentleman in February, 1879, as touching very intelligently on the matter under consideration.

Respectfully submitted,

SAMUEL WILMOT.

NEWCASTLE, ONTARIO, 17th February, 1879.

MY DEAR SIR,—As I know from the conversation I had with you when in Ottawa, a fortnight ago, you will not consider it a piece of impertinence on my part if I take the liberty of addressing you on the subject of the artificial propagation of fish, which the Government of the Dominion have been for some years engaged in in this vicinity.

I caught salmon and trout in large numbers in the stream on which the Government Fish Hatchery is established in my boyhood, forty years ago, and have resided within two miles of said stream ever since, and being an ardent disciple of Isaac Walton, have for many years deplored the gradual extermination of fish which was taking place not only therein, but in all the surrounding streams. Well do I remember when our friend Wilmot commenced his experiment some ten years since, at which time his total catch of salmon for propagating purposes during the spawning season of that year was, I think, five or six, the ova from which Mr. Wilmot hatched in his cellar, and turned out into the creek in June following, since which time no year has passed without my having often visited the stream during the spawning season, and have been delighted to see the marked increase of adult salmon which have year after year entered it, and I am satisfied I do not exaggerate when I say that in October last there were at one time, between the Government Fish House and the lake, a distance of less than two miles, three thousand salmon weighing from three to twenty pounds each. I would further state that from information I have received from persons living in other parts of Ontario, that there is hardly a stream between Brighton and Hamilton into which more or less salmon did not come during last autumn.

Many persons are of the opinion that more fish can be produced by watching the creeks during the spawning season, and thereby preventing poaching, and allow the fish to deposit their ova naturally than by Mr. Wilmot's process. With this opinion I do not agree for the following reasons :

The spawning season commences about the first day of October, and ends about the last of November. It is a well-established fact that salmon invariably deposit their ova in the gravel in swift water. We will suppose the first run of fish in October do so, during every rain storm thereafter, until the end of the season, more or less

salmon enter from the lake, which following their natural instincts do likewise, thereby disturbing the ova previously deposited, and as chub and other fish are constantly on the lookout for food, a very large proportion thereof is destroyed. Again, during the winter months it frequently happens that the creek becomes as low as during the summer, and the places where the beds are become exposed to the air, and the ova is frozen, which, of course, destroys it. Again, the spring floods coming on in March, a month before the young fish are hatched, in many places uncovers the ova, which is washed away and eaten by other fish, and in other places washes the gravel so deep on the beds that, although the hatching may take place, it is impossible for the young fish ever to reach the surface. But the greatest objection I have to the natural mode of hatching is this: you are aware that for some weeks after hatching, the young fish are encumbered with an abdominal sac, which is gradually absorbed into the system, and that during that period their powers of locomotion are very imperfect, in fact they are quite unable to get out of the way of any other fish wishing to make a meal off them, and, consequently, a very large percentage are then destroyed, whereas if they are taken care of until June, in the boxes made by Mr. Wilmot for that purpose, they are quite able to take care of themselves.

Having, I think, satisfactorily shown the artificial hatching of salmon is a success, the question arises, how is it so few fish are caught, and when is the country to receive any return for the large sums yearly expended by the Fishery Department? You may reply: We have produced the fish, but it rests with private enterprise to initiate some method to catch them. This may be all correct, but it will not satisfy the people who pay the taxes.

Now, my idea is, that the attempts so far made to catch the fish have not been sufficiently thorough. I well remember when the late Mr. Strowger carried on fishing at this place, between twenty and thirty years ago, the large quantity of salmon he then caught; but he commenced fishing early in May, and continued the work until October, whereas, of late years, the nets have been set about the 1st of July and taken up on the 10th of August. When Mr. Wilmot left for the lower provinces last year, he asked me to superintend the fishing of the nets for him, and as I take a great interest in the matter, I consented to do so, although, as my services were gratuitous, my name does not appear in the list of officials. I see by referring to my diary, the fishing was commenced on the 1st day of July, from which date, until the 10th of August, I examined the nets daily.

I am satisfied more fish can be caught during the months of May and June than at any other time until September, when they return to the shore seeking an entrance to the streams for the purpose of spawning, at which time catching them is very properly prohibited. My reasons for forming these opinions are these, and are from personal observation:—I have noticed that during still weather, and when the water in the lake is clear and warm, no fish of any kind are near the shore for days at a time, but that shoals of herring can be seen on the surface at a distance out in the lake; but no sooner does a breeze come on sufficiently heavy to stir up and discolor the water, than salmon and other fish are certain to be caught. Now, as during the two former months, these breezes are of almost daily occurrence, whilst July and August are noted as still months, I think I am justified in the opinion that the best part of the season has been heretofore over before the fishing was commenced.

As I took a herring eight inches long out of the stomach of a salmon last July, I am satisfied they feed on those fish during the summer, and one reason of the small number caught, I think, is that the shoals of herring do not, as formerly, come so near the shore; this to a great extent arises from the fact of the gravel which formerly composed the bottom of the lake, almost to the shore, having of late years been gradually covered with sand, and as the insects on which the small fish feed are always found on beds of gravel, and never on sand, they have had to find other feeding ground further out in the lake, and the salmon following them have consequently not come within reach of the nets.

As I noticed last summer that a considerable proportion of the salmon caught were gilled in the leaders of the nets, I would suggest that an experiment be made with a piece of gill-net which, commencing at the shore, should run out into the lake, say for half a mile, varying in depth, so as to fish from top to bottom of the water the whole distance, the expense would be small, and I do think the result would be satisfactory. Whilst on the subject of nets I would say that extensive repairs are absolutely necessary on those the Department have here, as the points into which the fish have to be driven before taking them out have become so rotten as to be utterly unfit to hold a salmon. During last season quite as many fish went through the nets and escaped as were caught.

Hoping I have not wearied you with my lengthy remarks,

I remain, very truly yours,

JOHN J. ROBSON.

W. F. WHITCHER, Esq., Commissioner of Fisheries, Ottawa.

